

9346

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
DURING THE YEAR
1892-93.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE office of Governor of the Presidency continued to be held during the official year 1892-93 by the Right Honorable Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., was Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, while the Honorable Sir Henry Edward Stokes, K.C.S.I., occupied the post of Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. John Henry Garstin, C.S.I., that of Second Civil Member.

The Government made its annual move to the Nilgiris in July 1892—three months later than usual owing to the prevalence of famine in several districts of the Presidency. The return to the Presidency Town took place on the 10th November 1892.

His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., and G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, arrived at Madras on the 24th November 1892 and was received with due ceremony and state. After a stay of five days His Excellency left for Calcutta on the 29th November, the departure being private.

On the 7th April 1892, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, the Special Famine Commissioner, left on a long tour through the famine-affected districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot. Advantage was taken of the proximity of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the last camp in Nellore district to visit Bezwada, and this was done by striking across country to the Kurichedu station and thence proceeding to Bezwada by rail, where the Kistna bridge was inspected. His Excellency and party returned to Madras *viâ* Palmanér and Gudiyáttam on the 20th May after an absence of a month and a half. In July the Governor's stay on the Hills was interrupted by a short visit to Madras for the purpose of opening the New High Court of Judicature, on return from which he halted at Arcot to open the causeway across the Pálár river. The third tour of the year began on the 10th October, when His Excellency started on a visit to the great Periyár Project ascending from Ammayanáyakkanúr on the South Indian Railway and thence making his way across the Travancore mountains to Cochin and finally proceeding by backwater to Trivandrum. Leaving Trivandrum on the 2nd November His Excellency and party rode and drove to Tinnevely *viâ* the Arim Kavu Pass and Courtallum. Short visits were then paid to Madura, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Pudukkóttai and Tanjore, Madras being reached on the 18th November. At Madura and Trichinopoly His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new water-works, and at Tanjore he cut the first sod of the new channel which is to supply that town with drinking water, and before leaving the district received an

influential deputation of mirásidárs in connection with the resettlement of Tanjore. Bezwada was practically the objective point in His Excellency's fourth and last tour during the year, as His Excellency considered the completion of the great Kistna bridge to be a work of such importance to the Presidency as to require his presence at the formal opening ceremony over which he presided on the 15th March 1893. On the return journey short visits were paid to Rajahmundry and Cocanada, and Madras was reached by sea on 23rd March.

In the Travancore State five regulations were passed during the year, viz., Regulation I, amending the constitution and jurisdiction of the Appeal Court, Regulation II, restricting the unauthorized occupation of Government lands, Regulation III, amending the law regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes, Regulation IV, providing for the establishment of a reformatory, and Regulation V, amending the law of criminal procedure. The strength of the police force was 1,632 and the total cost amounted to Rs. 1,87,019. There were 20 cases of murder and 73 of dacoity. The total number of cases dealt with by the police was 6,259, and the results attained were less favorable than in the previous year as regards detection and conviction and the recovery of property lost. In the Magistrates' Courts 17,367 cases affecting 41,745 persons were disposed of, a record better than the average of the past five years. The duration of preliminary inquiries was excessive. Of 674 appeals, only 1 was pending at the end of the year; the percentage of confirmation was 58·2. The Sessions Courts disposed of 167 cases affecting 356 persons out of 171 cases affecting 382. The average duration of cases improved. The High Court decided 61 appeals affecting 75 persons, confirming the sentences passed on 33 persons. At the close of the year there were 647 convicts in the jails. The total expenditure on account of jails was Rs. 51,030, which was Rs. 6,185 in excess of the previous year, the average cost per convict being Rs. 82. The total number of original suits instituted in all the Civil Courts was 27,520 against 24,874, the number of suits for disposal being 32,622. Of these, 28,424 were decided. The arrears thus fell from 4,458 to 4,198. The receipts from Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 4,23,581 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,26,095. The cost of the Survey department in the year was Rs. 1,08,702 against Rs. 1,07,777 in the previous year. The outturn of work was 343·60 square miles against 319·86. The cost of the Settlement department was Rs. 1,07,135, or Rs. 3,642 less than in the previous year. The total receipts of that department during the year from disposal of puthuval and revenue cases came to Rs. 8,866. The net receipts from land revenue were Rs. 16,61,930, from salt Rs. 15,30,793, from stamps Rs. 3,04,748, from excise Rs. 9,03,430, from customs Rs. 6,18,235, and from forests Rs. 3,11,306. The realizations under abkári, opium and bhang amounted to Rs. 5,14,721, giving an increase of Rs. 48,734 over the year before. The total receipts of the year were Rs. 84,11,578 and the expenditure Rs. 87,15,053 including the adjustment of the inefficient balance. Excluding this item, the actual charges were Rs. 80,10,795, showing a surplus of Rs. 4,00,783 on the income of the year and a balance to be carried forward to next year's account of Rs. 76,27,928. The trade of the country showed a slight improvement, the exports increasing while the imports fell off. The total value of exports and imports was Rs. 1,95,54,784 against Rs. 1,91,63,278. On public works out of an estimated allotment of Rs. 15,00,000, there was an actual expenditure of Rs. 14,08,514. Education continued to make good progress. There were in all 2,265 vernacular schools

attended by 74,679 boys and 19,785 girls, and 94 English and Anglo-Vernacular schools attended by 7,504 boys and 1,525 girls. 266 of these schools were Government institutions and 1,262 received Government aid. 2 new dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of patients treated was 161,255, showing an increase of 23,375 or 16·9 per cent. Vaccination received very close attention, as small-pox in an epidemic form prevailed throughout the year. The percentage of successful cases was, however, only 73·45.

Only one regulation was passed in the Cochin State during the year, viz., the Cochin Anchal Act amending the law relating to the management of the postal service. The Civil Courts had to deal with 8,966 suits, of which 8,385 were disposed of. In the Appeal Court 177 out of 241 appeals were decided, in the Rájá's Court 9 out of 14, and in the Zilla Courts 414 out of 593. The receipts under law and justice amounted to Rs. 68,134 and the expenditure to Rs. 71,887. The total number of cases for trial before the magistracy was 3,140 affecting 7,652 persons, of which 3,106 cases affecting 7,449 persons were dealt with. The average duration of cases in the Second and Third class Magistrates' Courts showed some improvement. There were 227 appeals preferred to the First-class Magistrate's Court, all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with and disposed of 23 cases affecting 80 persons. The Appeal Court decided 15 criminal appeals affecting 44 persons, besides doing a considerable amount of revision work. The administration of the jail improved and the working of the police was, on the whole, satisfactory. Taking offences under the Penal Code only, the percentage of detections and recovery of stolen property were, respectively, 71·92 and 57·22. There was a decline in serious offences. The number of documents registered during the year was 25,483 and the Registration department yielded a surplus of Rs. 20,489. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,07,041. The re-organization of the Medical department was sanctioned during the year. A hospital was opened at Nemmara, and the Kunnankolam dispensary was converted into a hospital for in-patients, while a lady doctor was entertained and other additional appointments were made to cope with increased work. The number of patients treated at the 9 hospitals and dispensaries was 78,519 against 70,823 in the previous year and expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 32,248 against Rs. 26,376. The number of cases vaccinated amounted to 29,507, of which 91·3 per cent. were reported to be successful. The 42 State schools entertained 2,983 pupils and the 111 aided schools 7,456 pupils. The Ernakolam college had 532 pupils. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 79,263. The total receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 17,52,269, or less than those of the previous year by Rs. 19,982. The decrease was chiefly under forests and abkári, but it was partly made up by an increase under land revenue and salt. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,06,235, showing a decrease of Rs. 61,547. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 6,42,117 and the value of Government securities held by the State and of goods in stock added to this give a total of Rs. 41,42,704 to the credit of the State.

In the Gódávári Agency there were no territorial changes nor disturbances during the year 1892-93. The rainfall was much above the average and the crops yielded well, but fever, cholera and small-pox were very prevalent. 327 civil

suits were instituted during the year and 302 were disposed of, while 10 out of 12 civil appeals were decided. Of 381 criminal cases for disposal, 304 were decided involving 893 persons, of whom 14 were committed for trial and 248 convicted. All the 17 criminal appeals were disposed of. Government passed orders allowing free cutting and cultivation in the Rampa forests and assigning compensation to the muttadárs. The sanctioned grant for public works was Rs. 14,000, of which all but Rs. 823 was expended; the only important works completed in the year were the Timmapuram-Addatigala and Kannapuram-Jilugumilli roads. 7 new salary-result schools were opened and the daily average attendance rose from 877 to 1,078, while fee receipts were doubled; there was a large increase in the number of aboriginal pupils. A second superintendent of hill schools was appointed. The Polavaram dispensary was more largely made use of than that at Bhadrachalam; 4,074 patients were treated at the former and 2,545 at the latter.

The year was a very uneventful one in the Vizagapatam Agency except in the Jagadapur Mutta of the Bissemkattak taluk, where there was at one time a possibility of trouble arising; all danger was, however, obviated by the arrest on agency warrants of the disturbing elements. The only other event of any consequence was the marriage of the minor Rájá of Jeypore to the daughter of the Rájá of Udaipur in Chutia Nágpur. The old Paderu division was amalgamated with part of Pottanghi to form a new division designated Padwa. The season was an excellent one and the public health decidedly good. The Agency estates under management continued to make material progress. The minor Rájá of Jeypore's education proceeded satisfactorily, while the Bissemkattak minor joined the Local Fund Middle school at Párvatipuram. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year rose from 1,827 in 1891-92 to 1,835, of which 1,801 were disposed of. There were 28 sessions cases, and the number of appeals filed fell from 45 in 1891-92 to 34; all were disposed of. Only 484 civil suits were filed during the year against 572 in 1891-92. Of these, no less than 231 were pending at the close of the year. The 16 civil appeals filed were all decided. The number of in-patients treated at the hospitals remained almost stationary, while that of out-patients rose from 18,642 to 21,039. Vaccinations fell from 13,395 in the preceding year to 13,351. The number of schools declined from 182 to 104, and the attendance from 3,607 to 2,331, a result ascribed to the disappearance of mushroom schools which had sprung up in many places where there could be no real scope for them. The public works grant for the year amounted to Rs. 67,755, of which Rs. 67,669 were expended. Rs. 7,000 were devoted to the Párvatipuram-Rayagada road on which very good work was done. Rs. 8,551 were spent on the Jubilee ghât road. The Public Works department roads and buildings above the ghâts were transferred to the Agent and placed under the newly appointed Jeypore Estate Engineer. The Itkavalasa-Korapat road was kept in capital order and the Karandi bridge was approaching completion. The abkâri revenue showed a slight fall, while the opium revenue and consumption increased somewhat. There was a small decrease in loss of life from wild animals.

The rains were heavy and the season was favorable throughout the Ganjam Agency except in parts of Rayagada Mutta, where the wet crops suffered to some extent. Fever was unusually prevalent. The decision of the Special Assistant Agent with regard to the boundary dispute between the Chinnakimedi zamindâri

and the Bodogodo Maliahs was confirmed by Government, and the erection of permanent marks was nearly completed. The settlement of the boundary between the Chinnakimedi and Peddakimedi Maliahs was still undetermined. The Mandása zamíndár having irregularly resumed some villages enjoyed by the Bissoyi of Sabakota, Government cancelled the resumption and directed the zamíndár to nominate a new Bissoyi. Iswara Behara Dolayi, son of the late Gouranga Behara Dolayi, attained his majority during the year and was permitted to take over charge from the Acting Patro. Lipka Podero of Grenabadi died and was succeeded by his son Azuka Podero. Out of an allotment of Rs. 22,976 for public works, Rs. 22,831 were spent. 8 abkári shops were sold by auction and fixed fees of Rs. 30 were levied on a number of others. The annual abkári rental came to Rs. 4,040 against Rs. 1,010 in the preceding year. There were 3 opium shops in the agency. The total number of children under instruction was 2,253 against 1,972 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 6,241 against 9,111 in the preceding year. 5,816 cases were successful against 8,264. The number of original suits was 124, of which 109 were decided against 99 in the preceding year. All the 5 civil appeals were disposed of during the year. The total number of criminal cases was 272 against 280 in the previous year, of which 259 were disposed of against 245. 1 criminal appeal was instituted and decided. The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory. 103 wild animals were destroyed against 129 in the previous year, and the amount of rewards granted was Rs. 2,028 against Rs. 1,269. The number of persons killed by wild beasts was 73 against 68.

The season in the Pudukkóttai State was most disastrous and the misfortune was felt the more, because the preceding year was a bad one. The loss of crops, both wet and dry, was extensive and the prices of food-grains touched famine point, but a continuous supply of grain from Tanjore district avoided acute distress; the public health was remarkably good. The total outlay on 'public works' was Rs. 2,53,000, of which Rs. 1,24,350 were spent on 'buildings.' The new hospital and public offices progressed rapidly towards completion. There were for disposal in all courts 1,269 suits and 1,967 small causes, of which 1,215 and 1,909, respectively, were decided. The Chief Court further disposed of 125 out of 149 civil appeals. Judicial receipts and expenditure amounted, respectively, to Rs. 33,567 and Rs. 27,198. Criminal cases numbered 3,532 and affected 5,723 persons. The percentage of convictions rose slightly, while that of detection by the police declined from 88 to 87. There were in all 123 criminal appeals. The average duration of both civil and criminal cases improved considerably. The Registration department yielded a surplus of Rs. 10,287 and its operations were more extended than in any previous year. Education generally progressed and the college did fairly well in the various public examinations. 3 rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of patients treated increased from 18,185 to 23,911. The percentage of successful vaccinations was 95.56 as against 94.54. The work of inám settlement was approaching completion and the preliminary arrangements had been made for starting revenue survey. The land revenue demand was Rs. 5,16,384, the collection Rs. 4,36,251 and the balance Rs. 80,133. The total receipts of the state were Rs. 7,11,613 against an expenditure of Rs. 8,77,476, and the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,65,863 which reduced the balance to Rs. 3,53,781. The Devasthánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 1,97,934, while the Manovírti Jágir increased its surplus to Rs. 1,74,347.

There was no change in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State during 1892-93. The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 189 against 257 in the previous year. 13 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 68 in 1891-92. The number of deeds registered amounted to 92 against 119 in the previous year. The season was favorable and the outturn of the crops fair. The total demand for the year was Rs. 3,36,775 against Rs. 2,59,072, while the collections amounted to Rs. 2,82,190 and charges to Rs. 25,220 against Rs. 1,36,871 and Rs. 24,860, respectively, in 1891-92. Rs. 9,600 were spent on public works. 9,882 patients were admitted into the Nawáb's dispensary and 35 cases of labor were attended by the midwife. Animal vaccination was introduced and 520 children were vaccinated against 502. The total strength of the 1 elementary and 29 indigenous schools was 567 against 555.

The Rájá of Sandur died during the year 1892-93 and was succeeded by his minor son Venkat Ráo, Ráo Sáhib, whose paternal uncle was appointed manager. The rainfall in the State was unusually heavy and caused considerable injury to the crops. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 50,648 against Rs. 54,511 in the previous year, while the expenditure aggregated Rs. 50,033 against Rs. 46,638. 95 criminal cases—most of which related to forest offences—were disposed of, 223 persons being convicted out of 263. 4,414 persons received treatment at the dispensary against 4,357 in the previous year. Education made fair progress.

During 1892-93 Rs. 2,16,079 were paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to the stipendiaries, who numbered 706 on the 1st April 1893. The direct payments from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000.

SECTION II —ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peshkash payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th June 1892 amounted to Rs. 50,57,453, or Rs. 12,571 less than in the preceding year. The shrotriem jódí for the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,940. The total 'land revenue' (current demand) amounted to Rs. 4,57,54,234 against Rs. 4,80,06,865 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to the unfavorable season. Excluding South Canara, the area of Government lands in occupation was 21.16 million acres, or 16,000 acres in excess of that of the previous year. Including South Canara, the land assessment payable to Government was over 397.93 lakhs of rupees, or 2.27 lakhs more than in the preceding year. There was a large increase in area in Bellary, Nellore and Malabar, generally due to additional lands having been taken up during the early rains, in expectation of a favorable monsoon, and partly to the prompt disposal of applications for land and to the grant of patás for lands hitherto shown under 'miscellaneous.' In Bellary, however, nearly half the increase was due to the introduction of survey areas and new settlement rates into the Bellary taluk, while in Nellore a portion of the increase was attributable to tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project being newly brought under cultivation. There was an increase of over 1.42 lakhs in the assessment in Anantapur and South Arcot in spite of a decrease in the area; this was due to the introduction of settlement rates of assessment into certain taluks of these

districts. Compared with the pre-famine year, fasli 1285 (1875-76), the occupied area in 1891-92 including cultivation shown under 'miscellaneous' was in advance by 1·57 million acres or 7 per cent. All the districts shared in the increase except Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem, in the last of which, however, the deficiency was only 914 acres. In the other 3 the falling off amounted to 137,524 acres. The total extent cultivated out of areas held on pattá amounted to 16·85 million acres or 79·6 per cent. against 17·82 millions or 84·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all districts except Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Malabar, and was the result of the unfavorable season. In consequence of the serious failure of rains and water-supply in the irrigation sources, seasonal remissions amounting to nearly 37 lakhs of rupees had to be granted against 15·6 lakhs in the preceding year. The other deductions granted irrespective of season amounted to Rs. 21,16,800 against Rs. 20,58,706 in the preceding year. Excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, the net ryotwár demand for the year was 353·04 lakhs or 22·28 lakhs less than in the previous year. In 16 districts, there was a gross decrease of 29·33 lakhs of rupees, while in the remaining 6 there was an increase of 7·05 lakhs of rupees. The miscellaneous revenue amounted to 47·23 lakhs or 0·15 lakh less than in the previous year. Including cesses, the total demand was Rs. 5,27,69,655, of which Rs. 4,85,63,528 or 92 per cent. were collected within the year. The arrear demand of 'land revenue and cesses' at the beginning of the year was Rs. 29,02,325, and the collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 25,74,196, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,28,129. The total current and arrear demand of 'land revenue and cesses' amounted to Rs. 5,56,71,980, of which Rs. 45,34,256 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 39,16,729, or 7·7 per cent. of the total collections. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue. There was also a slight increase in the number of defaulters whose property, movable and immovable, was attached or sold, but the amount of arrears, for the recovery of which attachments or sales were found necessary, was appreciably less than in the preceding year, as was also the extent of immovable property sold. More than 95 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the village agency. The total receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 31,563, exceeding the charges by Rs. 11,245. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 84,940, of which Rs. 35,603 were collected and Rs. 10,981 remitted. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers declined, but the percentage of such applications to the total number continued to increase.

The scheme for the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates was brought into effect from 1st October 1892. Consideration was devoted to the prevention by legislative enactment of the disruption of ancient zamíndáris and other large proprietary estates, but no decision was arrived at during the year. The question of ameliorating the condition of Paraiyas and other low caste Hindus was fully discussed, and it was decided that the intervention of Government was not called for except to afford special educational facilities and to grant free house sites where necessary. Instructions were issued accordingly. The question of introducing the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act XVIII of 1879 (India) into Revenue

Courts and Offices in this Presidency was, after consideration, abandoned as premature. A Draft Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1883 regarding the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue was approved by the Governor in Council and ordered to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Bill to amend the law relating to karnams and other village officers in permanently-settled estates was revised with reference to certain suggestions of the Government of India and transferred to the Legislative Department.

During 1892-93, revenue settlement operations were continued in portions of Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore and Malabar, and in the hill villages of the Palni taluk of the Madura district. A few villages in the Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, were also experimentally classified with a view to testing the suitability for settlement purposes of the form of survey adopted. The total area classified was 824 square miles. The measurement of the sub-divisions of survey fields was completed in 786 villages. Settlement rates were introduced into the Bellary taluk of the Bellary district and into the remaining villages of the Chidambaram taluk and 236 out of the 300 villages of the Vriddhachalam taluk in South Arcot. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,29,330 and the total cost of the department up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,03,07,336. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to over 40½ lakhs, representing a return of 39·40 per cent. on the outlay. Including the outlay incurred by the Survey department, the return amounted to 13·05 per cent.

Initial survey progressed in the districts of Anantapur, Malabar and South Canara, while the districts of Trichinopoly, Gódvári and Kistna were undergoing resurvey during the year. The total area of the Madras Presidency according to the latest estimate is 143,140 square miles. Excluding resurveys, 69,819 square miles of this had been surveyed cadastrally, and 56,200 square miles topographically by the 31st March 1893. During the year 2,356 square miles of initial cadastral survey, 2,335 square miles of cadastral resurvey and 75 square miles of topographical survey were completed. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 5,81,284.

The settlement of *shamilat gaddatiru* ináms in the Cuddapah district was continued during the year, about 2,450 cases being settled against 700 in the previous year. 3,249 title-deeds were issued, of which 2,988 related to village service ináms in the Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Madura districts. The total area dealt with was 27,014 acres assessed at Rs. 72,604, and the quit-rent newly charged was Rs. 44,106. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 14,895. From the commencement of the inám operations, the Commissioner has dealt with 486,459 title-deeds covering an extent of 7,365,546 acres assessed at a little over 114½ lakhs. The increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounts to Rs. 24,62,511, while the total cost of the Inám Commission has been Rs. 15,08,178, or about 61·2 per cent. of the annual addition to the revenue.

52 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1301 (1891-92). 4 of these were handed over to the proprietors during the year, while 7 estates were newly taken up. There were thus 55 estates under management at the close of the year. 2 of the estates surrendered were handed

over with an augmented surplus. In the other 2 estates, however, there was an unavoidable falling off in the current demand, and the surplus was also reduced to some extent owing to expenditure on irrigation works and other improvements. In 4 out of the 55 estates under the management of the Court at the close of the year, the proprietors had died, but, the succession being disputed, the estates remained under the Court's management. There were thus 51 incapacitated proprietors under the Court's care, of whom 45 were minors (2 being females) and 5 were incapacitated by sex alone, while the remaining 1 was an imbecile. The number of wards and their relations under tuition during the year was 61, of whom 52 were males and 9 females. Their progress was, on the whole, satisfactory. The total area of holdings in estates under the Court at the close of the year was 840,132 acres, of which 722,093 acres, or 85·9 per cent. were cultivated against 91·7 per cent. in the previous year. The total demand on these estates was about 57 lakhs ($29\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs current and $27\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs arrears). About 27 lakhs were collected and half a lakh remitted, leaving a balance of about $29\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or 51·5 per cent. of the demand, uncollected at the close of the year. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 40,26,148. Adding Rs. 12,91,484—the cash balance at the beginning of the year—the total available assets amounted to Rs. 53,17,632, of which Rs. 39,43,392 were expended, including Rs. 3,74,025 invested in Government promissory notes. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,74,240. Adding the value of grain on hand (Rs. 1,19,383) and of Government securities (Rs. 45,74,300), the balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 60,67,923. Of the year's expenditure nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were devoted to the liquidation of debts, 2 lakhs to the maintenance and education of wards, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to establishment, and 2 lakhs to public works.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

During the year 1892–93 the constitution of the Legislative Council was affected by the passing of the 'Act to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861' (55 and 56 Victoria, Cap. 14), which authorizes His Excellency the Governor to increase the number of nominated members of Council up to a maximum of 20 excluding the Advocate-General and enables the Governor-General in Council to make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations shall be made by the Governor. The Act further vests in the Governor in Council power to make rules authorizing at any meeting of the Legislative Council the discussion of the annual financial statement and the asking of questions. The Legislative Council passed three Acts during the year. Act I of 1893, repealing certain obsolete Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1893. Act II of 1893, amending section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844 so as to allow, with the sanction of Government, the transport of goods at night across any frontier, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th March 1893. An Act for facilitating inquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and the conduct of public servants was passed by the Council, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor before the close of the year.

The strength of the police force on the 31st December 1892 was 22,736, or 69 more than the number at the close of the preceding year. The sanctioned

strength was 22,804 against 22,865, the decrease being due to the withdrawal of temporary police sanctioned in Kurnool, North Arcot and Chingleput on account of scarcity and of the land customs guard in the Gódvári district, where the duty of guarding the frontier was transferred to the Salt department. The cost of the force for the year 1892 was little more than 39½ lakhs, being about half a lakh more than the expenditure of the previous year. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,717—in towns 1 to 656 and in rural parts 1 to 1,904. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles, and the average cost of a policeman was Rs. 186 against Rs. 183 in the preceding year. Punishments during the year numbered 3,804, or 123 more than in 1891. 95 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 550 by grants of money. 214 men or 1 per cent. of the whole force were convicted by magistrates and courts against 202 or ·96 per cent. in 1891, the chief offences being negligently allowing prisoners to escape, assault and breaches of the Police Act. The number of cases of causing hurt to extort confession was 6 against 1 in 1891, while that of convictions for extortion was 9 against 12. 2,033 men were enlisted during the year against 1,773 in 1891, while the casualties were more numerous than in the previous year. The proportion of men able to read and write was 81·8 per cent. against 79·6 in 1891. The number of processes served by the police increased owing to the advance in number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences; the proportion of processes to population was 1 to 105 in grave cases and 1 to 71 in petty cases. Deaths from violent and unnatural causes rose from 11,225 in 1891 to 12,744 in 1892, the increase being chiefly under the head of ‘accidental deaths.’ 9,255 fires were reported during the year against 10,766 in 1891. 122 persons lost their lives and 55,866 houses were destroyed against 149 lives and 66,720 houses, respectively, in 1891. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs borne on the police registers was 24,614 against 27,748 in 1891. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment was 2,100. The number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws increased from 122,969 in 1891 to 137,103 in 1892. In cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code alone detection stood at 35·5 per cent. The number of persons arrested on the whole was above 193,000, and out of these over 119,000 were convicted—a percentage of 61·7 against 61·2 in 1891. Detection under Special and Local Laws was 92·3 per cent. against 92·8 per cent. in the preceding year. 383 murders were recorded against 378 in 1891; 105 of these cases or 27·4 per cent. ended in conviction against 119 or 31·5 per cent. in 1891. The murderers committed suicide in 64 cases as in the previous year. The number of dacoities during the year was 339 against 292 in 1891; there was an improvement both in detection and recovery of property. The number of robberies was the same as in 1891, viz., 400. There was a decrease in the percentage of property recovered and an increase in the percentage of persons convicted. There was a considerable increase in lurking house-trespass and house-breaking cases, the number being 7,945 against 7,361 in 1891; an improvement was noticeable in detection and recovery under this head, while there was a slight fall in convictions. The number of grave offences against property increased from 8,053 in 1891 to 8,684 in 1892. Cattle-thefts increased from 2,840 in 1891 to 3,155 in 1892; detection however rose from 50·2 per cent. to 55·8 per cent. Ordinary thefts numbered 14,254 against 13,369 in 1891; detection improved from 44·4 to 48·0 per cent. 55 cases of cattle-poisoning were recorded against 54 in 1891; the percentage of detection was 56·4 against

46·3. The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates for inquiry was 3,830 against 3,645 in 1891; 2,688 cases or 70·2 per cent. were struck off as false in 1892 against 65·5 per cent. in 1891. 14,738 cases were referred by the police to the magistracy for orders against 14,605 in 1891; 13,804 or 93·7 per cent. were struck off as false in 1892 against 13,544 or 92·7 per cent. in 1891. Of 93,764 cases prosecuted, 4,311 or 4·6 per cent. were found false after trial against 5 per cent. in 1891.

In 1892 Rs. 5,711 were disbursed as rewards, chiefly for services rendered in aid of public justice.

The number of factories falling under the Factories Act was 46 and that of employes 23,872, of whom 1,424 were children. There were 131 accidents, of which 3 proved fatal. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act.

264 sulphur licenses covering nominal dealings to the extent of 896 tons were in force in 1892 against 259 covering 782 tons in 1891. The sales amounted to 363 tons against 326 in the previous year.

60,185 licenses were issued under the Arms Act against 57,149 in 1891, a rise ascribed to the increased attention paid to the working of the Act. The bulk of the increase was under licenses in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms for the purposes of sport, protection or display. The number of persons prosecuted under the Act was 583, of whom 475 were convicted.

During the year criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the mufassal by 6,690 Village Magistrates, 200 Third-class Magistrates, 437 Second-class Magistrates, 137 First-class Magistrates and 20 Courts of Session, and at the Presidency Town by 2 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the Commissioner of Police and the High Court. The increase of crime which commenced in 1887 continued, the number of offences returned as true in 1892 (viz., 267,847) being 25,876 more than in the preceding year; there were 8,227 more under the Penal Code and 17,649 more under Special and Local Laws. Tanjore, South Canara and Malabar showed the smallest percentage of cases returned as true to those reported under the Indian Penal Code. 318 out of 724 cases affecting life were cases of murder. Madras and Nilgiris were the only districts free from dacoity. The ratio of grave offences to population was 1 to 1,511 as against 1 to 1,737 in 1891; such offences were most prevalent in Madras, Nilgiris and Chingleput. 436,296 persons were brought to trial as against 399,973 in the preceding year, 104 and 117, respectively, being European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code rose from 22·8 in 1891 to 23·1 and that under Special and Local Laws from 82·8 to 84·3. The total number of original cases received in the Presidency was 266,926, *i.e.*, 25,732 more than in the previous year, the number contributed by the Presidency Town being 45,197. 7,920 appeals were presented in the year. 208,815 cases affecting 376,141 persons were disposed of by the regular Magistrates in the mufassal as compared with 192,144 and 350,741, respectively, in the

preceding year, the percentage of conviction being 43·0 as against 42·4 in 1891 ; the average fine per head was Rs. 5·1 as against Rs. 5·2. 6,352 appeals were instituted in these Courts and 6,288 were disposed of as against 5,796 and 5,750 in the previous year. Sessions Courts disposed of 1,213 cases against 1,091 in 1891; the percentage of convictions rose from 42·7 to 44·5. The number of appeals received in these Courts, viz., 910, was larger than in any previous year, the number disposed of being 901 as compared with 853 instituted and 857 disposed of in 1891. The increase in the proportion of confirmation of sentences both by the Sessions Court and the High Court continued, the percentage rising from 65·3 to 68·0 and from 68·2 to 74·8, respectively. The number of cases filed in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts rose from 36,153 in 1891 to 45,133, the largest figure on record. The number of cases disposed of was 45,160 involving 51,980 persons as against 36,134 cases affecting 42,491 individuals in the preceding year; the percentage of convictions rose from 86·5 to 91·6. The number of cases disposed of at the High Court Sessions was 65 as against 63 in 1891 and the percentage of convictions fell from 67·0 to 58·7. 23 cases, in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of juries, were referred to the High Court and 52 cases, in which capital sentences were inflicted, were submitted for confirmation. Of the 61 persons concerned in the latter, 43 were convicted, the sentence being confirmed in the cases of 30 persons. 658 appeals and 739 revision cases were received by the High Court as against 545 and 625 in the previous year, and 573 and 717 were disposed of as compared with 485 and 663 in 1891. The Court also perused 2,452 calendars and called for the records of lower Courts in 40 cases.

There were 7 central jails as in 1891 ; the number of district jails was reduced from 15 to 14 by the closing of the district jail at Calicut, and the number of subsidiary jails was 305 against 308 in 1891. The Civil Debtors' Jail and the Criminal Leper Ward, Madras, remained open throughout the year. The jail population of 1892 was the largest in the past decade. Admissions of prisoners of all classes, including transfers, numbered 87,658 against 75,562 in 1891; the daily average strength rose from 9,819·48 to 11,164·37; the total number of convicts received was 52,460 against 44,350 in the previous year, and of these 37,502 were direct admissions as compared with 31,340 in 1891. 87,730 prisoners, of whom 51,964 were convicts, were discharged from all causes during the year. Of the latter 736 were released under the remission rules and 35,591 otherwise. There were 51 escapes against 45 in 1891 and the number executed was 33. Burmese convicts at the close of the year numbered 679, 90 having been retransferred to Rangoon and 27 having died during 1892. The number of under-trial prisoners received was 33,881, and of these 12,754 were discharged, 14,525 were convicted and sentenced, 7,115 were transferred, 33 escaped and 33 died. The daily average number of prisoners of this class rose from 1,042·60 to 1,338·42. Of 'civil' prisoners, there were 1,317 admissions with an aggregate population of 1,447, of whom 141 remained in jail at the end of the year. Out of 37,502 convicts received by direct committal, 970 were Christians, 2,865 Muhammadans and 33,660 Hindus, while 7 professed other religions. 1·94 per cent. of these admissions were juveniles. The percentage of sentences above one month but below one year declined from 38·86 to 37·07, and there was a considerable decrease in sentences of transporta-

tion for life and of death. Jail offences rose from 3,548 in 1891 to 4,815, the number of offences relating to work alone being 2,375 against 1,295. Criminal offences numbered 31 against 40 in 1891 and whippings declined from 69 to 60. The percentage of convicts employed as prison officers was about the same as in the previous year in the case of males, but in that of females declined from 9·25 to 6·08. The Madras scale of diet continued in force throughout the year. The total charges of the year were Rs. 10,21,389 against Rs. 9,00,998 in 1891, but the total cost per head fell from Rs. 67-11-0 to Rs. 66-7-0. Cash earnings amounted to Rs. 1,19,132 against Rs. 66,269 in 1891. Deducting these earnings, the net cost per head was Rs. 55-12-0 against Rs. 60-15-0 in 1891. The death-rate recorded, viz., 45·14 per mille, was the highest in the last ten years; in the previous year the rate was 35·34 per mille. Of the 504 deaths during the year, 192 were due to cholera which appeared in an epidemic form in several jails. Excluding cholera the general death-rate was 27·94 per mille. The number of admissions of convicts into hospital was 7,357 against 5,568 in the preceding year. The Inspector-General visited all the central and district jails. Rs. 29,501-8-0 were expended by the department on buildings.

One vagrant remained in the Government workhouse at the close of 1891 and 17 were admitted during 1892. Of these, 5 were discharged on obtaining employment, 2 absconded and 11 were otherwise disposed of. 3 vagrants were convicted by the Magistrate. Of those admitted in 1892, 11 were British-born subjects, 1 was an American, 1 an Australian, and 4 belonged to other classes of British-born subjects. 10 of the inmates were between 16 and 40 years and the rest over 40. 2 were sailors, 3 clerks, 6 mechanics or Railway employés, while 6 followed other occupations. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,676 against Rs. 1,926 in the previous year.

The total receipts in 1892 of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital, and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 21,550, of which Rs. 10,180 were contributed by Government and Rs. 8,040 derived from interest on Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 21,457 against Rs. 24,608 in 1891. Rs. 5,328 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 11,283 on the Infirmary and Rs. 3,964 on the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 67 against 80 in 1891 and that of children in the Foundling Asylum 4·17 against 4. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 115·37 against 94·31 in 1891. The total number of patients admitted into the Lying-in Hospital was 697, or 17 less than in the previous year. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 50 besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice dole of 2 ollocks a day. Dieting charges rose from Rs. 3,857 to Rs. 4,496. The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langarkhána during the official year 1892-93 was 145 against 138 in the previous year. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 140 persons and money doles to 16 persons, as compared with 132 and 16, respectively. The average number of persons lodging on the premises and receiving in-door relief was 7 as in the previous year. Receipts, including a balance from last year of Rs. 1,109, amounted to Rs. 6,849

and the charges to Rs. 5,222. No new admissions were made to the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles, and owing to the death of three female pensioners, the number fell from 31 in April 1892 to 28 in March 1893. The expenditure was Rs. 674 as against Rs. 747-8-0 in the preceding year.

Under the provisions of Act VII of 1892 the City Civil Court was established in Madras on the 1st December; its jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the High Court over all classes of ordinary suits (with certain specified exceptions) up to Rs. 2,500 in value. 2 temporary Subordinate Judges were appointed at Vizagapatam and Tinnevely to assist the District Judges in clearing off arrears of civil work. The ordinary and small cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore in Gódvári was extended over the Gudiváda Munsifi in the Kistna district. 6 new District Munsifs' Courts were constituted at Gudiváda, Conjeeveram, Tindivanam, Trichinopoly, Sáttúr and Payyóli in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and North Malabar, respectively. The additional District Munsif's Court of Sivaganga was converted into a permanent Court (styled the Mánamadurai Court) with a separate jurisdiction, the provision of which involved the alteration of all the other Munsifs except that of Dindigul. Minor territorial changes were also made in the Munsifs of Bellary and Vizagapatam. 289,181 original suits and 12,348 appeals were received in the whole Presidency in 1892 as against 259,111 and 10,798 in 1891. The number of Village Munsifs who exercised civil powers during the year rose from 3,062 to 3,078, and the institutions and disposals in their Courts advanced from 58,185 and 58,073 in 1891 to 61,488 and 60,186, respectively. The regular Courts in the mufassal received during the year 81,671 ordinary suits and 120,224 small causes as against 70,869 and 104,919, respectively, in 1891, 177,769 suits or 88·05 per cent. of the aggregate litigation being contributed by the District Munsifs' Courts, 15,864 or 7·85 per cent. by the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 881 or 0·44 per cent. by the District Courts. 10,364 appeals were presented in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the District Courts in 1892 as compared with 8,447 in 1891. The regular mufassal Courts disposed of 203,912 suits and 8,899 appeals as against 182,013 and 8,888, respectively, in the preceding year. 63·10 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 69·92 per cent. from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the superior Courts, as against 58·55 and 78·63 per cent. in 1891. There was a slight fall in the number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned, *i.e.*, from 724 in 1891 to 702 in 1892. The amount realized after the issue of process decreased from 33·9 lakhs in 1891 to 33·7 lakhs, while the amount voluntarily paid was, as in the year before, slightly over 10 lakhs. The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes rose from 24,736 in 1891 to 25,361, but the number disposed of fell from 25,055 in 1891 to 24,067 in 1892. In the City Civil Court 18 suits were instituted and 131 were received by transfer from the High Court; 7 of these were disposed of. The increase in the institution of suits on the Original Side of the High Court continued, *viz.*, from 402 to 419, while the number disposed of rose from 313 to 417. On the Appellate Side, the number of first and second appeals instituted declined from 2,351 in 1891 to 1,984, while the number disposed of rose from 1,865 in the previous year to 2,068. Taking all classes of appeals decided on the merits, the decisions of lower Courts were confirmed in 67·65 per cent. of the cases, reversed in 10·04 per

cent., varied in 13·10 per cent., and remanded in 9·21 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 14,10,746 as against Rs. 9,82,674 in 1891, made up of Rs. 9,69,576 under the Imperial and Provincial funds, Rs. 3,66,105 under the Process fund, and Rs. 75,065 under the Copyist fund, as compared with Rs. 6,35,422, Rs. 2,76,060, and Rs. 71,192, respectively, in 1891.

The number of registrations rose from 805,474 in 1891-92 to 873,161 or by 8·4 per cent., and the receipts from Rs. 12,29,749 to Rs. 13,15,388 or by 6·9 per cent. The charges, on the other hand, decreased from Rs. 8,47,392 to Rs. 8,33,169 or by 1·7 per cent. The surplus thus increased from Rs. 3,82,357 to Rs. 4,82,219 or by 26·1 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 499,434 to 555,118 or by 11·1 per cent., and optional registrations from 303,674 to 315,580 or by 3·9 per cent. The number of wills registered increased from 2,347 to 2,439 and that of authorities to adopt from 9 to 19. The largest number of wills (2,284) was registered by Hindus as usual. There was a decrease from 1,582 to 1,387 in the number of registrations on payment of fine. The numbers of searches made and of copies granted amounted to 45,584 and 35,426 against 46,725 and 32,055, respectively, in 1891-92. The number of documents refused registration advanced from 2,042 to 2,090; 458 appeals were disposed of against 390 in the previous year. There were no documents remaining uncopied at the end of the year. The number of unclaimed documents rose, however, from 1,507 to 2,274. 46·5 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The average fee for the registration of documents was Rs. 1-2-11 against Rs. 1-2-10 in the previous year. During the year 26 public and 17 private prosecutions were instituted. 23 public and 20 private prosecutions were disposed of. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry presented to officers of the Registration department rose from 47,586 to 54,865 or by 15·3 per cent. During the year 10 new offices were opened, bringing up the total number of offices to 398. The average area in square miles to each registration office was 307 and the average population 86,272. 43 registering officers exercised magisterial powers against 44 in the previous year.

There were 214 Joint Stock Companies in existence at the close of the year 1891-92. Of these, 11 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 4,00,89,933. During the year 1892-93, 30 of these companies were wound up. 27 of them had a nominal capital of Rs. 26,65,627 and the rest none. 10 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 6,81,982, while no company reduced its capital. 13 new companies were registered during the year, of which 12 possessed aggregate nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 15,20,896 and Rs. 1,64,397, respectively, the remaining one having no capital. The net result at the close of the year 1892-93 was a total of 197 companies at work. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,002 against Rs. 4,747 in 1891-92. The charges for 1892-93 were Rs. 1,439, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,563.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., continued to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, during the year 1892-93. The strength of the British Army in the Madras Presidency at the close of the year was 13,044 against 13,977 on 31st March 1892; the strength

of the Native Army was 28,592 against 29,095. Two corps, respectively designated the Rangoon Naval Volunteer Artillery and the Rangoon Volunteer Engineers, were formed at Rangoon, as also an Administrative Battalion of Volunteers called the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers. A second company of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was formed at Trichinopoly. The transfer from the Southern to the Bangalore District of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General stationed at Wellington was carried out on 1st July 1892. The second-class Station Command at Bernardmyo was abolished. The status of the Station Staff Officer at Bernardmyo was reduced from the third to the fourth class, and that of the Station Staff Officer at the Shore, Mandalay, was raised from the fourth to the second class. The Madras Native Infantry garrison of Burma was tentatively fixed at 14 battalions and Tounghoo and Mangalore were abandoned as military stations. The Myingyan district was separated from the Mandalay district and a separate Administrative Medical Officer was sanctioned for it. The reduction of the strength of the British Army in this command necessitated the closure of the station hospitals at Myingyan and Tounghoo and resulted in corresponding reductions in the strength of the Army Medical Staff Officers, Medical Warrant Officers and Hospital Attendants of the Army Hospital Native Corps. The station hospital at Vizagapatam was also closed as being no longer required. Among British troops there was a general improvement in health; the death-rate was lower and there was a considerable decline in the number of admissions to hospital. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the most unhealthy, while the lowest death-rate occurred in Belgaum and Bangalore. The health of the Native army showed a marked improvement. The Military budget estimate for the year (excluding the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,47,48,720 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,53,81,000; the expenditure was Rs. 3,54,39,768 against Rs. 3,55,54,050 in the preceding year. The balance of stock in the Army Clothing department at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 10,31,121 against Rs. 10,12,516 at its commencement. Arrangements were made by the Commissariat department for the supply of beef and mutton at Shwebo, Bhamo and Bernardmyo and of mutton at Mandalay and Meiktila. 352 Australian horses were purchased during the year by the Remount department. The average price paid for horses purchased for the British Mounted service was Rs. 650 each and for those purchased for the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery Rs. 500 each. At the close of the year there were 32,451 Military pensioners on the books drawing pensions aggregating Rs. 23,84,805 against 32,114 pensioners receiving Rs. 23,87,659 in the previous year.

The statistics for the year 1892-93 as compared with those of 1891-92 show a decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels calling at the port of Madras accompanied by a reduction in the receipts from port dues. In the case of other ports there was an increase under all heads. Madras was visited by 561 British, 75 Foreign and 71 Native vessels, while 3,753 British, 670 Foreign and 20,602 Native vessels called at other ports. The port dues averaged from 13 to 24 pies per ton at Madras and from 6 to 23 pies elsewhere. Excluding Madras, the largest trade was carried on at Tuticorin, where the total value of imports and exports was nearly 240 lakhs; Cochin comes next with 213.5 lakhs, while the trade at Cocanada, Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore exceeded 150 lakhs. The largest passenger traffic was at the ports of Pámban, Tuticorin and Negapatam. The number of casualties to shipping was 18 against 22 in the previous year; the

most important casualty was the total loss by fire of the Swedish bark *Adolf* at Cochin. In no case was there any loss of life. The year's transactions resulted in a surplus in all Port funds except those of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madras, and the general balance rose from Rs. 6,25,295 in 1891-92 to Rs. 6,64,890.

The total number of wild animals destroyed amounted to 1,086, or 15 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred under panthers, while under tigers, bears and wolves there was a slight increase. The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,837 against Rs. 23,523 in 1891-92. The increase was chiefly due to the larger number of tigers killed. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 215 in 1891-92 to 200.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total average rainfall in the Presidency during the year was 49·59 inches against an average of 45·08 inches for the twenty years ending 1889-90, but the excess was confined to the south-west monsoon, while the north-east monsoon showed a deficiency of 2·71 inches or 16·2 per cent. This deficiency occurred chiefly in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. In the four districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, the October-December rainfall was the smallest on record during the last twenty-three years, and elsewhere in the southern districts it was generally but little more than the previously recorded minimum. Early in March, however, very heavy showers fell in almost all the districts, and the situation continued to improve up to the end of the year. At the commencement of the year, the area affected by the failure of the late monsoon of the previous year was about 22,700 square miles and 46,000 persons were employed on relief works and 909 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. The affected area rose to 22,900 square miles in May, at the end of which month the number receiving relief was nearly 80,500 on works and 1,138 in kitchens. In June, however, exceptionally heavy rains fell over the whole of the affected area except Nellore, which led to a steady falling off in the number employed on relief works or fed at kitchens. This improvement happily continued in the succeeding months of the year and all relief works were closed by the 15th September. In the south of the Presidency it was at one time feared that relief works would be necessary in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely, but the rains of February and March 1893 altered the situation. A relief work was opened in Ramnad offering wages at famine rates, but failed to attract any laborers. Excluding permanently-settled estates for which statistics are not available, the total extent cultivated during the year, including second crop areas, amounted to 26·4 millions of acres against 24·3 millions of acres in the preceding year, or an increase of 2·1 million acres. The advance was due to the favorable character of the season during the period of the south-west monsoon. Prices which had been steadily rising since 1888-89 showed a still further increase during 1892-93. The average price of second-sort rice was 8 per cent. higher and that of dry grains 5 to 16 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. Up to October, prices had been growing easier, but

in November and December both wet and dry grains rose in price in many of the southern districts, as also some dry grains in other parts of the Presidency also. Matters, however, subsequently improved, and at the end of the year the prices of the chief food grains were much cheaper than at its commencement in all districts except South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely. The average wages of agricultural laborers in towns and villages showed in several districts an increase as compared with the previous year, due to greater demand for labor consequent upon the more favorable season, or the employment offered by the opening of railway and other public works, and to the rise in prices.

During the year the Deputy Director, Land Records Branch, continued his inspections of the state of village and taluk accounts and the work done by revenue inspectors in the districts of Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. A revised form of revenue inspector's diary was issued, as also a set of detailed instructions regarding the maintenance of boundary marks. The compilation of village registers of statistics and of the firka books was completed up to fasli 1300 (1890-91) in eight districts and nearly so in most of the others, but the progress made during the year in clearing off the arrears that existed in some of the latter was but poor. The revised kistbandi sanctioned in 1889-90 continued in force during the year. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders, which has been in force since August 1890, was continued as a tentative measure in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely; it found, however, but little favor in the eyes of the ryots. It was decided during the year that implements of husbandry and one pair of ploughing cattle for each holding should be exempted from distraint for arrears of land revenue. Owing to the fact that the future of the College of Agriculture was still uncertain, pending decision on Dr. Voelcker's report, the numbers under instruction there continued small. The farm attached to the college was worked at a very small cost, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the latter part of the season and yielded fairly satisfactory results. Early in the year, the Government sanctioned a scheme for organising 5 farm schools in the mufassal, but, at the request of the Government of India, action was suspended pending receipt of Dr. Voelcker's report. The Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture was deputed to make a full and detailed inquiry into the growth of ground-nuts in South Arcot and the adjoining districts and to collect information regarding the system of grass-farming pursued in the Coimbatore district. The collection of palmyra fibres suitable for brush-making was continued in the year, and numerous specimens of the agricultural and manufactured products of the country were prepared for the Imperial Institute. Owing to the long continued drought and the drying up of the pastures and sources of water-supply consequent thereon, the sufferings of the cattle over a very large area continued to be severe up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains. Thereafter all danger of loss from this cause was removed till towards the end of the year, when the failure of the north-east monsoon caused considerable losses in the southern districts. The total loss of cattle from disease was slightly higher than in 1891-92, but very considerably below the average. The increase occurred under rinderpest and 'diarrhœa and dysentery,' that under the latter head accounting for nearly the whole of the gross increase. It occurred chiefly in the Kistna district, where 20,351 deaths (out of a total of 32,812 for the whole Presidency) were attributed

to these two diseases against 2,522 in 1891-92. In the same district and in the adjoining district of Kurnool, there was a considerable excess in the number of deaths put down to rinderpest; the total from these 2 districts more than accounting for the gross excess (2,745) over the previous year in the Presidency. Early in the year, a Superintendent for the newly organized Civil Veterinary department in this Presidency was appointed. He was directed to undertake the work of Veterinary Lecturer in the College of Agriculture temporarily, continuing to afford advice to the Board and Government in matters relating to pony-breeding. Pony-breeding operations were confined to the Coimbatore and Salem districts. The work done by the stallions was satisfactory in both districts, but the results of the coverings effected in 1891-92 were poor.

At Ootacamund, the Government Gardens were maintained in good order, and the Government House Gardens continued to improve, except that the shola trees in front of the building were dying; a further clearance of unsightly undergrowth and dangerous blue gums was made in Stone-house Park. The roads in Sim's Park, Coonoor, suffered much damage from the heavy rains in the early part of the year, and the lake was partially silted up by the same cause; the *Acrocarpi* and other indigenous trees, however, grew vigorously. The Duryan in the Barliyar gardens was still living, and likely to recover from the damage it sustained in 1891, while the other trees and plants in the garden thrived. The Gúdálúr gardens proved a success. The collections at the Herbarium received several additions and were maintained in good order. The receipts for the year were Rs. 4,736 against Rs. 5,095 in the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,024 or Rs. 622 less than in 1891-92.

The season was, on the whole, unfavorable to the growth of cinchona, the rainfall being deficient except in the Dodabetta estate and the weather generally gloomy. On the Dodabetta estate the young plants suffered severely from the attacks of grubs. The quantity of bark harvested during the year was 119,483 lbs. The actual receipts were Rs. 72,798 excluding the value of 1,410 packets of quinine powders issued to Collectors. The expenditure was Rs. 80,386. Work in the factory was carried on successfully during the greater part of the year. A few accidents occurred to some of the machinery, but they did not cause the loss of much time. The amount of bark used in the factory was 171,717 lbs., from which there was turned out 4,933 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, and 3,139 lbs. of febrifuge. The cinchona alkaloids manufactured at Nedivattam were regularly tested by the Government Quinologist.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a special forest year extending from 1st July to 30th June was substituted for the official year hitherto adopted as the period for the submission of the Forest administration report. The figures given below therefore relate to a period of fifteen months (1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) instead of twelve months as usual. The audit of forest accounts was transferred from the Examiner of Forest Accounts to the Accountant-General with effect from the 29th March 1893. The area of reserved forests rose from 7,175 square miles to 9,436. Reserved lands covered an area of 7,751 square miles. There were 604 blocks covering an area of 7,205 square miles pending final notification on the 1st April 1892. 358 blocks, with an area of 1,138 square miles;

were added during the fifteen months ending 30th June 1893, making a total of 962 blocks covering 8,343 square miles. 287 blocks, with an area of 2,261 square miles, were finally notified during that period, leaving 675 blocks, with an area of 6,082 square miles, at its close. Compared with the preceding year, the total number of blocks not finally constituted as reserved forest shows an increase of 71 blocks, but their aggregate area shows a falling off of 1,123 square miles. Good progress was made in the selection of lands for reservation, 1,138 square miles having been brought under settlement during the fifteen months against 419 in the year previous. 2,627 miles of forest boundary were preliminarily demarcated and 2,837 miles permanently demarcated during the period. The Survey of India party triangulated 3,430 square miles, traversed 139 miles and surveyed 788 square miles. The outturn was higher than in the previous year, while the cost per square mile showed a considerable decrease. Little progress was made in the preparation of working plans as the staff was generally engaged in selection and settlement work. The number of forest offences reported was 10,905 against 8,124 in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions rose from 76 to 79. The area which it was attempted to protect from fires was 5,100 square miles, of which 95 per cent. escaped fire. The revenue derived from grazing during the fifteen months under report was Rs. 2,11,528 against Rs. 1,83,722 in the preceding twelve months. The area of plantations and topes increased from 49,234 acres to 49,381 acres. The principal additions to plantations were in Madura, Nilgiris and South Malabar. 391 acres were added to the area under cultural operations mainly in Ganjám, Nellore and Tinnevely. Rs. 37,286 were spent on roads and bridges against Rs. 30,796 in the previous year, and Rs. 59,395 (against Rs. 38,035 in 1891-92) on buildings. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency amounted to Rs. 4,08,782 against Rs. 3,76,305 in 1891-92 and sales to purchasers direct from the forests to Rs. 14,89,378. The total forest revenue during the period amounted to Rs. 19,65,818 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,38,928, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 3,26,890 against Rs. 4,28,061 in the previous year.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1892-93, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 28 crores and 45 lakhs against 27 crores and 95½ lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of 49½ lakhs was the result of an increase of 1 crore and 13¼ lakhs under exports and of a decrease of 63¾ lakhs under imports.

The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other Presidencies amounted to 23 crores and 67½ lakhs or 1 lakh more than in 1891-92. Exports contributed 14 crores and 6 lakhs or 59.40 per cent. of the total value of this trade and imports 9 crores and 61½ lakhs or 40.60 per cent. Compared with 1891-92, the exports increased by 90¾ lakhs or 6.91 per cent. and imports declined by 89¾ lakhs or 8.55 per cent. The increase under exports was chiefly in the trade with the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Ceylon and China; and the decrease under imports was chiefly in the trade with the United Kingdom and Bengal. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by 88¾ lakhs or 6.81 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by 2 lakhs or 17.86 per cent. The more important Indian articles of export, the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, indigo, seeds, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, cotton piece-goods and oils, which together contributed 78 per cent. of the total

exports of Indian produce. There were increases under indigo (70 lakhs), hides and skins (18 lakhs), coffee and spices (10 lakhs apiece), grain and pulse (4 lakhs), and sugar (1 lakh) and decreases under raw cotton (22 lakhs), seeds (21 lakhs), oils (8 lakhs), and cotton piece-goods ($\frac{3}{4}$ lakh).

Compared with 1891-92, the imports of Indian produce decreased by $31\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 9.59 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by 58 lakhs or 8.07 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, cotton twist and yarn and metals. Cotton piece-goods amounted to 2 crores and 2 lakhs (21.02 per cent. of the total imports), grain and pulse to 1 crore and $41\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs (14.74 per cent.), twist and yarn to 1 crore and 15 lakhs (11.97 per cent.) and metals to $65\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (6.82 per cent.).

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to 16 crores and 37 lakhs or 33 lakhs (2.07 per cent.), more than in 1891-92. The exports increased by 1 crore and $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 10.83 per cent., while the imports declined by $75\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 12.58 per cent. As usual the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 910 lakhs or 55.60 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed 168 lakhs or 10.28 per cent., Ceylon 162 lakhs or 9.89 per cent., the United States 82 lakhs or 5.03 per cent., the Straits Settlements 53 lakhs or 3.26 per cent., Belgium nearly 44 lakhs or 2.68 per cent., Germany nearly 33 lakhs or 2.01 per cent., and China nearly 32 lakhs or 1.94 per cent.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to 7 crores and 30 lakhs, that is, $32\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 4.23 per cent. less than in the previous year. Compared with 1891-92, the exports and imports declined by 18 lakhs and $14\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, respectively. As usual this trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 49.10 and 25.52 per cent., respectively, of the total value. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Burma (18.23 per cent.), Travancore (2.40 per cent.), Kattywar (1.26 per cent.), and Goa (1.22 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure in the past year, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to $39\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against $45\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1891-92, the imports and exports of gold declined by 12 lakhs and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, respectively, while those of silver advanced by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and 6 lakhs, respectively. The net imports of gold were $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while under silver the net exports were 2 lakhs.

The expenditure during 1892-93 on Imperial Military works was Rs. 95,690, on Imperial Civil works Rs. 37,046, on Provincial Civil works Rs. 21,53,086, on Local Incorporated works Rs. 1,92,613, on Local Excluded works Rs. 32,800 and on Estate works Rs. 33,524. On Famine Relief works under the management of the Public Works department, a sum of Rs. 3,52,672 was expended, of which Rs. 2,01,543 related to irrigation works. The progress made in the Madras Harbour works was confined to the construction of the massive pier heads, and the extension of the wave-breaker protection; the general progress was satisfactory. The outlay of the year was Rs. 2,56,019, raising the total expenditure to Rs. 1,19,38,529 against the estimate of Rs. 1,23,83,386. The New Law Courts, Madras, were completed with the exception of the main central tower, the stone dome of which had not been finished; the building was, however, formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on 12th July 1892. The City Civil Court and the vakils' chambers also reached completion. The expenditure on the whole block during the year was Rs. 1,94,102, raising the total outlay to Rs. 12,28,196 against an estimate of

Rs. 13,06,640. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 56,126, was sanctioned for the construction of a workshop for the College of Engineering. The foundations were laid and the walls carried to their full height during the year. The Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College was completed with the exception of a few fittings. The new bridge over the Kullar river was within a few days of completion when a series of heavy floods culminated in the destruction of the right abutment and the whole of the iron work. The following were among the important military and civil works completed during the year :—The West Hill barracks at Calicut costing Rs. 35,243; alterations to the District Jail at Cuddapah costing Rs. 67,917; District Munsifs' Courts at Aska (Ganjám), Amalápuram (Gódávári), Ongole (Nellore), Bellary, Proddatur (Cuddapah), Markapur (Kurnool), Tirupati (North Arcot); Taluk Cutcheries at Sattenapalle (Kistna), Kúdligi (Bellary), Cuddapah, Markapur (Kurnool), Perintamana (West Coast), Tirukkóyilúr and Tindivanam (South Arcot); Special Assistant's office, Korapat (Vizagapatam); Hygiene Laboratory to the Medical College, Madras. The Collector's office at Calicut was completed with the exception of the currency office, the total outlay being Rs. 1,87,544. The outlay on the Pottinghi-Korapat road, which was transferred to the Civil department in December, was Rs. 27,183, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 3,08,256. On the Vayittiri-Gúdalúr road the total outlay was Rs. 6,31,843; it was metalled, consolidated and in capital repair throughout. The Pálár causeway between Ranipet and Arcot was completed and opened by His Excellency the Governor. The value of the works executed at the Public Works Workshop was Rs. 1,15,759 against Rs. 1,10,431 in 1891–92.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works department during 1892–93 was Rs. 66,83,662, or Rs. 7,48,301 less than in 1891–92. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of the Gódávári delta system was Rs. 1,647. The area irrigated during the fasli 1302 (1892–93) was for first crop 631,839 acres and for second crop 65,549 acres against 640,781 and 91,583 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 24,60,605 and the charges to Rs. 7,02,652, leaving a net balance of Rs. 17,57,953 or 13·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,28,04,279. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 493 miles. The outlay on the capital account of the Kistna delta system was Rs. 3,06,594 during, and Rs. 1,00,44,233 to the end of the year, leaving Rs. 38,75,551 still to be spent to complete the works estimated for. The area irrigated was 471,401 acres against 480,728 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 18,93,462 and the charges to Rs. 5,40,679, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 13,52,783 or 12·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,07,95,104. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 297 miles. Though the construction estimate for the Pennéru anicut system was closed on the 31st March 1891, Rs. 56 were paid during the year for work done on the Nellore tank-supply channel which was completed during the previous year. The area irrigated was 73,051 acres against 35,652 acres in 1891–92, the revenue was Rs. 1,70,598 and the charges Rs. 31,359, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,39,239 or 7·4 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,81,684 against a deficit of Rs. 14,759 in the previous year. Estimates amounting to Rs. 65,000 for the Allúru main drain and affluents of the Sangam anicut system were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. The outlay on the capital account of this system during the year was Rs. 18,716 and to the end of the year Rs. 30,15,079, the

balance of the sanctioned estimate still to be worked out being Rs. 1,14,921. The area irrigated was 74,987 acres against 39,209 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,70,999 and the charges to Rs. 55,059, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,15,940 or 3·14 per cent. on the total capital outlay against a deficit of Rs. 27,725 in the previous year. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 2,16,40,725, was reduced by Rs. 235 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 30,763 acres against 73,500 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,48,281 and the charges to Rs. 1,69,287, showing a deficit of Rs. 21,006 against a net revenue of Rs. 8,280 in the previous year. The telegraph line along the canal between Sunkesala and Kurnool was dismantled in December 1892, Rs. 36,600 being paid to the Telegraph department towards the capital cost of its construction. Against an estimate of Rs. 49,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1892, an expenditure of Rs. 24,722 was incurred in excavating a new supply channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the Patha Cuddapah tank, the outlay on the work being charged to the canal. The outlay on the open capital account of the Barur tank during the year was Rs. 2,798 and the total capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 4,18,590. The area irrigated was 3,584 acres against 2,757 acres in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 7,263 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,861, showing a net revenue of Rs. 2,402 or ·57 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 912,785 acres for first crop and 99,264 acres for second crop, against 908,616 and 99,443 acres, respectively, in 1891-92. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,93,993 or 39·00 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,79,450. The area irrigated under the Srivaikuntam anicut system was 15,531 acres for first crop and 13,580 acres for second crop against 22,219 and 19,103 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue was Rs. 58,997, and the charges were Rs. 21,421, showing a net revenue of Rs. 37,576 or 2·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,51,541. The expenditure incurred on the Periyár project was Rs. 13,13,558 during, and Rs. 50,82,141 up to the end of the year, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 54,25,000. Good progress was made with the works though the season opened with a disastrous flood, which may be said, roughly, to have caused damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees. The expenditure during the year on the Rushikulya protective project was Rs. 4,95,584 and that to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 29,70,319 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 39,40,000. The progress of the works was good notwithstanding the bad weather of the last three months of the year. A revenue account was opened during the year. The area irrigated was 4,183 acres, the revenue derived was Rs. 5,831, and the charges amounted to Rs. 9,954. An expenditure of Rs. 19,403 was incurred on capital account of the Dondapad tank project in the Kistna Western division, leaving Rs. 1,10,597 as the unexpended balance of the sanctioned estimate. The expenditure on capital account of the Sagilêru 'Upper' project which was undertaken to give relief to the distressed population of Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, was Rs. 43,157 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 2,96,000. The areas taken up for irrigation for first and second crops under the Cumbum tank system were 5,379 and 4,501 acres, respectively; the revenue amounted to Rs. 11,682 and the charges to Rs. 9,978. The area irrigated under the Thadapalli channel system was 14,707 acres for first and second crops; the net revenue was Rs. 25,534 or 28·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota

channel system was 4,162 acres ; the net revenue was Rs. 4,538 or 4·46 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Kalingaráyan channel system were 11,273 and 10,270 acres, respectively ; the net revenue derived was Rs. 18,198 or 32·94 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Pálár anicut system during the year was Rs. 14,360 and to the end of the year Rs. 18,81,319. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 61,998 and 25,397 acres, respectively. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,61,476 and the charges to Rs. 82,781, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 78,695 or 3·98 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Under the Poiney anicut system 21,939 acres were irrigated for first crop and 5,961 acres for second crop ; the net revenue was Rs. 46,372 or 20·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Cheyyáru anicut system were 20,574 and 13,764 acres, respectively ; the revenue derived was Rs. 58,668 and the working expenses Rs. 58,820. The areas irrigated under the Chembrambákam tank system were 12,822 and 3,808 acres for first and second crops, respectively ; the net revenue was Rs. 34,580 or 4·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under first and second crops of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension project were 7,454 and 1,727 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 21,017 and the charges amounted to Rs. 8,523, showing a profit of Rs. 12,494 or 0·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,105,806 cubic yards. The total area irrigated under the Vallúr anicut system was 4,843 acres and the net revenue derived therefrom Rs. 1,531. The outlay on the capital account of the Tirukkóyilúr anicut system during the year was Rs. 9,225. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 21,838 and 2,537 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 75,202 or 30·66 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The total area irrigated under the Vriddháchalam anicut system was 4,856 acres and the net revenue Rs. 19,225 or 38·65 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the capital account of the Shatiatope anicut system during the year was Rs. 8,059 and to the end of the year Rs. 99,311. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 28,690 and 2,929 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 1,49,884 or 147·07 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Under orders of the Government of India, the construction estimate for the Pelandorai anicut was closed on the 31st March 1893. The total capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 4,51,336 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,59,446. The total area irrigated was 8,478 acres and the net revenue was Rs. 24,183 or 5·36 per cent. on the total capital outlay. In October 1892, estimates amounting to Rs. 2,35,000 were sanctioned for improving the drainage of the southern portion of the Chidambaram taluk under the Lower Coleroon anicut system. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 106,934 and 4,283 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 5,33,051 and the working expenses Rs. 57,962, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,75,089 or 84·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The total area irrigated under the Mehamattúr anicut system was 2,236 acres ; the working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 8,867. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Maradúr anicut system were 13,920 and 13,401 acres, respectively ; the net revenue derived was Rs. 44,711 or 108·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 927 were spent on the maintenance of the Chilka lake canal. The capital expenditure on the Buckingham canal during the year was Rs. 1,55,559, making a total of Rs. 76,80,930 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 1,01,366 against

Rs. 98,326 in the previous year. The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 18,590 against a loss of Rs. 74,599 in the previous year. The revenue realized from the Védáranniyam canal amounted to Rs. 1,078 and the cost of its upkeep to Rs. 4,096. On the tank restoration scheme 6 investigation parties were employed. The area over which operations extended during the year was 3,802 square miles, making an aggregate area of 31,997 square miles under investigation. Rs. 17,186 were spent on the investigation and Rs. 3,11,924 on the execution of tank restoration works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned up to the end of the year was Rs. 37,55,121, against which the total expenditure on original works and repairs was Rs. 26,33,077. The expenditure on 'ordinary works' during the year was Rs. 9,35,990, of which Rs. 2,53,153 were spent on 'major original works' and Rs. 1,14,467 and Rs. 5,68,370 on 'minor original works' and 'repairs,' respectively. The expenditure on 'minor works, Revenue department,' was Rs. 4,23,747. The outlay on 'agricultural works' was Rs. 3,16,461, of which Rs. 75,915 were incurred on 'major,' Rs. 12,819 on 'minor original works' and the balance on 'repairs.' An outlay of Rs. 18,878 was incurred from Irrigation Cess funds in improving and repairing the Tungabhadra channels in the Bellary and the Cauvery channels in the Salem districts.

The numbers of miles of railway open and under construction at the close of the official year were, respectively, 2,410 and 549. The first section of the East Coast Railway (from Bezwada to Rajahmundry 93 miles) was opened on the 20th February 1893, and His Excellency the Governor in the presence of a large concourse of spectators drove the first coal train over the Kistna bridge near Bezwada on the 17th March 1893. A further section of the East Coast Railway, viz., from Rajahmundry to Vizianagram with a branch from Samalkot to Cocanada was fast approaching completion. The section of South Indian open line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway on the 1st January 1893, and the portion between Dharmavaram and the Mysore frontier (56 miles) was approaching completion. The Májavaram-Muttupet Railway made but poor progress during the year owing chiefly to labor difficulties. The Nilgiri Railway was being pushed forward and the works were in active progress throughout the length. Sanction was given for the survey of an extension from Coonoor to Ootacamund. The Palghat-Kurapatnam project fell in abeyance, the Government being of opinion that the cost was prohibitive, but sanction was given for the survey of an alternative route from Shoranúr station on the Madras Railway.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 12,00,05,795 or Rs. 1,43,034 per mile and the net profits for the official year amounted to Rs. 46,00,856 or 3·83 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings showed an increase of nearly 4½ lakhs and the working expenses were less by Rs. 2,20,494, the decrease being attributable to the inclusion of the cost of 8 new locomotives in the previous year's accounts. The number of passengers carried was 9½ millions, or an increase of 12·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. There was again a falling off in goods traffic, the tonnage being 777,259 against 807,268 in 1891-92, but the receipts were larger and traffic under the head of hides and skins, kerosine oil, and oil seeds exhibited a considerable improvement. There were no important changes in the rates and fares.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 7,21,03,310, or Rs. 69,186 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to Rs. 29,26,571 or 4·06 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings were Rs. 79,21,103 and exceeded those of the previous year by more than 6½ lakhs, owing to general improvement both in the passenger and goods traffic. There was a slight increase in the working expenses. 10¾ millions of passengers travelled over the railway or 10 per cent. more than in the preceding year. There was an improvement shown in goods traffic chiefly under the head of oils, provisions and salt.

The total capital expenditure on the Bezwada Extension Railway up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 14,21,529, or Rs. 66,210 per mile, and the net profits for the official year were Rs. 43,274, or Rs. 3·04 per cent. on the outlay. The line was worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

At the close of the official year 1892-93, there were 1,835 post offices, 1,709 letter-boxes, 1,057 postmen and 919 village postmen under the Imperial Post department, figures showing a general increase over those of the previous year. The length of Imperial mail lines rose from 15,474 to 15,779 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery was 64,360,634 against 61,155,458, and of these 1,608,854 were returned undelivered against 1,500,148 in 1891-92. Money order transactions continued to expand and the value-payable system gained considerable ground. The amount of Savings' Bank accounts remaining open on 31st March 1893 showed an increase of Rs. 4,31,490 over the figures of the previous year, and the number of deposits rose by 8,936. The number of complaints made by the public against post officials increased from 1,176 to 1,313. There were 9 highway robberies of the mails against 2 in 1891-92. The year opened with 152 combined offices and closed with 174. The net revenue from them was Rs. 2,09,079 against Rs. 1,94,459 in the previous year.

The length of District Post lines open was 924 miles against 865 in the previous year. 10 new post offices and 39 new letter-boxes were opened during the year, while 7 additional village postmen were entertained. There was a decrease in the number of articles collected for despatch and received for delivery, and an increase in the number of articles returned undelivered. Owing to the transfer of certain remunerative establishments to the Imperial Post, there was a deficit of Rs. 12,888 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 16,198 in the previous year.

249 miles of Telegraph lines were added during the year, thus making the total mileage 6,608 miles. 46 offices were opened and 19 closed, and the number open at the end of the year was 332, of which 197 were directly under Government management. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 817,032 against 772,837 in 1891-92. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 11,42,239.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial and Local services rose from 1,253 lakhs in 1891-92 to 1,358 lakhs in 1892-93, while the gross expenditure fell

within the same period from 1,254 lakhs to 1,216 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of 142 lakhs against a deficit of nearly a lakh in the previous year. Although there was considerable scarcity in parts of the Presidency, it was not so severely felt as in 1891-92, when Government had in many cases to remit revenue or to suspend collections. Consequently most of the arrears were collected and the improvement under the principal heads of civil revenue alone amounted to nearly $91\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The expenditure also decreased owing to the smaller outlay on Railways, Public Works and Irrigation. The amount remitted to other provinces, or paid in satisfaction of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency was $279\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against about 264 lakhs in 1891-92, and the interest paid on Government paper rose from 33 to $33\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The value of small silver coin which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 6,23,000, leaving, in the treasuries at the close of the year, a balance of a little over 10 lakhs against $16\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs at the close of the previous year. The local circulation of copper coin decreased by Rs. 30,000, and the balance at the end of the year was $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or nearly a lakh more than in the previous year.

The receipts from Land Revenue rose from a little less than $432\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1891-92 to a little over $505\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1892-93, owing chiefly to the collection of arrears on account of the previous year. The charges also rose from a little less than $48\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to $50\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

The guarding of the Yanam frontier was transferred from the Police to the Salt and Abkari department from 1st April 1892, and the sanction of Government was obtained to the grant of a lease to all new holders of Government salt pans, containing the condition that the lease be determinable on the lessee permitting another person to manufacture salt in his pans without the consent of Government. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store fell from nearly $9\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds in 1891-92 to a little less than $9\frac{1}{4}$ million maunds. As in the previous year the issues stood at a little more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds. The Salt revenue fell from $177\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to a little over 172 lakhs, owing chiefly to the abnormally large cash sales in the two previous years, to the decrease of sales in some sub-divisions consequent on the state of stock and to reduced exports to Orissa from Ganjam. The charges were very nearly $19\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against a little over 19 lakhs in 1891-92.

The Stamp revenue of the year amounted to a little over $73\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or about $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more than that realized in 1891-92 which was itself higher than the collection in any previous year. The charges also rose from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, in consequence of the debit to this head of stamped paper issued in Madras.

The receipts from Excise and Abkari fell from $117\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to a little over 117 lakhs. But owing to the expansion of departmental operations, the charges rose from a little over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Opium receipts, which now comprise transit duty on excise opium, amounted to 4 lakhs, or only a little less than in 1891-92.

Sea Customs receipts and charges were, as in the preceding year, $15\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, respectively. Land Customs receipts rose from a little over half a

lakh to nearly a lakh, owing to the large quantities of rice which paid land customs for shipment at Kárikál. The charges were, as usual, inconsiderable in amount.

The Income tax realized $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1891-92. The charges of collection were, as in the previous year, less than a quarter of a lakh.

The net result of the transactions of the Forest department was a surplus of 3 against $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year.

Registration receipts and charges rose from $12\frac{1}{4}$ and 7 lakhs in 1891-92 to $13\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, respectively, in the year under report.

Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, the receipts in 1892-93 showed a net increase of a little less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, due chiefly to the amount realized as interest on the abnormally large advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, to the advance in jail manufactures and to the repayment of sums received from Provincial funds in previous years in order to cover deficits in Local funds. The charges on the other hand showed a net decrease of a little over 3 lakhs, owing chiefly to short expenditure on Census, Irrigation and Navigation and Public Works executed by Public Works officers. The receipts and charges under Excluded Local funds were 7 and 8 lakhs, respectively, against 10 and $10\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1891-92.

The Imperial Public Works receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to $83\frac{1}{4}$ and $207\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, respectively. Compared with the year before the receipts were higher by $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and the charges lower by $49\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The increase in the receipts occurred chiefly in the traffic collections of the South Indian Railway. The transfer from the South Indian Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway of the outlay on the Dharmavaram-Guntakal section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway and the smaller outlay on the construction of lines on the East Coast and South Indian Railways led to the decrease in expenditure.

The receipts of the Military department stood at the same figure as in the previous year, namely $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The Military expenditure fell from a little over $354\frac{1}{4}$ to $353\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department rose from $101\frac{3}{4}$ and $127\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, respectively, in 1891-92 to $108\frac{1}{4}$ and 139 lakhs in 1892-93. The receipts of the Telegraph department rose from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, while the charges fell from 7 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

The value of Loans outstanding increased by 2 lakhs only, owing chiefly to the comparatively small advance taken by the Harbour Trust Board.

The receipts of Provincial services, including the Pound fund and Agricultural services, aggregated $302\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, but the charges rose to $317\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, exceeding the receipts by 15 lakhs. The year before closed with a Provincial deficit of $24\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The balances at credit of Provincial services thus fell from 42 lakhs on 1st April 1892 to 27 lakhs on 31st March 1893.

Owing to the amalgamation of the Canal and Ferry funds with Local funds under Act V of 1884, Incorporated Local funds now comprise only the following: (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service funds, (3) Irrigation Cess funds, and (4) The Bhadráchalām Road fund. The balances at credit of these funds amounted to a little over 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on 31st March 1893, or a little over 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than on 1st April 1892.

The circulation of Government currency notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding the transactions of the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 275 lakhs at the end of the year against 265 at the beginning. The highest circulation was 301 lakhs in December 1892 and the lowest 262 lakhs in April 1892. The average circulation for the whole year was 283 lakhs, being 2·03 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 167 lakhs at the beginning and 213 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted to 1,545 lakhs and 1,590 lakhs, respectively, as against 1,307 lakhs and 1,196 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 27 lakhs against 32 lakhs. No fresh cases of forgery of Madras or Calicut notes occurred during the year, but one forged note of the Calicut circle for Rs. 10 belonging to the forgery of 1879 was presented by the Bank of Madras in May 1892. Two cases occurred, one at Poona and the other at Madras, in which individuals preferred fraudulent claims to the value of half notes. It was ascertained, however, that the claimants could not have held the entire notes and prosecutions were accordingly instituted with the result that both individuals were convicted. Another case of apparent fraud occurred at Bangalore, the result of which was not known at the close of the year. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 3,27,418 against Rs. 2,91,576 in 1891–92.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

In a population of 33,693,179, the vital statistics relating to which were recorded, the births registered during the year 1892 numbered 845,029; the ratio per mille was 25·9 against 27·4 in 1891, and the decrease was in a great measure due to the distress which prevailed in the Presidency during 1891 and 1892. The birth-rates in the several districts ranged from 17·8 per mille in Ganjám to 36·8 in Madras. In all districts except South Canara and Nilgiris the birth-rates were lower than the average for the previous ten years; as compared with 1891, the rates were higher in only 3 districts. The proportion of male births to female was 104 to 100. The registered deaths numbered 750,755, a figure higher than in any year since 1879; the ratio per mille was 22·3 against 22·2 in 1891 and 19·5, the average of the five years 1887–91. 105·3 males died for every 100 females. Infantile mortality was, as usual, high, the death-rate of infants under one year being 173·9 per mille. The highest death-rate (46·5) was registered in Madras and the lowest in Ganjám (14·3). In 11 districts the death-rates were lower than those recorded in the previous year and also below the average of the decade preceding. There were 79,033 deaths from cholera against 98,773 in the previous year. It was a cause of mortality in every district and was most severely felt in Górávari, Kurnool and Tanjore. Small-pox visited all districts and caused 43,757 deaths against 41,322 in 1891; it proved most fatal in Malabar, Kistna and Górávari. The number of

deaths from fever was 280,627 against 247,029 in 1891; it was most prevalent in Kurnool, Nílگیرis, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam and Madras. Dysentery and diarrhoea, which were especially fatal in Madras and Chingleput, caused 32,293 deaths against 34,223 in 1891. The birth-rate in mufassal municipalities was 29·9 per mille against 30·0 for 1891; the rates in the various towns varied from 20·9 per mille in Vizianagram and Trichinopoly to 41·3 in Vániyambádi. The average death-rate was 29·4 per mille, the extremes being 18·2 in Salem and 55·2 in Kurnool. Cholera visited every municipal town except Palni and Ootacamund, proving especially fatal in Periyakulam, Anantapur, Bezwada, Vániyambádi, Cocanada, Tellicherry and Palamcottah. Small-pox caused deaths in 47 towns, the highest mortality occurring in Cochin (19·9), while fever prevailed in every municipality, and with especial virulence in Kurnool where the death-rate from this cause alone was 31·4 per mille. Municipal councils set aside 60·3 per cent. of their total annual income for expenditure on sanitation and district boards 8 per cent. as against 37·6 and 7·9 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. In municipalities the conservancy establishment was increased, and the private scavenging system made a considerable advance, but the number of public latrines was, as usual, inadequate. The sources of water-supply and drainage in villages were, for the most part, in a defective and insanitary condition.

The staff of the Sanitary Engineering department was increased by the appointment of 2 Assistant Engineers and a number of minor subordinates. The Sanitary Engineer paid visits of inspection to 18 towns and submitted for the sanction of Government water-supply projects for the towns of Bellary, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Ongole and Kurnool and a drainage scheme for Negapatam. The first three of these projects were abandoned for want of sufficient funds, while the other schemes were under consideration at the close of the year. 9 projects were under execution during the year. Of these, 2, viz., the Kandal drainage and South water-supply schemes in Ootacamund, were completed, while satisfactory progress was made with the water-supply works at Madura and Cuddapah, the Coonoor and Kumbakonam drainage schemes, and the realignment of the Ootacamund main sewer. The Trichinopoly and Tanjore water-supply schemes were put in hand too late to admit of much work being done within the year. Pending the provision of funds, no progress was made with the schemes for the supply of water to Dindigul, Coonoor and Vellore and the drainage of Tirupati. The Sanitary Engineering department also scrutinized 165 plans and 202 estimates for sanitary works of the value of Rs. 2,17,708, besides furnishing a number of designs and plans for local bodies.

The number of vaccinations performed during 1892-93 amounted to 1,164,541, or 111,121 cases more than in 1891-92. 94·0 per cent. of the operations proved successful against 92·1, and the average cost of each successful case was As. 3-5 against As. 3-7 in 1891-92. Infantile vaccination made a considerable advance, the number successfully vaccinated under one year of age (259,459) exceeding the figure of the previous year by 48,807. Excellent results were achieved in Coimbatore, Madura, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, South Canara, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. At the close of the year there were only 4 municipal towns in which vaccination was not compulsory, viz., Bimlipatam, Cochin, Karúr and Tanjore. Animal vaccination was conducted in all districts and all municipalities except Srírangam; 884,525 operations were performed against 674,148 in

1891-92 and the percentage of success was 96 against 90·4. The best results were obtained with fresh animal lymph, next with glycerine paste, and lastly with preserved animal lymph, the percentages of success being 97·3, 96·4 and 95·1, respectively.

There were in all 449 hospitals and dispensaries at work against 432 in 1891. There was a corresponding increase in the numbers of patients and of surgical operations performed, accompanied by a satisfactory decrease in the death-rate. Eye diseases and ulcers were the most prevalent diseases. The total cost of these institutions was Rs. 11,94,157.

The accommodation for lunatics was ample except in the Calicut Asylum. In all, there were 837 patients under treatment, of whom 77 were cured and 104 died. The annual cost of each insane was Rs. 188 in Madras, Rs. 126 in Waltair, and Rs. 105 in Calicut.

During the year 577 cases were admitted to the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, the maintenance of which cost Rs. 11,488. A large number of cases presented for treatment were of a very virulent type.

During the year 1892, 7 ships with 3,030 emigrants left for Natal. There was no emigration to Mauritius. 214 emigrants returned from Natal and 679 from Mauritius, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 13,744, respectively. There was no emigration to French Colonies, and only one colony, viz., Réunion, repatriated emigrants, 182 individuals returning with savings amounting to Rs. 8,000. 1,933 indentured emigrants embarked to the Straits Settlements from Negapatam, while the number of free emigrants was 17,750, excluding 348 French subjects who embarked at Pondicherry and Kárikál. 6,449 emigrants to Assam were registered in Ganjám and 45,881 persons emigrated to Burma, most of whom belonged to Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Tanjore. 37 French subjects also left Pondicherry and Kárikál for Burma. Emigration to Ceylon was chiefly confined to Madura and Tinnevely; the total number embarked was 86,415. Immigrants from the Straits Settlements, Burma and Ceylon numbered 18,234, 27,040 and 10,866, respectively.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION

The B.A. degree, First-in-arts and Matriculation examinations were all held under the revised bye-laws relating to the respective examinations sanctioned during the previous year. At the M.A. degree examination 10 candidates passed out of 15 that appeared against 6 out of 16 in 1892. At the B.A. degree examination 658 candidates entered for the English Language division, 649 for the Second Language division and 594 for the Science division, of whom 510, 569 and 312, respectively, passed. One of the successful candidates in the English Language and Second Language divisions was a female. The number of candidates for the First-in-arts examination fell from 2,016 to 1,889, but that of passes rose from 740 to 779. 4 of the examinees and 2 of the passed candidates were females.

First-grade colleges increased in number from 11 to 12, and the B.A. and F.A. classes were attended by 1,355 and 1,203 students, respectively, against 1,056 and

1,652 students on the 31st March 1892. Second-grade colleges fell from 24 to 23 and the strength of the F.A. classes from 1,099 to 966. The decrease in the strength of the F.A. classes was due to the very unfavorable results of the Matriculation examination of December 1892. Of the college students, 3 were females.

For the M.L. degree examination, 3 candidates appeared as in the previous year and 2 passed as against none. At the B.L. degree examination 72 passed out of 169 examinees against 48 out of 151 in 1892. The strength of the Law College advanced from 360 to 512. The fee income of the institution rose from Rs. 30,324 to Rs. 42,820, and, after meeting all the expenses, left the large surplus of Rs. 15,374. The institution of the Pledership classes chiefly contributed to the increase in the strength and the fee-receipts of the college.

All the 3 candidates that appeared for the Second M.B. and C.M. examination and 4 out of 6 candidates at the first M.B. and C.M. examination were successful. For the Preliminary Scientific examination, 12 candidates appeared, of whom 4 passed against 1 out of 7. At the second and first L.M.S. examinations 15 and 38, respectively, passed out of 21 and 83 examinees, against 11 and 17 out of 19 and 90, respectively, in 1892-93. There were 133 against 157 students on the rolls of the college department of the Medical College; of these, 12 attended the M.B. and C.M. section, 96 the L.M.S. section, while 25 were casual students. 9 against 6 students were females. The discipline of the college was improved by the introduction of a revised scale of punishments and certificates of attendance were withheld from students, whose conduct or progress was not satisfactory.

For the B.C.E. degree examination, 11 as against 14 candidates appeared and 5 as against 6 passed. The strength of the College department of the College of Engineering rose from 10 to 15. 4 Engineer students completed their practical course and received college diplomas. At the final examination for Assistant Engineers 4 students were successful.

The entrances for and the passes at the written and practical examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching advanced from 16 and 19 to 41 and 36 and from 12 and 11 to 30 and 13, respectively. 28 against 31 graduates and 23 against 29 First-in-arts under-graduates were under training in the Teachers' College, and 6 First-in-arts under-graduates attended the second-grade training college at Calicut, which was reorganized during the year.

The College of Agriculture passed through another year of suspense, pending the elaboration of proposals as to its future organization with reference to Dr. Voelcker's report, and the strength fell from 45 to 42. 4 students qualified for the agricultural diploma.

73 against 88 candidates presented themselves for the Upper Secondary examination; 49 against 12 succeeded in the branches they selected—2 in all the four branches and 47 in one or more branches. Owing to the operation of revised bye-laws, introducing changes in particular subjects and prescribing higher minima for a pass, and in consequence of the restriction of admission, except in special cases, to pupils who have studied in recognized high schools for a definite period, the number of candidates for and passes at the Matriculation examination fell

from 7,907 to 3,369 and from 2,381 to 520, respectively. Upper secondary schools for boys fell in number from 136 to 134, but the strength of upper secondary and lower secondary forms was 10,071 and 11,432 as against 8,594 and 10,853, respectively. All the upper secondary schools, with five exceptions, were recognized under the Educational Rules.

For the Lower Secondary examination, 5,839 male candidates appeared against 2,941, and 2,089 against 1,160 passed for complete certificates. Excluding lower secondary departments of High schools, there were 226 English and 234 vernacular lower secondary schools against 355 and 89 in 1891–92, and the strength of the lower secondary departments of these schools was 8,392 and 3,682 against 10,854 and 621, respectively, on the 31st March 1892. Of the English and vernacular schools 169 and 76, respectively, were recognized under the Educational Rules. The total number of boys in the lower secondary stage of instruction rose from 22,248 to 23,423.

14 female candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, of whom 1 passed in all the compulsory subjects, 3 in English, 6 in a Vernacular Language, 5 in History and 3 in Mathematics. For the Matriculation examination, 55 against 83 female candidates entered and 12 against 49 were successful. At the Higher Examination for Women 352 candidates registered their names against 286, but only 144 passed against 160. Upper secondary schools for girls rose in number from 26 to 27, and the strength of the upper secondary forms from 200 to 278. 24 of the upper secondary schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. For the Lower Secondary examination, 571 against 193 female candidates appeared and 293 against 113 passed for complete certificates. Excluding lower secondary departments of high schools, there were 35 English and 161 vernacular schools against 46 English and 161 vernacular schools in 1891–92. 32 of the English and 113 of the vernacular schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. The total number of girls in the lower secondary stage of instruction increased from 2,514 to 2,717.

25,532 against 22,736 male and 1,461 against 781 female candidates appeared for the Primary School examination and 10,139 against 9,993 male and 619 against 276 female candidates were successful. For the primary results standards 266,356 against 245,370 boys and 41,985 against 36,660 girls were presented, of whom 200,327 against 183,088 boys and 30,310 against 27,397 girls passed for grants. Public primary schools for boys and girls advanced from 18,059 with 517,638 pupils and 796 with 31,074 pupils to 19,097 with 550,446 pupils and 808 with 32,457 pupils, respectively. 14,116 of the boys' and 599 of the girls' schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. The total number of boys and girls in the upper primary stage of instruction advanced from 32,228 and 3,884 to 35,825 and 4,071, respectively.

Training schools for masters, including sessional schools, rose from 50 to 54, but the number of students under training fell from 1,258 to 1,236. At the written test for Teachers' certificates 425 students passed out of 930 that appeared from training institutions direct. 50 secondary and 89 primary Teachers' certificates were issued during the year. Training schools for mistresses increased in number

from 15 to 17 and in attendance from 243 to 342. At the written test for Teachers' certificates, 25 students passed for upper secondary, 43 for lower secondary and 26 for primary certificates out of 43, 72 and 47 students sent up.

1,491 candidates appeared for the Technical examinations, of whom 737 passed against 1,460 and 1,007, respectively, in 1891-92. The number of industrial schools fell from 18 to 16, but their strength rose from 997 to 1,046. There were 150 against 152 juveniles on the rolls of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the work of the institution was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of schools of Music advanced from 2 with 64 pupils to 4 with 295 pupils.

3,455 private and indigenous schools against 3,403 furnished returns, and the number of pupils advanced from 64,473 to 65,894. Of those, 42 against 28 were advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys and 84 against 118 were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit. 9 Sanskrit schools received aid during the year.

Public and private institutions of all grades rose from 23,204 with 693,985 scholars to 24,316 with 734,404 scholars. Vizagapatam and Nílگیرis returned fewer schools and pupils, and South Canara fewer schools than in 1891-92.

The income from fees in all classes of institutions taken together increased from Rs. 16,68,854 to Rs. 17,27,958, though the percentage of total expenditure met from fee receipts fell from 35 to 34. Government, Board and aided institutions yielded, respectively, Rs. 20,611, Rs. 12,801 and Rs. 30,452 more than in 1891-92, but unaided and private schools sustained, on the whole, a loss of Rs. 4,760. Grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 6,15,727, Rs. 1,01,852 and Rs. 2,32,505 against Rs. 6,33,029, Rs. 96,401 and Rs. 2,24,358, respectively, were paid from Provincial, Municipal and Local funds. Expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources advanced from Rs. 58,75,707 to Rs. 60,94,484, of which Provincial funds met Rs. 18,43,904, Municipal funds Rs. 2,18,744, Local funds Rs. 7,69,777, and fees Rs. 18,43,876. On the whole, 81·87 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to direct educational charges—12·72 to University education, 61·15 to school education, general, and 8·00 to school education, special. The proportion of expenditure on direction and inspection fell from 7·20 to 6·99 per cent.

There was an increase from 774 to 928 in the number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890; of the publications, 241 were in English and other European languages.

The strength of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, was 327 against 323. 135 of the pupils were of European parentage, and, as in the previous year, 72 per cent. were sons of men belonging to the British Army. The results of the annual inspection were favorable, and the cost per pupil fell from Rs. 285 to Rs. 280. The strength of the female branch of the asylum remained the same as in the previous year. Of the 65 pupils, 38 were of European parentage. Fair results were secured at the annual inspection, but the average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 275 to Rs. 300.

During the year 1892-93, 15 examinations were held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Particulars have already been given regarding the Upper and Lower Secondary and Primary School examinations, as also of the Higher Examination for Women and the Government Technical examinations. At the Hand-writing Test for Matriculates 1,383 candidates appeared, of whom 444 passed against 1,583 and 465 in the previous year. 4 competitive examinations were held for admission to the Subordinate Medical department, the total number examined being 316. For the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests, 84 candidates registered their names, of whom 72 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 80 and 70, respectively. The total number of candidates registered for the Special Tests was 6,645 against 6,888 in 1891. The numbers examined and passed were 5,510 and 1,857, respectively, against 6,042 and 1,559 in the previous year. For the Police Test, 57 candidates were examined, of whom 14 passed against 60 and 18, respectively, in 1891-92. For the Salt and Abkari Tests, 548 candidates appeared and 301 passed against 638 and 373, respectively, in the preceding year. For the Salt and Abkari Department Competitive examination, which was held for the first time during the year, 10 underwent examination and 6 passed. The receipts for the year in connection with the examinations amounted to Rs. 95,636 and the charges to Rs. 1,02,656. In 1891-92, the receipts were Rs. 88,240 and the charges Rs. 81,669.

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts at the close of the year 1892-93 was 489 against 426 at the commencement. The strength of the general education classes rose from 160 to 171, and the examination results were satisfactory. There was a decline in the attendance at the modelling and architectural drawing classes, but a steady increase in the engraving department. On the industrial side there were 186 apprentices, or 22 more than in the previous year; of these, 53 were being instructed in metal-work 46 in wood carving, 33 in carpet-weaving, 25 in decorative work, 19 in jewellery work and 10 in making pottery. At the Technical examinations 91 of the students passed, but only 14 of these took up industrial subjects. The receipts from manufactures aggregated Rs. 7,620, or Rs. 1,377 less than in 1891-92. Other receipts came to Rs. 4,655. The total charges of the institution amounted to Rs. 56,507.

341,238 persons visited the Government Central Museum during 1892-93 as against 361,452 in 1891-92 and the number of gosha visitors was 1,957 as against 1,409. The Officiating Superintendent visited Salem district and Hunsur in the Mysore territory to examine certain corundum deposits and made a tour in Trichinopoly in order to ascertain more exactly the extent of phosphatic nodules in that district and to collect cretaceous fossils.

Out of the yearly grant of Rs. 600 allotted for the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Rs. 469 were spent in the transcription, purchase and binding of manuscripts, and on minor contingencies. The catalogue of the vernacular manuscripts was completed during the year. 85 new manuscripts were added, and the number of visitors to the library was 1,365 against 815 in the previous year.

The Astronomer was chiefly occupied in pushing forward the publication of the observations made in former years. During the year two volumes of 'Meridian

Circle Observations' were completed and issued and another volume was far advanced. A volume of meteorological results covering the period 1861–1890 was also issued and another volume dealing with the hourly meteorological observations from January 1856 to February 1861 was nearly completed. The time service was efficiently maintained and the performance of the time gun was the best on record, the percentage of failures being only 1·2. The chief meteorological features of the year were a low barometer and a small wind velocity during the greater part of the year, abnormally heavy rainfall from June to September, and deficient rainfall during the rest of the year. The monsoon rainfall amounted to only 9·83 inches against an average of 27·6 inches. The rainfall for the whole year was 42·04 inches, which is 6·98 inches below the average of the last 80 years.

Meteorological observations were recorded as usual at the 19 meteorological stations of the Madras Presidency throughout the year. 6 observatories were inspected and found to be in satisfactory working order. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. records were regularly despatched to Calcutta, Bombay and Simla from all the observatories, excepting Amíni Dīvi, Kodaikáanal and Kótagiri, for insertion in the daily weather reports issued at those places. 60 new rain gauges of the Symons' pattern with glass measures were supplied by the Imperial Meteorological Department on indents from the Madras office. Rainfall was regularly recorded at 322 Revenue Board stations, the results being published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. 63 rain stations were inspected during the year.

The total number of vernacular newspapers and magazines rose from 90 in 1891–92 to 99. Of these, 39 were in Tamil, 10 in Telugu, 3 in Canarese, 18 in Malayálam and 7 in Hindustání, while the rest were published in diglott. The 'Satyadútan,' a Christian religious paper in English and Tamil, continued to have the largest circulation, viz., 5,000 copies.

SECTION VIII—ARCHÆOLOGY

The year began with a survey of 7 of the principal temples in Kumbakónam, in the course of which a set of fine photographs was taken and a number of papier maché moulds of the ornamentation were prepared. The Archæological Surveyor then made a tour of inspection for purposes of conservation in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, and devoted the second portion of the field season to extensive excavations at the Buddhist site of Arugólu in the Gódvári district, in the course of which some earthenware vases, relic caskets and other articles of archæological and architectural interest were unearthed. The field work of the year concluded with the survey of a finely sculptured Chálukyan temple at Kambadúru in Anantapur district. The Bháttiprólu relics discovered in the previous year were deposited in the museum, where a section of the Amarávati rail was fitted up; while a curious Jaina column discovered at Bezwada was purchased for the same destination. A report on Buddhist antiquities and an article on Dravidian architectural details were prepared during the year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were, as in previous years, 21 local fund districts corresponding with the mufassal collectorates, and the administration of the local affairs of each was primarily vested in a district board consisting of a president, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, the revenue officers in charge of divisions being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards in all districts except Nilgiris, where there were no taluk boards, and Kurnool, where the privilege of election was enjoyed during only a portion of the year and but 2 vacancies among the non-official members occurred during that period. As in 1891-92, there were 86 taluk boards; each of these consisted of a president, who was the revenue officer in charge of the division, and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. In all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, the taluk boards had union pancháyats under them working as their agents. Each of these pancháyats consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the union being *ex-officio* members, while the others were appointed by the presidents of district boards under the powers delegated to them by Government. The total number of pancháyats working at the end of the year was 320 against 270 in 1891-92. Land-cess was levied at one anna in the rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the rates were 1 anna 6 pies and 2 annas, respectively. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in 20 districts at 259 stations against 263 in the previous year, and house-tax in 285 unions against 217. 216 miles of road were newly constructed and 20,571 miles were repaired against 227 and 20,294, respectively, in 1891-92. 114 hospitals and 232 dispensaries were maintained by the local boards against 108 and 223 in the previous year, and the number of patients treated in them was 2,025,968 against 1,800,739. There were 162 trained midwives in the employ of the local boards, or 18 more than in 1891-92 and they attended altogether 9,904 labour cases against 8,551 in that year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of vaccine operations and good progress was made in vaccination by means of animal lymph. Sanitation received increased, but still inadequate attention. The total receipts of the local boards and union pancháyats amounted to nearly 83 lakhs and the charges to a little more than 82 lakhs. The local fund balance at the end of the year was thus nearly 14 lakhs against 13 lakhs at its commencement. The income was higher than in 1891-92 by nearly 11 lakhs, in consequence of the improved collections under rates and taxes and the contributions given by Government to aid the local funds in the famine-affected districts; on the other hand there was an increase of about 2 lakhs in the charges, owing mainly to the repayment of loans temporarily advanced by Government to certain districts in 1891-92 and to enhanced expenditure on public works.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 continued to be 55, and the total number of members on the several councils was 863 against 871 in 1891-92. Of these, 55 were *ex-officio* members, 425 were nominated by Government and 383 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers

for the previous year being 55,418 and 398. Including elected officials, there were 195 official members and 668 non-officials against 207 and 664, respectively, in 1891-92. Classified according to race, there were 150 against 158 Europeans and Eurasians, while the number of Natives was the same, viz., 713. Each council held on an average 28 meetings as in the previous year with an attendance of 8.5 members against 8.3 in that year. The privilege of electing councillors was enjoyed by 33 municipalities against 32 in 1891-92, the town of Chidambaram having exercised it for the first time during the year under report, and the right of electing their own chairmen continued to be enjoyed by 36 councils. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,65,433 against Rs. 3,65,569 in 1891-92, and the current receipts amounted to Rs. 25,85,335 against Rs. 23,01,028, the increase occurring mainly under sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans. The average incidence of municipal taxation was As. 12-7 including tolls and As. 9-3 excluding them, against As. 12-9 and As. 9-4, respectively, in 1891-92. The total charges amounted to Rs. 26,84,726 against Rs. 20,01,119 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, advance and investments. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,66,042.

The Madras Act II of 1892, an Act to amend the Madras Acts I and VII of 1884, was promulgated in April 1892 and the changes contemplated therein as regards the constitution of the Municipal Council were put in force during the year; the President became the new *ex-officio* Commissioner, and the Revenue and Public Works Vice-Presidents were appointed Revenue Officer and Engineer, respectively. Act I of 1890 for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the City of Madras was also brought into force during the year. The Municipal system of accounts was altered by the adoption of several improvements suggested by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts who was specially deputed by Government to make an enquiry into the matter. The receipts during the year were Rs. 13,69,476 inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 89,812, contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 42,551 and suspense to the value of Rs. 5,269. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-6-4 or As. 7-3 more than in 1891-92. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,02,415 inclusive of Rs. 3,759 under suspense. The retaining wall in Dare's Road was rebuilt and a few sanded latrines were converted into standard ones; the extension of the outfall pipe was postponed pending further consideration. As Mr. Cousin's report was not received during the year, nothing could be done towards the drainage of Mailapur and the improvement of the water-supply. Water from the Red Hills lake taken in five different places was pronounced suspicious in every case. The amount spent on education was Rs. 10,771 against Rs. 10,012 in 1891-92. The children under inspection numbered 10,535 against 10,516 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Triplicane Hospital and the Black Town Dispensary amounted to Rs. 15,189 against Rs. 16,878. Rs. 20,000 were contributed to Provincial funds for hospitals and Rs. 2,128 for the Medical College. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 24,858 against 26,493 in 1891-92 and the percentage of successful cases was 99.16 against 97.72. The cost of each successful case was As. 6-2½ or 4½ pies less than in 1891-92. The birth-rate during 1892 was 36.8 per mille against 39.9 in 1891 and the death-rate 46 against 52.6. The expenditure on the conservancy of the city amounted to Rs. 3,63,177 against Rs. 3,56,032 in the

preceding year. At the close of the year the debt was Rs. 28,70,000. The amount invested in Government securities during the year was Rs. 55,900, bringing the total sinking fund to Rs. 9,13,600 in Government securities and Rs. 707 in cash.

On the 31st March 1893, the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 256, of whom 38 were Government chaplains, the figures in the previous year being, respectively, 264 and 39. The number of appointments during the year was 5, of which 2 were those of native clergy. The Bishop visited 6 districts in the diocese besides attending a conference of Indian Bishops at Calcutta. The voluntary contributions made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,40,464 against Rs. 1,23,209 in the previous year.

The value of stock in the Stationery Depôt at the commencement of the year 1892-93 was Rs. 3,29,399 against Rs. 4,40,706 in 1891-92, while the receipts and issues aggregated Rs. 4,78,042 and Rs. 4,49,741, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,32,807 and Rs. 4,44,114; the balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 3,57,700. The value of stores received from the Secretary of State for India was Rs. 1,84,737 or Rs. 58,324 more than in the previous year and the cost of country articles purchased locally was Rs. 2,53,632 against Rs. 1,75,605. There were no very marked variations in the issues. The net saving effected by substituting country articles for those of European manufacture was Rs. 36,400 against Rs. 3,458 in 1891-92. The cash receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 34,814 and Rs. 2,82,452, respectively, against Rs. 41,350 and Rs. 2,01,984.

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 29,992, or Rs. 2,662 more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,32,144 against Rs. 2,20,259 in 1891-92. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 6,050 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The cost of the work printed was Rs. 2,34,774 against Rs. 2,17,296 in 1891-92. Of original matter there were 184,239 pages, and of remade-up matter 17,582 pages with 20,905,703 impressions. The cost of each page was As. 14-10, and of every 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-6-5. Binding work to the value of Rs. 17,285 was turned out. The quantity of type cast was 38,609 lbs. valued at Rs. 12,624. The outturn at the Penitentiary branch was valued at Rs. 23,643. Of original matter there were 4,731 pages with 24,169,099 impressions. The cost per page was Rs. 1-1-6 and for 1,000 impressions As. 12-3. Binding-work was executed to the value of Rs. 6,136.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1892 were Rs. 1,68,451 against Rs. 1,61,265 in 1891 and the disbursements Rs. 1,56,181 against Rs. 1,57,959; the net outturn decreased from Rs. 1,59,422 to Rs. 1,52,748. The receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 15,635 and Rs. 17,548, against Rs. 17,686 and Rs. 16,433, respectively, while the outturn decreased in value from Rs. 17,500 to Rs. 17,278.

The work turned out by the District Presses was valued at Rs. 1,38,462, or Rs. 5,498 less than in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the adoption in some districts of reduced rates of printing charges, the discontinuance of the

publication of lists of assessees under the Income-tax Act II of 1886 and the printing of Gazette supplements at the Government Press, Madras. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 27,078 against Rs. 39,630 in 1891-92, while the total charges were Rs. 62,446, or Rs. 1,928 less than in the previous year.

The total number of cases investigated by the Chemical Examiner in 1892 was 1,689 against 2,154 in the previous year. Of these, 177 were cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains and 77 related to cattle poisoning; poison was detected in 80 cases of suspected human poisoning and in 66 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. Among inorganic poisons the most widely used were arsenious oxide and mercuric salts, while the principal organic poisons employed were aconite, atropine, datura and strychnine. The diminution in the amount of work done was due to the transference to the Customs department of all the spirit testing work for obscuration; the ordinary work of the department continued to increase. The miscellaneous examinations included analyses of petroleum, explosives, caoutchoucine, spirits, salt, water, earth, butter and milk.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1893 was 5,905 against 5,962 in the previous year. The appointments include those of 2 Statutory Civilians. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2 per cent., but the percentage of that class employed to the total number of employes was 15·9. Out of the 5,905 employed, 4,975 held appointments in the Police department.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1891 TO 15TH AUGUST 1892, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1067.)

THE rainfall was generally more abundant and more equally distributed than in M.E. 1066. Remissions were consequently smaller. Prices, however, remained almost stationary. The net demand was Rs. 20,50,538 as against Rs. 20,06,559 in 1066. A sum of Rs. 19,85,178 was collected during the year, and the percentage of collection to demand was nearly 97 against 92 in 1066. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 16,61,930 against Rs. 15,83,022. Interest on the arrears of tax in two divisions, viz., Trivandrum and Padmanábhapuram, was conditionally remitted in consequence of the serious failure of the rains in M.E. 1066. A lease for mining plumbago over a limited area in the Neduvangad taluk was issued during the year to Messrs. Parry and Co. of Madras.

Land
revenue.

Survey operations made very satisfactory progress under the new system inaugurated by Mr. Tomlinson. The average cost per square mile in the last taluk finished under the new system amounted to Rs. 263 as against an average of Rs. 739 in the 11 taluks which had been completed under the old system. Of the 31 taluks in the State, operations have been completed in 15 and another has been partially surveyed. The unsurveyed area of the State is mostly hilly and in the interior and only very limited portions will come under cadastral survey. The State has already expended nearly 10½ lakhs on the survey of a little over 1,800 square miles. The cost of the department in the year under report was Rs. 1,08,702, the outturn for which was 343·6 square miles. Settlement was carried on in the same 15 taluks as in the previous year, but the progress was slower. The cost of the department was Rs. 1,07,135 against Rs. 1,10,777 in M.E. 1066. The cost at the present rate of progress is likely to be out of all proportion to the land revenue. The revenue derived from the disposal of puthuval and other revenue cases was Rs. 8,866 against Rs. 18,039 in the previous year.

Survey and
settlement.

Five regulations were enacted during the year. Three of these respectively amended and revised the laws relating to the High Court, to the acquisition of land for public purposes, and to criminal procedure. The remaining two had for their objects the restriction of unauthorized occupation of Government lands and the establishment of reformatories for youthful offenders. Four bills were introduced in connection with irrigation, the valuation of suits, town improvements and the recovery of rents. Leave was also obtained to introduce a bill to regulate factory labour. The Legislative Council was re-constituted during the year on a somewhat more representative basis.

Legislation.

The strength of the police was 1,632, and the total cost of the force amounted to Rs. 1,87,019, or Rs. 11,709 in excess of the previous year. Most of the increase appertained to salaries and batta and the cost of supplying water-proof caps. There was a marked decline in the number of discharges, desertions and resignations. 98 men were criminally prosecuted, of whom 19 were convicted; the number prosecuted was lower, but the percentage of convictions was slightly higher than in the previous year. The educational condition of the force was fairly satisfactory. The number of persons arrested was 6,822, of whom 3,790, or 55·5 per cent., were convicted. The value of property lost was Rs. 61,735, of which Rs. 41,929, or 67·9 per cent., was recovered. These results are not so favorable as those of the previous year.

Police.

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE—
Magistracy

There were before the magistrates 17,445 cases affecting 41,972 persons as compared with 18,067 affecting 43,518 persons in M.E. 1066. The arrears at the end of the year were 78 cases involving 227 persons against 63 cases involving 226 persons at the close of 1066. On an average each magistrate disposed of 285 cases against 300 in the year previous. In cases charged by the police 3,355 or 16·08 per cent., a decidedly worse percentage than in 1066, were discharged for want of evidence. There was a slight increase in the number of females charged—2,993 as against 2,794—but there was an appreciable decrease in the number of juvenile offenders—979 as against 1,005. There was no improvement in the duration of preliminary inquiries which averaged 42 days before the superior and 26 days before the subordinate magistracy against 40 and 25 days, respectively, in 1066. Trials averaged 25 days against 20 before the superior and 9 days against 7 before the subordinate magistracy. There was a decrease in the number of cases of murder, grievous hurt, kidnapping, rape, robbery, criminal breach of trust, house-breaking and offences relating to coin and an increase under culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dacoity, forgery and offences against public justice. Petty offences accounted for 65·7 per cent. of the total number of persons charged against 70·5 in the previous year. The 7 district magistrates disposed of 674 appeals. Only one appeal was pending at the end of the year. The percentage of confirmations was 58·21 and the average duration 19 days.

Sessions
Courts.

The number of cases before the Sessions Judges was 171 affecting 382 persons; of these, 167 affecting 356 persons were disposed of. The percentage of convictions was 36 and of acquittals 57·3 as compared with 35·2 and 61·1 in the previous year. Of 60 appeals, 58 were disposed of, the sentences of the lower Courts being confirmed in the case of 40·3 per cent. of the appellants. The average duration of trials and appeals improved from 11 and 19 days to 9 and 13 days, respectively.

High Court.

The number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 61 affecting 75 persons; all but one were disposed of during the year. The duration of an appeal averaged 40 days against 32 in the previous year; the increase was, however, principally due to a single case. The decisions of Sessions Judges were upheld in the case of 45·8 per cent. of the appellants, modified in the case of 27·8 per cent., and reversed in the case of 26·4 per cent. These figures do not compare favorably with those of the previous year, which were 48·5, 37·9 and 13·6 per cent., respectively. The High Court further disposed of 7 cases referred for confirmation of sentences of death or life imprisonment, the average duration (excluding delays for which the Court was not responsible) being 7 days against 12 days in M.E. 1066. The miscellaneous work which was slightly less than that of the previous year was not allowed to accumulate.

Jails

The average daily strength of the jails was 588 and the average mortality 12 per mille against 590 and 20·3 per mille in M.E. 1066. There were 1,433 admissions during the year; adding to this the 626 convicts remaining at its commencement and deducting the 1,403 releases, 7 deaths and 2 executions, the number at the close of the year stood at 647. The average cost per convict increased from Rs. 76 to Rs. 82. The total expenditure was Rs. 51,030 as against Rs. 44,845.

CIVIL JUSTICE
—General

The number of original suits instituted in all Courts (27,520) exceeded the average file of the previous five years by 5·09 per cent. and the file of the previous year by 10·63 per cent. Including arrears and remanded and transferred suits, the total number of suits showed an increase of 5·55 per cent. on M.E. 1066, while the percentage of work disposed of rose from 85·58 to 87·13, the arrears, in spite of an increased file, being reduced from 4,458 to 4,198 suits.

Munsifs'
Courts.

In the Munsifs' Courts 26,635 suits were instituted. With arrears and re-admissions, the total file amounted to 31,000 suits. The corresponding figures for M.E. 1066 were 23,963 and 29,166, respectively. The arrears were nevertheless reduced from 3,764 to 3,587 suits. The average duration of suits showed a slight increase and the percentage of judgments of District Munsifs confirmed on appeal was slightly lower.

Zilla Courts

There were 1,622 original suits for disposal as against 1,739 and 3,078 appeals as against 3,102 in 1066. The disposals consisted of 1,011 original suits

and 2,216 appeals as against 1,045 and 2,161, respectively, in the previous year. There was decided improvement in the working of these courts during the year as regards the average duration of suits, the reduction of arrears and the duration of appeals.

Two changes took place in the *personnel* of the High Court. Mr. Justice Ormsby retired and was succeeded by Mr. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law, while Mr. Sítaráma Ayyar was confirmed as a Puisne Judge. The number of first and second appeals for disposal rose by 22·48 per cent. Disposals, however, increased from 649 to 805, or by 24·04 per cent. The arrears at the close of the year exceeded those at the end of M.E. 1066 by 36. This is attributed entirely to the great increase in the institutions. High Court.

The receipts from civil justice amounted to Rs. 4,23,581, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 4,26,095 (excluding the cost of buildings and furniture). There was thus a deficit of Rs. 2,514 against a balance of Rs. 20 in the previous year. Cost of civil Justice.

The revenue from registration was the largest and the number of instruments registered the highest on record. 3 additional offices were opened. 115,543 instruments were presented for registration, being 7,804 in excess of the previous year, the total number for registration including arrears being 115,692. Only 118 documents remained unregistered at the close of the year against 149 in the previous year. The aggregate value of transactions registered amounted to 217 lakhs as against 205 in 1066. The receipts aggregated Rs. 1,83,894 and the expenditure Rs. 66,128, leaving a profit of Rs. 1,17,766. The proportion of instruments registered on the day of presentation (83 per cent.) fell by 2 per cent. and the average cost of registration remained almost stationary. Registration of assurances.

Lieutenant J. B. Scott, 21st Madras Pioneers, was posted to the Náyar Brigade and took command of the 1st Battalion soon after the close of the year. Military.

The total value of imports and exports rose from Rs. 1,91,63,278 to Rs. 1,95,54,784. Exports increased by Rs. 13,31,977 or 10·7 per cent., whilst imports fell by Rs. 9,40,471 or 14 per cent. The export trade in copra, cocoanut oil, areca-nut, coir, coffee, pepper, tea and cardamoms increased, whilst that in jaggery, tamarind, timber and hides declined. The quantity of tea exported rose from 1,156,450 lbs. to 1,321,112 lbs. and the value from Rs. 5,78,225 to Rs. 6,60,556. Under imports the trade in piece-goods, thread, rice and cotton was less than in the previous year, whilst there was a rise under tobacco and minor articles. The variations in the direction of external trade were small, that towards British India being 83·7 per cent. or nearly the same as in the previous year, that towards Ceylon rising from 9·9 to 10·5 per cent., and that towards America falling from 2·4 to 1·7 per cent. There was a decrease in the number of vessels which called at Travancore ports—669 against 723 in M.E. 1066. Trade.

The total expenditure was Rs. 14,08,514 against Rs. 12,87,963 last year. Of this the Chief Engineer's department expended Rs. 10,32,029 and the Marámat department Rs. 3,76,485. The percentage of expenditure to the total revenue was 16·74 against 16·18. The allotment to the Chief Engineer's department and the expenditure were, with the exception of M.E. 1047, the highest on record for twenty-five years. There was a very satisfactory decrease in the unexpended grant, the percentage being reduced from 16·47 to 6·22. Rs. 4,53,471 or 51·04 per cent. of the total outlay on works was expended on communications as against Rs. 3,87,227 in the previous year. 50 miles of new road were opened for traffic. Rs. 2,65,879 were expended on buildings against Rs. 2,18,733 in M.E. 1066, while the outlay on irrigation works was Rs. 72,203 against Rs. 74,218. The improvement of the Trivandrum-Alleppey canal, the Parur reclamation scheme and the restoration of the Kalladai river banks were amongst the principal works. Rs. 3,081 were expended in the survey of a light railway to Nagarkoil. Public works department.

The number of private covers carried was 815,827 against 703,931 last year and of official covers 916,635 as against 888,907. The total collections were Rs. 36,656 against Rs. 33,546 in 1066, and the expenditure was Rs. 51,390 against Rs. 49,796. The official correspondence of the State chargeable with a postage of over Rs. 1,80,000 was thus carried for about one-twelfth of that amount. Postal department.

The State revenue (Rs. 84,11,578) was Rs. 4,52,748 in excess of that for the previous year, the expenditure under all heads amounting to Rs. 87,15,053 against Finance.

Rs. 72,32,786. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 79,31,403 and, deducting from this the deficit of Rs. 3,03,475, the closing balance stood at Rs. 76,27,928 in cash, promissory notes and goods. The receipts and expenditure were, however, swelled by extraordinary items amounting to Rs. 1,19,013 (advances recoverable and suspense account) and Rs. 7,04,258 (inefficient balance of previous years charged to account). Excluding these amounts, there was a net surplus of Rs. 2,81,770. The investments in Government securities rose by nearly 11 lakhs, whilst the cash balance was reduced by $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

- Salt.** The home-made salt, in consequence of the stricter enforcement of the rules, continued to improve in quality, and the output was 1,439 garces as against 1,213 in 1066. The imports from Bombay also rose from 8,140 to 8,533 garces, but there was a decrease in the quantity of Bombay salt consumed. The amount of net revenue was Rs. 15,30,793, or Rs. 48,115 more than in 1066.
- Stamps.** The gross revenue derived under 'stamps' was Rs. 3,21,577 against Rs. 2,84,284 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,829 against Rs. 12,413. The net revenue was Rs. 3,04,747 against Rs. 2,71,871 in 1066.
- Abkari, opium and bhang.** The total revenue from opium, abkari and bhang amounted to Rs. 5,14,721 against Rs. 4,65,947 in 1066, or an increase of Rs. 48,734.
- Excise.** The gross revenue from duty on tobacco was Rs. 9,50,924, being Rs. 15,104 in excess of that of M.E. 1066. The increase is due partly to the duty on Coimbatore tobacco having been assimilated with that on Jaffna tobacco and raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 per candy, and partly to increased consumption. Coimbatore tobacco, however, continued to retain its hold on the market.
- Customs.** The gross receipts from 'customs' were Rs. 6,46,483 against Rs. 5,86,089 in 1066, the increase being derived chiefly from larger exports of home produce. The net revenue was Rs. 6,18,235, or an excess of Rs. 61,074.
- Forests.** The forest receipts were Rs. 5,72,992 as against Rs. 5,59,012 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,61,686. The net revenue was Rs. 3,11,306 as compared with Rs. 2,69,346. The value of timber exported fell from Rs. 2,91,781 to Rs. 2,53,313.
- Cardamoms, &c.** The total receipts were Rs. 2,53,017 as against Rs. 2,49,268 in the preceding year. The average price per candy was Rs. 528, or Rs. 16 lower than in 1066. The expenditure was Rs. 1,89,144 as against Rs. 1,43,078 and the net revenue Rs. 63,873 as against Rs. 1,06,190.
- Medical.** Two new dispensaries were opened, one at Thiruvella and the other at Neduvangad. In consequence, 2 additional Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery and 1 apothecary were entertained. 8 midwives trained in the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, were posted at different hospitals. There were in all 18 hospitals and 12 dispensaries maintained by the State, excluding the hospitals attached to jails and that of the Lunatic Asylum. 3 private hospitals and 1 private dispensary were aided by the State. The total number of patients treated was 161,255 against 137,880 in 1066; of these, 7,371 were in-patients. The mortality was much lower, only 895 deaths having occurred against 2,006 in the previous year. Cholera and small-pox prevailed throughout the country during the greater part of the year; the total number of cases was 416, of which 166 proved fatal. 140 labour patients were under treatment in the Victoria Hospital for Women. There was a large increase (21,905) in the vaccinations, bringing the total number up to 87,772. 12 additional vaccinators were sanctioned, 1 being a female, and 3 of the number were entertained during the year. The number of lunatics treated in the asylum at Trivandrum was 149. The veterinary hospital treated 233 cases and continued to increase in popularity. The cost of the Medical department during the year was Rs. 1,65,175 as against Rs. 1,51,167 in 1066. A Bill regarding the conservancy of towns was before the Legislative Council. A Standing Committee was also appointed to consider the subject of the sanitation of the capital, and monthly meetings were arranged for the purpose. The aggregate cost on account of conservancy was Rs. 36,205 against Rs. 34,846 in 1066. Of this sum more than one-half was expended on the capital. There was, as usual, ample room for improvement in this direction.

The total number of schools was 2,359 with 103,493 pupils against 2,418 with 104,616 pupils in 1066. The falling off was entirely confined to private vernacular schools, most of which have but an ephemeral existence. Of the total number, 266 were Government institutions with 21,284 pupils, 1,262 'aided' with 52,767 pupils and 831 private schools with 29,442 pupils, or an increase of 3 Government and 28 aided schools, and a decrease of 90 private schools. Of English and Anglo-Vernacular schools, 24 were Government and 13 aided. Of the 831 private schools, 57 were English and 744 vernacular. The proportion of pupils to the population was 2·4 per cent. The number of girls under instruction was 21,310 as against 20,063. In the Trivandrum College and High school the numbers of students increased from 150 and 471 in the previous year to 168 and 487, respectively, while the number in the preparatory school remained unchanged—232. On the whole, the results in public examinations were satisfactory especially in the F.A. examination; in the B.L. examination 4 passed out of 7. The daily average percentage of attendance declined from 89·9 to 88·1. The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 19,669 to Rs. 25,256 and the cost of each pupil to the State was about Rs. 34, or more than Re. 1 less than in the previous year. The number of Government district schools remained unchanged, but 4 additional private schools were brought under the grant-in-aid system during the year. The total number of pupils in both Government and aided schools rose from 3,679 to 4,194. The fees realized during the year were Rs. 21,546 as compared with 20,319 in 1066. The expenditure on the Government schools was Rs. 50,828 as compared with Rs. 38,599; of this increase, however, Rs. 14,610 related to exceptional charges. The sum disbursed to aided schools was Rs. 4,411 against Rs. 2,795 in 1066. The number of pupils in the Sircar girls' school, Trivandrum, rose from 94 to 103, of whom the large majority (71) were Native Christians. The number of vernacular schools rose from 1,464 to 1,491 during the year. Of these 242 were Government and 1,249 aided institutions. The number of pupils increased from 67,635 to 68,698. There was a considerable decline in the number of Muhammadans and of the lower classes under instruction against which may be set an increase in the number of girls, viz., from 13,937 to 14,785. The cost to Government of the vernacular schools was Rs. 1,43,949 as against Rs. 1,23,764 in 1066. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 17,632, or Rs. 1,162 less than in the previous year.

Education.

The net cost of maintaining the museum and gardens was Rs. 20,246. The number of visitors to the museum was 180,440.

Museum and gardens.

An important necessary measure of relief was an increase in the pay of servants of the lower grades employed in the revenue department.

General.

COCHIN STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1891 TO 15TH AUGUST 1892, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1067.)

The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was in excess of the average and that during the south-west was both early and copious. The harvest was consequently good; but, owing to the failure of crops in the neighbouring districts of Coimbatore and Malabar, prices rose and continued to be high during the year. Cholera and small-pox, especially the latter, prevailed in an epidemic form.

Season and public health.

One regulation, the Cochin Anchal Act, which had for its object the assimilation of the postal service of the State to that of British India, was passed during the year.

Legislation.

The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 419, of whom only 19 were unable to read or write. Whilst the number of departmental punishments declined from 63 to 58, dismissals rose by 50 per cent. 2 constables were convicted under the Police Regulation and 1 under the Penal Code. The number of cases to be dealt with by the police fell from 2,054 to 1,659, and of these 91·38 per cent. were disposed of against 84·99 per cent. in the previous year. 143 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the 26 cases charged by the detective force,

Police.

23 terminated in conviction. Of 1,047 persons brought to trial, 676 were convicted, and 371 acquitted. The value of property lost was Rs. 26,785, of which Rs. 15,665 were recovered. There was a decrease under all classes of offences committed during the year.

Criminal
justice

There was a slight increase in the original criminal work, the number of cases filed in all Courts being 3,129 against 3,122. In the Magistrates' Courts the number of cases for disposal was 3,140 against 3,147 and the arrears at the close of the year—34 cases—were the same as at its commencement. There was an appreciable decrease in the average duration of cases in all Magisterial Courts with the exception of those of the Second-class Magistrates at Cochin, Kanayanur, Kodungalur and the Trichur Tahsildar. In all these, however, the file was heavier and the number of cases disposed of higher than in the previous year. In no Court did the average duration exceed 24 days. The District Magistrates heard 227 appeals and confirmed the sentences of the Subordinate Magistracy in the cases of 46·9 per cent. of the appellants; there was an increase in the average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal Court. In the Sessions Courts there were 23 original cases, 1 appeal and 61 revision cases against 28, 17 and 51, respectively, in M.E. 1066. One original case and one revision case were pending at the close of the year. In the Anjikaimal Court the average duration of sessions trials rose from 18 to 23 days, whilst in the Trichur Court it fell from 3 days to 1. In the cases of only 8·9 per cent. of the appellants were the judgments of the Sessions Courts confirmed by the Appeal Court. In the Appeal Court, where the appeal file for disposal was smaller than in the previous year (15 against 19), there was an increase in the average duration from 10 to 12 days; all the cases were decided. The Court also disposed of a considerable amount of miscellaneous work.

Jails.

The average daily strength of the jails rose from 151 to 182 and there were 191 prisoners at the close of the year against 173 at its commencement. The charges were Rs. 14,515 against Rs. 15,559 in the previous year.

Civil justice.

The total number of original suits and appeals filed in all the Courts was 8,400 and 623 as against 8,354 and 692 in 1066. The total number of original suits in all the Courts, inclusive of arrears (566), was 8,966 against 9,011 in 1066. 581 cases were pending at the end of the year under report. In the Munsifs' Courts, out of a total of 8,558 suits, 8,161 were disposed of against 8,638 and 8,218, respectively, in M.E. 1066. The arrears were reduced from 420 to 397 suits, those of above one year's standing declining from 19 to 5. The average duration of suits showed a slight improvement on the previous year. The percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal was only 50. The number of original suits for disposal in the Zillah Courts was 408 or 9·4 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figure, whilst the number of appeals declined from 646 to 593. Of the original suits 54·9 per cent. and of the appeals 69·8 per cent. were disposed of, against 60·8 and 75·4 per cent., respectively, in M.E. 1066, and the arrears rose from 146 to 184 original suits and from 159 to 179 appeals. The average duration of contested original suits increased from 8 months 14 days to 9 months 6 days and of uncontested suits from 1 month 24 days to 2 months 11 days. There was, however, an improvement in the duration of appeals. The file of the Appeal Court—99 regular and 142 special appeals—was heavier than in the preceding year, and in spite of more rapid disposal the arrears increased from 52 to 64. The average duration of trials was 4 months and 19 days. In the Rájá's Court of Appeal there were 14 appeals for disposal, of which 5 were pending at the close of the year. The expenditure under 'law and justice' was Rs. 71,887 and the receipts Rs. 68,134 against Rs. 73,632 and Rs. 68,230, respectively, in the previous year.

Registration.

Two new registration offices were opened during the year, but the number of operations was only 25,483 against 26,472 in 1066; there was a decline of 3·7 per cent. in the number of documents registered and of 2·59 per cent. in their value. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation rose from 71·7 to 92·7. The receipts amounted to Rs. 35,986 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,497; there was thus a surplus of Rs. 20,489 against Rs. 23,012 in M.E. 1066.

Forests.

The expenditure under forests, Rs. 61,847, exceeded the receipts by no less than Rs. 21,974. In the previous year there was a profit of Rs. 2,029 and the great

falling off is attributed to the absence of any auction sales of timber and of any contract for the removal of teak from the Chittur forest.

Imports and exports amounted in value to Rs. 10,59,045 and Rs. 13,96,376 respectively, against Rs. 7,07,164 and Rs. 12,01,203 in M.E. 1066. Trade.

The allotment under 'public works' was Rs. 4,18,842 or 23.96 per cent. of the total revenue. The expenditure came to Rs. 4,07,040 against Rs. 4,31,263 in the previous year. The 'marámat' establishment spent Rs. 1,40,648, including establishment charges of Rs. 3,613. The establishment of the 'public works' department cost Rs. 28,543. The outlay on sanitary works rose from Rs. 16,377 to Rs. 34,939. The expenditure on communications, buildings and irrigation was, respectively, Rs. 1,33,072, Rs. 1,47,224 and Rs. 36,370. The most important work was the metalling and draining of the Edakanni road, on which Rs. 12,999 were spent. Public works.

The operations of the postal department extended owing chiefly to the new Anchal Act and the introduction of postage stamps with the bearing and registration system. 3 new offices were opened and 57.09 per cent. more official and 48.62 per cent. more private covers were carried by the department. The carriage of each official cover cost 4.2 pies against 10.3 pies in the previous year. Postal department.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 17,52,270 against Rs. 17,72,252 in M.E. 1066. The principal variations are dealt with separately under the heads 'land revenue,' 'salt and abkári' and 'forests.' The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,06,236 or Rs. 61,546 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to exceptional expenditure incurred in the previous year under 'miscellaneous' owing to the census and the performances of ceremonies in honour of Her Highness the late Valia Amma Tampuran. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,42,117. In addition to this, the State held Government securities of the value of 32.34 lakhs and goods in stock of the estimated value of 2.65 lakhs. Financial.

Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,97,687, or Rs. 13,391 more than in the previous year; the bulk of the increase was due to the extension of kole cultivation and to assessment on new lands. Land revenue

The revenue from opium (Rs. 20,328) was almost identical with that of the previous year. Opium.

The customs revenue decreased by Rs. 3,089 to Rs. 1,08,660. Customs.

The total salt revenue was Rs. 3,89,448, or Rs. 5,682 more than in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was only 14.22 lbs. The abkári lease sold badly, and the revenue from this source (Rs. 1,00,385) was Rs. 12,256 less than in the previous year. Salt and abkári.

The medical department was reorganized during the year, the principal changes being the entertainment of a lady doctor and of additional hospital assistants, compounders and hospital servants, the raising of the number of hospitals from 2 to 4 and of dispensaries from 6 to 7, the creation of a small reserve staff, and the provision for the regular inspection of hospitals and dispensaries. The maximum cost of the medical establishment thus increased from Rs. 14,892 to Rs. 25,920. Of the dispensaries, 2 had still to be opened at the close of the year. These changes were followed by an increase of 10.8 per cent. in the number of the patients. There were in all 76,922 out-patients and 1,597 in-patients; the mortality among the latter was 6.8 per cent. against 8.9 per cent. in M.E. 1066. The number of vaccinations rose from 18,815 to 29,507, of which 91.3 per cent. were successful against 92.5 in the previous year; 5 additional vaccinators were employed and a more adequate quantity of lymph was supplied. The total cost of the medical department was Rs. 32,248 or Rs. 5,872 more than in M.E. 1066. Medical.

The 'public works' and 'marámat' departments constructed, repaired and cleaned a number of public tanks, wells, drains and latrines at a cost of Rs. 34,939, while the amount spent on lighting, conservancy and miscellaneous objects was Rs. 8,886 against Rs. 5,038 in the previous year. Conservancy and sanitation.

The educational services of the State were tentatively reorganized during the year by the appointment of an Educational Secretary and the institution of an inspecting staff. The total number of schools rose from 100 to 155, the Education.

attendance increasing from 7,010 to 10,566. There were 5 Government and 22 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools against 5 and 19, respectively, in the previous year, the total attendance improving from 2,158 to 2,484. Sircar vernacular schools numbered 37 against 22, while Government aid was given to 89 vernacular schools or 38 more than in the previous year. There were 2 special schools. Fee collections aggregated Rs. 17,323, or Rs. 1,775 more than in M.E. 1066. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 77,095 to Rs. 79,263.

GÓDÁVARI AGENCY. (1892-93.)

General	The head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent was transferred from Purushottapatnam to Polavaram.
Season and public health.	The rainfall in the agencies was considerably above the average, over 50 inches having been recorded at each of the three registering stations. The year was consequently a favorable one for agriculture and the harvest was good. Fever and small-pox were unusually prevalent, and cholera visited all the divisions. The mortality from small-pox was 754 and that from cholera 164. The registration of vital statistics improved greatly. In Yellavaram division, the population of which is not known, 669 births and 736 deaths were recorded. In the rest of the agency the birth and death-rates were, respectively, 27·9 and 29·2 per mille.
Boundary disputes.	The Bandivárigudem-Jílugumilli boundary dispute was still pending settlement.
Disturbances.	There were no disturbances during the year.
Police.	The conduct of the police was satisfactory.
Civil and criminal justice.	327 suits were instituted during the year, while 302 were disposed of; 68 suits were pending at the close of the year. The number of institutions was considerably higher than in either of the two preceding years. 12 civil appeals were instituted and 10 decided. There were in all 381 criminal cases involving 938 persons for disposal against 409 in the previous year. Of these, 364 cases involving 893 persons were decided, 248 persons being convicted, 14 committed and 631 otherwise disposed of. There were 17 criminal appeals, all of which were decided. The work of the Courts generally was characterized by promptitude and despatch and the files varied little from those of the previous year except for a decrease in the number of appeals, civil and criminal.
Forests.	The revenue from forests was Rs. 16,210. Government passed orders with regard to the long-pending dispute about the Rampa forests, assigning liberal compensation to the muttadárs and allowing free cutting and cultivation.
Public works.	Rs. 13,177 were spent on public works out of a total allotment of Rs. 14,000. The Timmapuram-Rámavaram road was carried as far as Addatigala, while the Kannapuram-Jílugumilli road was completed. In Bhadráchalam the Kundulur well was sunk and water reached.
Abkárí and opium	The abkárí farm rentals amounted to Rs. 27,015, or Rs. 1,089 more than in the previous year. There was, however, an uncollected balance of Rs. 5,032 at the end of the year. Opium rents and license fees yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,828 against Rs. 3,799 in 1891-92.
Medical.	4,074 out-patients were treated at the Polavaram dispensary, which was only opened towards the close of the previous year. 93 in-patients and 2,452 out-patients attended the dispensary at Bhadráchalam. The total number of patients treated in the previous year at both dispensaries was 4,206, of whom only 40 were in-patients. 462 patients received treatment at the two Local Fund dispensaries at Gokavaram and Eiléswarem. 7 vaccinators were employed in the agency tracts against 6 in the previous year, but in spite of this increase and of the prevalence of small-pox the number of operations fell from 4,137 to 4,011. 89·35 per cent. of the operations were reported to have been successful.
Education.	Seven new salary-result schools were opened during the year. The daily average attendance in schools rose from 877 to 1,078, the increase in the number of

aboriginal pupils being conspicuous. A second superintendent of the hill schools was appointed during the year, and inspections were performed more frequently by the agency and educational officers. The income from fee receipts was more than double that of the previous year.

The Agent spent 33 days touring in the agency, and the tours of the Special Assistant Agent occupied 176 days. The subordinate agency staff was remiss in respect of this important duty.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1892-93.)

On the whole the year was tranquil except in the Jagdalpur mutta of the Bissemkattak taluk, where Viswanátha Patro, a half-brother of the late muttadár, set up a claim to the estate in opposition to the minor Patro and, in spite of warning, persisted in distributing cowles to the tenants. Further trouble was avoided by making him a State prisoner, together with three of his chief advisers. The pressure of want and the effects produced by the Krishnadevipet rising were seen in the looting of the village of Komira by a gang of some 300 men under the leadership of Bonkula Yerragádu. The transfer of possession of the Kalyána-singhapuram estate to Jeypore under the decree of the High Court was effected without any disturbance. The only other event of consequence was the marriage of the Jeypore minor to the daughter of the Rájá of Udaipur in Chutia-Nagpur. The following administrative changes came into operation during the year:—(1) the connection of the public works department with the agency was completely severed, a special engineer having been appointed and placed in charge of all works appertaining both to the Jeypore estate and to the agency; (2) the Palkonda agency was transferred from the charge of a Deputy Collector to that of the Principal Assistant Agent and the southern portions of the district were transferred from the charge of the Principal Assistant Agent to that of a Head Assistant Collector; (3) the Paderu taluk was amalgamated with the southern portion of the Pottanghi taluk under the name of the Padwa taluk and the whole placed under the Special Assistant Agent.

The season was a thoroughly good one, the rainfall being about or above the average everywhere except in Jeypore and Malkangiri, where the deficiency was immaterial; the crops consequently yielded well. The public health was good, though at one time influenza prevailed in a serious form in the 3,000 feet plateau.

At the beginning of the year there were two boundary disputes awaiting settlement, one regarding the possession of the village of Tinigotsoguda and two relating to villages on the Bastar frontier: one of these latter was practically settled during the year, but the other two were still pending, together with a fresh dispute which arose in the Nowrangapur taluk on the boundary between Jeypore and Bindranowaghar.

The number of civil suits instituted was 484 against 572 in 1891-92. 231 suits were pending at the close of the year, of which the Gunupur Munsif was responsible for no less than 103. All the 16 civil appeals were decided. The number of criminal cases was 1,835, of which 1,801 were disposed of. There were 34 criminal appeals and all were decided. The file of the agency sessions judge was unusually heavy, numbering 26 cases.

139 persons were killed by wild animals against 145 in the previous year. 113 of these deaths took place in the Special Assistant Agent's division, which was, as usual, infested by man-eating tigers. 209 wild animals were killed and Rs. 5,250 were paid as rewards.

The agency grant for public works amounted to Rs. 67,755, of which all but Rs. 86 was expended. The most important works covered by the agency grant were, (1) the construction of the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road, (2) the metalling of the Ranigedda ghât, (3) the repair of the Korapat-Jeypore (Jubilee ghât) road, (4) the repair of the Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road, (5) the repair of the Petta ghât road, (6) the improvement of the Jeypore-Motu road, (7) the repair of buildings

at Korapat, and (8) the enlargement of the Korapat sub-jail. Rs. 7,000 were expended on the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road and Rs. 8,551 on the Korapat-Jeypore ghât. No new buildings were constructed from agency funds except a few rest-houses. Under the head of new works transferred from the public works department, a sum of Rs. 6,833 was expended on the Korapat-Pottanghi road which was placed in satisfactory order.

Abkari
and opium.

There were 2,826 liquor shops, of which 16 were newly opened during the year. The total abkari revenue collected was Rs. 74,559 against a demand of Rs. 81,490. The same system of management continued, portions of the agency being rented out, while the rest remained under amáni. The opium revenue was Rs. 16,139, and the number of shops 96. The consumption increased from 7,326 pounds to 8,542.

Medical.

158 in-patients and 21,039 out-patients were treated at the 5 agency hospitals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 159 and 18,642. The Bissemkattak hospital was again closed for several months, and the working of the Rayaghada hospital was less satisfactory than in the previous year. On the other hand, the Gunupur and Jeypore hospitals increased considerably in utility. The number of vaccinations declined from 13,395 to 13,351. 92.47 of the cases were reported to have been successful, but the percentage of cases verified was low.

Sanitation

Rs. 3,077 were spent on sanitation and the more public portions of the important towns were in a fairly sanitary condition. In addition to this a large sum was spent on repairs to irrigation works used as sources of drinking-water.

Education.

There were only 104 schools with an attendance of 2,331 pupils against 182 with 3,607 in 1891-92. These figures are lower than in any year since 1888-89. The decrease was entirely under results schools, a number of which had sprung up in many places in which there was no real scope for them. 886 pupils were found qualified for grants; the number of aboriginal pupils is reported to have increased from 191 to 282, but the accuracy of the figures is doubtful.

GANJÁM AGENCY. (1892-93.)

Season and
public health

The season was generally favorable and the harvest fair. The average rainfall registered was 69.29 inches against 48.78 in the previous year. The only epidemic was a slight outbreak of small-pox at Udayagiri. Fever was, however, unusually prevalent.

Boundary
disputes

The boundary dispute between the Chinnakimedi zamíndári and the Bodo-gada malah was finally settled, and all but a small portion of the boundary was marked out. The settlement of the boundary between the Chinnakimedi and Peddakimedi malahs was still pending.

Hill chiefs.

Iswara Patro, the son of the late Gouranga Patro of Keradango, attained his majority and took over charge from his uncle the acting Patro. Lipka Podero of Grenabadi died, and was succeeded by his son Azuka Podero. The claim of the Kuttingia chief to the forests in his mutta was allowed by Government. The Mandasa zamíndár having irregularly resumed 20 villages enjoyed by the Bissoyi of Sobakota, Government intervened cancelling the resumption and directing the zamíndár to nominate a new Bissoyi.

Police.

The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory, except that at Udayagiri some constables were reported to be gambling and inducing people to gamble.

Civil and
criminal
justice

117 suits were filed against 94 in the previous year, while 7 remained for disposal at the close of the previous year; 109 were decided against 99 in 1891-92. 5 civil appeals were filed and disposed of during the year. There were 272 criminal cases for disposal against 280 in the previous year; 259 of these were decided against 257. 1 criminal appeal was filed and disposed of.

Wild
animals.

The number of wild animals killed was 103 against 80 in the previous year, and the amount of rewards granted was Rs. 2,228 against Rs. 1,269. 73 persons were killed by wild beasts against 68 in the previous year.

The question of the ownership of the forests in the Parlakimedi maliah was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. Forests.

The total allotment for public works was Rs. 22,976, of which Rs. 22,831 were spent. The expenditure on repairs to communications was Rs. 15,789, while the outlay on repairs to buildings was Rs. 3,553. Rs. 1,000 were spent on a new bridge at Chandragiri, the only other important new work being the Rayaghada road. Public works.

There were 65 shops in all opened during the year against 51 in the previous year. 8 of these were sold by auction for Rs. 2,791. The total abkári demand was Rs. 4,211, of which only Rs. 2,028 were collected. There were 3 prosecutions under the abkári law involving 7 persons. The 3 opium shops which were included in the rental of the plains sold 736 tolas of opium against 518 in the previous year. Abkári and opium.

The hospital assistant sanctioned for Parlakimedi had not been appointed during the year. The hospitals at Rámagiri, Udayagiri and Balliguda were, as usual, well attended by patients. There were 6,241 vaccinations, of which 5,816 were successful against 8,264 successful operations in 1891-92. There has been a continuous decline in the number of vaccinations during the past four years. Medical.

Eight new schools were opened. There were in all 64 schools with an average daily attendance of 1,612 boys and 83 girls against 1,552 boys and 70 girls in the previous year. The number of aboriginal pupils showed a marked increase. Education.

The touring of the Agent was insufficient, and that of his Assistants calls for no remarks. Tours.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1302—JULY 1892 TO JUNE 1893.)

His Excellency the Governor visited Pudukkóttai on the 14th November 1892 and after a due interchange of ceremonies left for Tanjore on the following day. The Rájá in return visited His Excellency the Governor at Madras and was there presented to the Viceroy. Political

The season was an unfavorable one. The average rainfall gauged at the various stations was 28·83 inches, but the fall was most unevenly and unseasonably distributed and a severe and protracted drought set in in November which lasted until the commencement of March. The harvest was consequently exceedingly bad, and prices eventually touched famine point. Serious distress was, however, averted by unusually heavy rain in April, May and June. The public health continued remarkably good throughout the year, in spite of the want of water and scarcity of food grains. Season and public health.

The total demand of State revenue was Rs. 7,72,700, of which Rs. 5,19,458 related to 'land revenue' and Rs. 2,53,242 to 'extra sources.' The land revenue demand was Rs. 87,229 less than in the previous year, owing chiefly to the reduction of excessive rates of assessment, to the abolition of special garden rates and tree-tax on patta lands and to the absence of the abnormal amount of revenue which accrued in the previous year from the extensive sales of escheated inám lands. The demand under 'extra sources' was Rs. 5,121 higher than in fasli 1301. The collections amounted to Rs. 6,82,968, leaving a current balance of Rs. 89,732, no less than Rs. 42,794 of which appertained to quit-rents. Of old arrears, Rs. 9,180 were collected and Rs. 8,921 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,843 against Rs. 13,369 in the previous fasli. Settlement—Demand, collection and balance.

The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory. 1,488 true cases were reported, of which 1,300 or 87 per cent. were detected against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests declined from 57 to 52 and that of property recovered from 26 to 15. Taking cases under the Indian Penal Code only, the percentages of convictions and detections however rose, respectively, from 26 and 56 to 29 and 59. The number of cases referred as false was 221 against 225. Grave crimes increased by 5 cases. The police Police.

executed 1,015 warrants and served 17,767 summonses. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State twice, and inspected 12 stations.

Criminal justice.

Including 61 criminal cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons for disposal, against 3,268 cases involving 5,411 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,016 persons were convicted, 541 acquitted, 1,419 released without trial and 1,599 otherwise disposed of, while 148 were pending trial at the end of the year. The average duration of trials improved from $4\frac{1}{2}$ days to $3\frac{2}{3}$ days. In cases under the Indian Penal Code, the percentage of convictions in cases not withdrawn by parties was 34.5 per cent. against 34 per cent. in the previous year, and the corresponding percentage under special laws rose from 94.5 to 94.8. The Sessions Court disposed of 19 cases involving 35 persons, of whom 23 were acquitted. Of 114 appeals filed in the District Magistrate's Court, 57 were confirmed. The Chief Court on its original and appellate sides confirmed 6 appeals out of 9; it further disposed of 67 revision petitions out of 76.

Jail.

86 convicts were in jail at the commencement of the year and 158 were admitted during the year; of these, 162 were released and 3 died. The charges were Rs. 7,927 and the cost of dieting each convict rose from As. 2 to As. 2-2.

Civil justice.

On the file of the Chief Court there were for disposal 1,269 regular suits and 1,546 small causes against 1,123 and 1,412, respectively, in the previous fasli. 1,215 regular suits and 1,515 small causes were disposed of during the year, or in all 363 cases more than in fasli 1301. The average duration of contested regular suits improved from 2 months and 27 days to 2 months and 8 days, and that of contested small causes from 35 to 22 days. The number of appeals for disposal was 149, of which 125 were decided, the average duration being 2 months and 19 days or 4 days less than in the previous year. The Chief Court further disposed of 48 revision applications, 17 petitions for review of appeal judgments and 1 appeal from an order. The Sub-Registrar's Small Cause Court at Karambakudi disposed of 203 out of 213 suits and passed orders on 44 execution petitions. The Sub-Registrar of Kolattúr, who was as a tentative measure invested with the powers of a Small Cause Judge, decided 191 out of 208 suits and disposed of 34 execution petitions and 1 review application. The total receipts from court-fees amounted to Rs. 33,567 and the expenditure on civil justice to Rs. 27,198.

Registration

The total number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 25,865 against 20,957 in the previous year. Their aggregate value amounted to Rs. 24,66,770 against Rs. 21,65,394. The receipts from fees were Rs. 26,949, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,662; the surplus was thus Rs. 10,287, or Rs. 2,536 more than in the previous year.

Public works

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,80,402. Of this, Rs. 24,471 were spent on irrigation works, consisting mainly of earthwork repairs to tanks, executed with a view to affording relief to the distressed labouring classes. The outlay on roads was Rs. 51,631, of which Rs. 29,333 were spent on new roads and improvements and the rest on the maintenance of old roads. Rs. 1,37,420 were spent on buildings, the outlay on the new public offices and the new hospital being, respectively, Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 31,000. The cost of town conservancy was Rs. 46,909 and that of establishment Rs. 19,971.

Financial.

The current receipts were Rs. 7,11,613 and disbursements Rs. 8,77,476. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 1,65,863, which reduced the balance at the credit of the State to Rs. 3,78,781. The only important variation in receipts was a decrease of Rs. 1,44,128 under 'land revenue,' due to the decrease in demand and to the low collections resulting from the unfavorable season. The principal items of increase in disbursements were Rs. 40,966 under 'civil buildings,' Rs. 14,473 under 'town conservancy,' Rs. 11,713 under 'irrigation,' Rs. 8,738 under 'assignments to the Rájá's family,' Rs. 6,201 under 'stationery and printing,' Rs. 6,453 under 'miscellaneous' and Rs. 4,698 expended on His Excellency the Governor's visit. The largest decrease was Rs. 3,193 under 'roads.' The Devasthánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 1,97,934 against Rs. 2,42,280 in the previous fasli and the Manovírti jágír a balance of Rs. 1,74,347 against Rs. 1,54,999.

194 in-patients and 23,717 out-patients were treated at the dispensary at the capital against 254 and 17,941, respectively, in the previous year; the decrease in the number of in-patients was due to want of accommodation. The 3 midwives attached to the hospital attended 173 labours and 120 miscellaneous cases. 35 major and 583 minor operations were performed, of which all but 1 major operation were successful. 3 rural dispensaries were opened towards the close of the fasli at Karambakudi, Viralimalai and Kálanilai, the average daily attendance at the first of which was 94·6. The number of vaccinations rose from 7,683 to 9,254 and the percentage of successful cases from 94·54 to 95·56. Lanoline lymph was used with great success. Medical.

The College had, at the close of the fasli, 565 pupils on its rolls, against 574 in the previous year; the average number on the rolls was, however, 589 against 595. The institution cost Rs. 19,515 and the school fees amounted to Rs. 9,065. 10 boys out of 26 passed the F.A. examination and 9 out of 22 the Matriculation. The Sircar girls' school made fair progress; a grant-in-aid school at Trigokarnam was incorporated with it during the year, and the total expenditure on both was Rs. 3,578. The number of elementary schools rose from 206 to 211 and the attendance, as far as statistics were available,* from 4,674 boys and 346 girls to 5,218 boys and 321 girls; the decrease in the number of girls was due to the amalgamation of the Trigokarnam school with the Sircar girls' school. The amount of grants-in-aid earned was Rs. 5,393 against Rs. 5,814. The education of the young Rájá made satisfactory progress. Education.

BANGANAPALLE. (1892-93.)

The season was favorable for agriculture and the harvest was fair. Season.

The area under occupation was 74,320 acres against 73,840 in the previous year; the increase was due to fresh measurement and assignment of lands in some villages. Of the total extent of the occupied State land, 20,760 acres were held by the Nawáb and the rest by sub-jágirdárs. The extent of inám lands was 30,040 acres. The bulk of the cultivation was, as usual, cholam and cotton. Occupied and cultivated areas.

Inclusive of arrears (Rs. 1,15,376), the land revenue demand was Rs. 2,85,572 against Rs. 2,15,685 in the previous year. 82·7 per cent. of the demand was collected against 46·5 per cent. in 1891-92. Land revenue.

The force employed on police duties consisted, as in 1891-92, of 1 amin, 2 kotwáls, 1 daffadár, 36 peons and 70 village taliáries. 37 cases were charged by the police. Police.

The number of criminal cases disposed of was 189 against 257 in 1891-92. The average pendency of each case was 3 days in the Sadr Court and 6 in the Magistrate's Court. At the close of the year 3 cases were pending in the Magistrate's Court and 1, a case of murder, in the Sadr Court. Criminal justice.

There were 31 prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year and 13 were admitted during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 5. Jails.

The total number of civil suits on the file of the Nawáb's Courts was 235, and the number disposed of was 218 against 234 and 219, respectively, in the previous year. The Sadr Court decided 42 suits and left none pending, while the Adálat Court disposed of 176 out of 193 suits. The average period of pendency in the Sadr Court was 4 days and in the Adálat Court 40 days. The Nawáb's Revenue Court decided all the 39 cases filed during the year. Civil justice.

96 instruments, involving property valued at Rs. 17,530, were registered against 119 of the value of Rs. 22,116 in the previous year. Registration.

384 registered or insured letters, 22 banghies and 257 money orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box. The postage collected was Rs. 91 against Rs. 106 in the previous year. Postal department.

* Statistics were available for only 171 boys' schools.

Financial.	The total charges amounted to Rs. 25,220 against Rs. 24,860 in 1891-92. The expenditure under 'public works' (Rs. 9,600) was Rs. 50 less than in the previous year. That under 'medical' increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 on account of the purchase of extra medicines, &c., during the outbreak of cholera.
Stamps.	Stamps to the value of Rs. 3,300 were sold, being an increase of Rs. 150 as compared with the previous year.
Abkári and opium.	The renting system continued to be followed. The number of stills was limited to 5 for the whole State, while there were 75 shops for the retail sale of arrack and toddy. The revenue amounted to Rs. 14,742 against Rs. 12,314 in the preceding year. The right of selling opium in the State was farmed out by the Nawáb. Inclusive of last year's balance, 5,673 tolas of opium were imported into the State; the consumption amounted to 5,080 tolas. The monopoly fetched Rs. 3,463 against Rs. 4,198.
Debt.	In consideration of the bad state of season, the payment of the annual instalment of the Nawáb's debt was postponed.
Vital statistics.	The registered births during the year were 517 and deaths 629 against 760 and 276, respectively, in the previous year. The increased mortality was the result of an outbreak of cholera.
Medical.	The admissions to hospital numbered 9,882 and the daily average attendance was 61. 35 cases of labour were attended to by the midwife. 520 children were vaccinated against 502 in the previous year.
Education.	There was 1 elementary school in Banganapalle and 29 indigenous schools. The total attendance rose from 555 to 567.

SANDUR. (1892-93.)

General.	The year was marked by the death, on the 3rd December 1892, of the Rájá of Sandur. With the sanction of the Government of India, the succession of his infant son Venkat Ráo, Ráo Sáhib, was recognized, the brother of the late Rájá being appointed manager during his minority.
Season.	The actual rainfall was 35·73 inches against 18·67 in 1891. No less than 21·23 inches of this fell in August and September 1892, a downpour which caused considerable injury to the crops.
Magisterial work.	In the Magistrate's Court 95 cases, involving 263 persons were disposed of. Of these, 223 were convicted and 40 acquitted. Upwards of 72 per cent. of the prosecutions were for forest offences. The average actual duration of trial was 1·25 days.
Financial.	The revenue amounted to Rs. 50,648 against Rs. 54,51 in the previous year. The decrease was principally due to a fall of Rs. 3,240 in the receipts under 'amáni forest' owing to a diminished demand for grass. The expenditure was Rs. 50,033 against Rs. 46,638. The main items of increase were under 'public works' (Rs. 2,920), owing to the late Rájá having commenced the erection of a range of offices outside the town, and 'miscellaneous' (Rs. 1,152), on account of the expenses connected with the investiture of the late Rájá with the C.I.E., his illness and funeral ceremonies. At the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 11,813 to the credit of the State.
Debts.	The State debts were reduced by a sum of Rs. 4,706.
Vital statistics.	The mortality from all causes was 408 against 261 in the previous year and the births 307 against 323, showing a death-rate of 38·74 and a birth-rate of 29·15 per mille. The public health was far from good, and the high death-rate is ascribed to the prevalence of influenza.
Medical.	4,414 persons were treated in the dispensary against 4,357 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 36·09 against 37·77 in 1891. The number of surgical operations was 110. The number of vaccine operations decreased

from 529 to 322, owing chiefly to the death of the vaccinator and the delay in appointing his successor.

The strength of the conservancy establishment underwent no change during the year. The lighting of the town was satisfactory. Sanitation.

The Jubilee middle school sent up 4 boys for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1 passed in all subjects; the income from fees was Rs. 428 against Rs. 475 in the previous year. There were 7 indigenous vernacular schools. Education.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1892-93.)

The sum paid through the office of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jágírdár and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances, amounted to Rs. 2,16,079 against Rs. 2,31,849 in 1891-92. A further sum of Rs. 487 was paid to the heirs of the deceased stipendiaries. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted, as in the two preceding years, to Rs. 2,28,000. On the 1st April 1893, there were 706 stipendiaries against 743 on the same date in the previous year. 34 stipendiaries died and of their allotted sum of Rs. 3,426, Rs. 148 were continued to their heirs and the rest lapsed to Government. 33 persons commuted their pensions and received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 21,944. Nawáb Ahmad-un-nisá Bégam, who was in receipt of stipends amounting to Rs. 2,750 per mensem, died in March 1893. The salary of the head clerk of the Paymaster's office was raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 720 per annum, and his designation was changed from 'Head Clerk' to 'Manager.' Carnatic Stipends

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1892-93.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1892 was 146 and the number of Statutory Civilians was 9. There were 6 new appointments, 5 retirements, 2 transfers and 3 deaths, so that, on the 1st April 1893, the strength of the service, including Statutory Civilians, was 151. The employment of these officers is detailed below :—

					On 1st April	
					1892.	1893.
Officers serving at the Presidency	...	...	...	...	18	17
District officers { Judicial	...	...	...	...	21	18
Revenue	...	...	...	...	82	72
Officers holding special appointments	...	...	...	...	11	8
Absent on leave or otherwise	...	...	...	...	17	30
Serving in other Presidencies	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total					155	151

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(FASLI 1301—JULY 1891 TO JUNE 1892.)

Land revenue. THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :—(a) peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (b) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure, (c) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system, and (d) miscellaneous revenue.

Permanently-settled estates. The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,57,453 against Rs. 50,70,024 in the preceding year. The difference of Rs. 12,571 is almost entirely due to the reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

Shrotriem jodi. The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure amounted to Rs. 6,68,940 against Rs. 6,65,982 in the preceding year.

Ryotwari revenue. Excluding South Canara, the total occupied area during the year amounted to nearly 21·16 million acres. Including South Canara, the assessment payable amounted to 397·93 lakhs of rupees. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 16,000 acres or ·08 per cent. in the area and of 2·27 lakhs of rupees or ·57 per cent. in the assessment. In 10 districts there was an increase both in the area and in the assessment and in 5 others a decrease in both, while in 5 more there was an increase in one and a decrease in the other. The increase in area was largest in Bellary (27,781 acres), Malabar (20,881 acres) and Nellore (12,624 acres). In Bellary, the increase was due partly to the introduction of survey areas, partly to additional lands having been taken up owing to early and favorable rains and partly to the transfer to ryotwar of relinquished service inams. In Malabar, a good season caused a large area of lands to be taken up for the cultivation of fugitive crops. In Nellore, the increase was partly due to the cultivation of tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project. The increases in most of the other districts were mainly due to large areas having been taken up during the early rains in expectation of a favorable monsoon. Owing to the failure of the rains, the decrease in holding was large in Madura (17,413 acres), Kurnool (13,974 acres), Anantapur (13,909 acres), South Arcot (12,397 acres), Salem (11,284 acres), and North Arcot (10,912 acres). Anantapur and South Arcot, however, showed an increase in assessment of Rs. 23,870 and Rs. 1,18,774, respectively, which was due to the introduction of settlement rates into certain taluks. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875–76) or the year before the famine, the total occupied area in the year under report including cultivation shown under ‘miscellaneous’—21·90 million acres—exhibits an increase of 1·57 million acres or 7 per cent. The increase occurs in all the districts except Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. In the last-named district, however, the deficiency was only 914 acres; but in the other three it amounted to 137,524 acres, Kurnool and Anantapur showing the largest falling off, 81,200 acres and 41,300 acres, respectively.

Holdings and cultivation Owing to the very unfavorable character of the season, there was a large falling off in the area cropped in all the districts except Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Malabar. The total extent cultivated amounted to only 16·85 million acres or 79·6 per cent. of the holdings against 17·82 millions or 84·3 per cent. in the

preceding year. The decrease was particularly large in Anantapur and Bellary in which extensive areas of black cotton soil were left waste; these two districts contributed nearly 47 per cent. of the total decrease in the Presidency.

The total ryotwar demand on the area dealt with above, excluding second-crop assessment and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 397·93 lakhs or Rs. 2·27 lakhs more than in the previous year. In consequence, however, of the serious failure of rains, very large remissions had to be granted in several districts, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 36,99,605 against Rs. 15,60,182 in the preceding year. Besides the ordinary remissions for waste, withered crops, &c., on wet lands, remissions were allowed in North Arcot, Chingleput and parts of Ganjám of the full assessment on wet lands which did not yield more than a 2-anna crop, and also for portions of fields in the first 2 districts. In the matter of raising dry crops on wet lands also, special concessions were granted in these 2 districts and in parts of Cuddapah by which dry crops grown on wet lands under rain-fed tanks and other sources before the 31st August 1891 were charged only the dry assessment, even though Government water may have been subsequently received and used for irrigating the crops. On dry crops raised subsequent to that date, only the usual water-rate prescribed for such crops was levied in addition to the dry assessment whenever Government water was used and not the full wet assessment. Large remissions on dry lands had also to be granted in portions of the Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts, full remission being granted for waste and for total loss of crop and also for lands which yielded a 2-anna crop and under in Nellore and less than a 2-anna crop in Bellary and Kurnool, while in Anantapur half the assessment was remitted on lands which yielded less than a 4-anna crop. A small amount representing 25 per cent. of the assessment was also remitted on dry lands in 19 villages in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem district where the outturn was exceedingly poor. Of the wet waste amounting to 456,797 acres, remission was granted on 298,462 acres or about 65 per cent. The wet assessment remitted was Rs. 12,61,553, being a little over 6 per cent. of the total revenue on wet holdings and more than double the amount of similar remissions granted in the preceding year. There was an increase in every district except South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Malabar, the increases being particularly large in Chingleput (+ Rs. 1,72,158), North Arcot (+ Rs. 1,16,576), Nellore (+ Rs. 1,11,267). On the other hand, the season in Tinnevely having been much better than in the preceding year, the waste remission in that district showed a decrease of Rs. 1,06,906. The total extent of dry waste amounted to 3,850,726 acres. No remissions are granted on such lands in ordinary years, but owing to the exceptional character of the season in the past year, the assessment on 568,876 acres, amounting to Rs. 4,31,827, was remitted in the districts of Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. Besides the remissions referred to above which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were the fixed remissions or abatement of the demand recurring from year to year, and deductions in favour of religious institutions, village officers, &c. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,78,762 and Rs. 18,38,038, respectively, against Rs. 2,48,519 and Rs. 18,10,187 in the preceding year. Remissions of all sorts thus came to Rs. 58,16,405 against Rs. 36,18,910 in fasli 1300. The second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands amounted to Rs. 13,27,228 against Rs. 15,84,582 in 1890-91. The decrease of Rs. 2,57,354 was the net result of a gross decrease of Rs. 4,05,033 in 12 districts and of an increase of Rs. 1,47,679 in 6 others. The decreases exceeded Rs. 20,000 in North Arcot (Rs. 1,12,810), South Arcot (Rs. 75,943), Anantapur (Rs. 68,406), Chingleput (Rs. 53,360), and Nellore (Rs. 32,313), while the increase was large in Gódvári (Rs. 54,914) and Tinnevely (Rs. 54,280).

Gross ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions.

The net ryotwar demand, excluding the remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, was 353·04 lakhs against 375·32 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decrease of 22·28 lakhs, which was the net result of a gross decrease of 29·33 lakhs in 16 districts and an increase of 7·05 lakhs in 6 others. As already explained the falling off was mainly due to the large remissions necessitated by the unfavorable season.

Net ryotwar demand.

Miscellaneous.

Details of the miscellaneous revenue are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	21,64,672	21,71,145	+ 6,473
2. Water-tax on zamindari and inam villages	5,81,596	6,06,509	+ 24,913
3. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi	5,25,024	4,67,803	- 57,221
4. Tax on trees in assessed waste lands and rent of palmyras, fruit trees, garden and topes	2,04,229	2,36,888	+ 32,659
5. Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,32,143	2,33,679	+ 1,536
6. Revenue from rented and hill villages	2,10,396	2,15,079	+ 4,683
7. Cultivation of poramboke lands	1,68,842	1,66,595	- 2,247
8. Commission on private estates under Government management... ..	76,672	88,890	+ 12,218
9. Quit-rent and ground rent in the town of Madras	70,204	69,300	- 404
10. Excess collections over the demand	27,406	42,930	+ 15,524
11. Revenue derived from coir	29,150	36,944	+ 7,794
12. Process service fees	31,005	32,894	+ 1,889
13. Chank and pearl fishery rent	4,725	27,578	+ 22,853
14. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and of lands sold under the darkhast rules	49,814	23,152	- 26,662
15. Sale-proceeds of waste and tank-bed lands	88,496	20,120	- 68,376
16. Other items	2,74,245	2,83,462	+ 9,217
Total ...	47,38,619	47,23,468	- 15,151

Total land revenue demand—Current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,57,54,234 against Rs. 4,80,06,865 in fasli 1300 as detailed below :—

Heads.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	50,70,024	50,57,453
Shrotriism jodi	6,65,982	6,68,940
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,22,70,859	4,00,27,841
Total, Land Revenue ...	4,80,06,865	4,57,54,234

Cesses.

The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70,15,421 against Rs. 68,65,428 in the preceding year.

Total demand under land revenue and cesses—Current.

The total current demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 5,27,69,655, of which Rs. 4,85,63,528 or 92 per cent. were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 42,06,127 or 8 per cent. at its close as against Rs. 26,94,325 or 4.9 per cent. of the demand in the previous year. The falling off in collections was due to the unfavorable character of the season, in consideration of which coercive processes had to be suspended in several districts.

Arrears.

The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 29,02,325, of which Rs. 24,75,870 were collected and Rs. 98,326 written off within the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,28,129 against Rs. 2,81,310 at the end of the preceding year.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 39,16,729 or 7.7 per cent. on the total collections of land revenue and cesses during the year.

Coercive processes.

The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 4,496,010 against 4,281,910 * in the preceding year, showing an increase of 214,100. Of these, 4,128,184 were demand notices, 210,857 distraint notices and 156,969 sale notices. The increase under demand notices amounted to 145,117 or 3.6 per cent., that under notices of distraint to 27,948 or 15.3 per cent. and that under sale notices to 41,035 or 35.4 per cent. The property of 209,824 defaulters was attached for an arrear amounting to Rs. 18,45,633, but property was actually sold in only 11,118 cases for an arrear of Rs. 1,61,576. As compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of defaulters, whose property was sold, was only 1,003 or 9.9 per cent., while there was a fall of 15.1 per cent. in the amount of arrears which

* The figure given in the report for fasli 1300 has been reduced by 31 with reference to the revised figures furnished by the Collector of Ganjam.

had to be realized by this means. The total extent of lands sold during the year was acres 20,273 against acres 21,771 in the preceding year. The total sale amount came to Rs. 1,00,641, 9,639 acres being bought in on behalf of Government. The percentage of processes served by the ordinary village agency rose from 95·3 to 95·5. The receipts on account of process fees and the charges incurred for the special establishments during the year were, respectively, Rs. 31,563 and Rs. 20,318, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,245 against Rs. 7,440 in the previous year. The rates of fees charged ranged from 1 to 8 annas except in Madras town which has a special scale of its own.

The opening balance of the year under costs awarded to Government was Rs. 6,610. Adding the amount of costs awarded to Government during the year in suits instituted or defended on its behalf, Rs. 6,289, the total demand amounted to Rs. 12,899. Of this amount, Rs. 4,906 were collected and Rs. 15 written off within the year. Civil suits.

The total advances made during the agricultural year ending 30th June 1892 under both the Acts amounted to 26·68 lakhs, or more than six times as much as in the previous year. This large increase was due to the extension of the special well rules to all districts and to the great stimulus given to well-sinking by the disastrous nature of the season. The amount of advances that became repayable and the amount actually recovered during the fasli (agricultural year) are shown below :— Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

								Amount repayable during the fasli.	Amount actually recovered.
								RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Act—									
Principal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,664	83,414
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,269	23,314
Agriculturists' Loans Act—									
Principal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,698	54,175
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,587	4,472

The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 84,940, of which Rs. 35,603 were collected and Rs. 10,981 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,356 at the end of the year against Rs. 29,770 in the previous year. Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The number of applications for transfer of patta received during the year through registration officers was 48,018, and that of those received direct by revenue officers 69,799: 46,237 cases of the former and 69,869 of the latter class were disposed of during the year, the numbers left pending being, respectively, 6,600 and 4,525. The number of applications received and the percentages of disposals were both lower than in the previous year. Transfer of revenue registry.

The number of boundary stones reported to be missing was 2,829,010, of which 170,563 were replaced. By far the best work done was in Tinnevely, where 83,598 stones were replaced. Inspection of boundary and field marks.

There were in all 370,737 irrigation works in the Presidency, or 48,723 more than in the previous fasli; the whole of the increase occurred under wells, which numbered 321,760. Of the other works 34,386 were tanks, 13,906 river and spring channels and 679 anicuts. These figures do not include 134,244 wells in wet lands, and their accuracy is doubtful. Irrigation works.

Lands to the extent of acres 897, bearing an aggregate assessment and quit-rent of Rs. 3,091, were acquired by public servants during the year against 2,342 acres assessed at Rs. 4,147 in the preceding year. Lands acquired by public servants.

SURVEYS. (1892-93.)

Outturn and
outlay.

Four parties were employed on initial cadastral survey according to the forecast of 1887, and 2 parties on re-surveys not included in the forecast. 2,356 square miles of initial survey were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,21,090 * in the districts of Anantapur, Malabar and Canara; the forecast of 1887 anticipated an outturn of 1,375 miles costing Rs. 4,12,500. 2,335 square miles were re-surveyed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,60,194 * in the districts of Trichinopoly, Gódvári and Kistna. The budget grant for the year 1892-93 was Rs. 6,00,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,81,284 against Rs. 5,55,424 in the year 1891-92. The following statement exhibits the outlay and outturn of the year :—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1890-91.	Outturn of 1891-92.	Outturn of 1892-93.
<i>Cadastral Survey.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>
I. Traversed	2,201	1,735	2,189
II. Surveyed	2,227	2,315	† 4,691
III. Maps printed	2,059	2,077	2,611
<i>Topographical.</i>			
I. Triangulated or traversed	340	99	102
II. Plane-tabled	520	137	75
III. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	67	294	237
{ Taluk, 1 "	8,068	6,477	821
{ District, ½ "	7,501	3,710	6,141
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	<i>COPIES.</i> 130,367	<i>COPIES.</i> 166,826	<i>COPIES.</i> 25,600
Total expenditure	<i>RS.</i> 5,87,811	<i>RS.</i> 5,55,424	<i>RS.</i> 5,81,284

The total expenditure may be divided as follows :—Cadastral initial survey (Rs. 2,91,031), cadastral resurvey (Rs. 1,21,539), special and miscellaneous surveys (Rs. 23,849), topographical survey (Rs. 4,601), publication (Rs. 30,320) and general supervision (Rs. 1,09,944).

The subjoined statement compares the work of the several parties :—

Outturn and
outlay of
each party.

Party.	Outturn in square miles.								Outlay.
	; Cadastral.			Topographical.					
	Demar- cation, 16-inch.	Field survey, 16-inch.	Special, 80-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Forest, 8-inch.	Estate, 2-inch.	Hills, 2 and 4 inch.	Special.	
	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	RS.
I 	‡ 1,267	‡ 1,267	...	22	...	...	...	...	95,887
II 	1,052	1,052	...	18	...	...	35	...	82,943
III 	547	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,447
IV 	744	744	§ 13	...	...	...	...	...	72,559
V ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,062
VI 	‡ 1,068	‡ 1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,122
Central office ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,264
Total ...	4,678	4,678	13	40	...	...	35	...	5,81,284

Special and
miscellaneous
surveys.

The expenditure on special and miscellaneous surveys was Rs. 23,849. The principal items of these special and miscellaneous surveys were as follows :—(1) surveys of the Anantapur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut municipalities and the Calicut port limits; (2) additional sub-division of survey fields for settlement purposes in completed taluks of Malabar; (3) surveys in connection with the settlement of the Malabar-Cochin boundary; (4) survey of waste land blocks, &c., on the Palni Hills, and (5) survey of waste land blocks, &c., on the Nilgiris.

* Including share of Central office.
† Resurvey.

† Including 2,335 miles resurveyed.
§ Mangalore municipality.

No. I Party, Kistna and Górávari.—The estimated outturn was 1,600 square miles of cadastral re-survey by village karnams. The outturn realized was 1,267 square miles, the number of karnams employed being much smaller than was expected. No. II Party, Anantapur.—The estimate was 1,200 square miles of initial cadastral survey. The outturn was 1,052 square miles. Only 3 karnams worked for two months instead of 100 for six months as was expected; this was owing to revision of village establishments and to impending famine. No. III Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 750 square miles of initial cadastral survey. The outturn was 547 square miles, besides 376 square miles of supplemental subdivision measurement for the Settlement department. Only about 20 karnams were employed instead of 164 as was estimated and the party was weakened at the beginning of the field season by the transfer to Canara of 25 surveyors. No. IV Party, South Canara.—The estimate was 750 square miles of initial cadastral survey. The outturn was 757 square miles, more than double the outturn of the previous year. No. V Party, Malabar and South Canara.—This party did no cadastral work, being exclusively employed on the theodolite work required for Nos. III and IV Parties. The estimate was 1,500 square miles of theodolite survey. The outturn was 1,114 square miles. The deficiency, 386 square miles, was due to the revision of defective work performed during the previous year. No. VI Party, Trichinopoly.—The estimate was 1,250 square miles of cadastral re-survey by village karnams. The outturn was 1,068 square miles. Less than half the estimated number of karnams was employed, and it was necessary to employ about 150 temporary field surveyors to supplement the deficiency at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000. The re-survey of this district, 2,500 square miles, was estimated to cost Rs. 40 per square mile. The survey began in July 1891, and up to 1st April 1893, 2,000 square miles had been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 71,441, being Rs. 36 per square mile.

Outturn of each party compared with the estimate for 1892-93.

The area of village maps published during the year was 2,611 square miles, or 534 square miles more than in the previous year. All village maps received from parties were printed. The following District and Taluk maps were published:—Bellary (area 6,141 square miles) and Wynaad (area 821 square miles). There were 8 taluk maps in arrears, a result chiefly due to press of other work, village and miscellaneous, which has recently much increased. The total expenditure of the Central office, including pay of the Superintendent, was Rs. 1,40,264, being Rs. 21,568 more than in the previous year. But this includes Rs. 8,425, cost of instruments supplied to parties and to the Revenue department.

Central office.

The initial survey of 3 districts—Anantapur, Malabar and South Canara—is still in progress. Anantapur should be finished in 1894, and Malabar and Canara in 1895. This will complete the survey of the Presidency which began in 1858. The amount remaining to be surveyed cadastrally is estimated at 1,003 square miles in Anantapur, 1,040 in Malabar and 1,693 in South Canara, while 47 miles of topographical survey have yet to be done. The re-survey of 3 districts—Trichinopoly, Kistna and Górávari—is in progress.

Area remaining for survey.

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to 1st April 1893 has been Rs. 2,07,96,052—Rs. 1,79,58,438 on parties and Rs. 28,37,614 on the Central office. Only 1 taluk, viz., the Ponnáni taluk in Malabar, was completed during the year at a rate of Rs. 313 per square mile which though high is still lower than that of other taluks in the same district.

Cost of survey work to Government.

The theodolite work of the Madras Survey was connected with 29 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and checked by comparison of length of 31 sides of Great Trigonometrical Survey triangles. The mean error was 3.77 feet per mile and the largest error passed was 10.93 feet per mile, both figures being below the average of the past six years, viz., 6.58 feet and 17.99 feet, respectively.

Tests of accuracy.

During the year, 30 persons were fined altogether Rs. 115, under section 4 of the Boundary Act for failing to attend when summoned to point out boundaries. 6 Assistant Collectors were instructed in surveying, as also 34 revenue inspectors, 1 forest ranger, 29 clerks, 10 taluk gumastahs, 82 Civil Court amíns and 12 other persons. Up to date 2,036 karnams have been trained in survey.

Miscellaneous.

RÉVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1892-93.)

Outturn of
work.

The 5 settlement parties were employed in the same districts as in 1891-92—Party No. I in Bellary and Anantapur, Nos. II and III in Tanjore, No. V in South Arcot and No. VI in Malabar. Party No. III worked also on the Palni Hills and Party No. VI in South Canara for a short period. The total area classified amounted to 527,375 acres and the number of sub-divisions measured was 1,203,453. In Malabar nearly six million trees in gardens on which a special tree-tax is now levied were also counted. Party No. I—There was no original classification in the year under report, but the supervisor tested the classification of soils in 27 villages of the Rayadrug taluk. Field operations were chiefly confined to the measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields in 120 villages of the Bellary, Hospet and Hadagalli taluks. The examination of sub-divisions of survey fields by head classifiers and extra head gumastahs was completed in 118 villages of the Gooty, Tadpatri and Bellary taluks. The new settlement rates were introduced into the Bellary taluk. A scheme for the settlement of the 5 western taluks of the district, submitted in January 1893, was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. Pending the orders of Government, the preparation of the accounts necessary for the introduction of such new rates as might be sanctioned was pushed on as rapidly as possible. The settlement registers of all the villages of the Bellary taluk, of 30 villages in Tadpatri taluk, and of 11 in Gooty taluk were written up during the year. The registers of 60 more villages in Tadpatri and of 79 in Gooty were completed, except for the correction by the Revenue department of errors which were discovered in the inám accounts kept in the taluk offices. Party No. II—In the 3 taluks assigned to this party, viz., Negapatam, Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi, the field work in the year under report was confined to the measurement of sub-divisions. This work was completed in 147 villages of the Negapatam and Nannilam taluks. The number of sub-divisions made amounted to 274,829. The examination of the measurement of sub-divisions was completed in 147 villages of the same two taluks. The supervisor examined the classification of soils in 82 and 11 villages, respectively, of Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks and the remaining villages, 59 and 6 in number, were examined by the Deputy Commissioner. Including the 65 villages mentioned above, the Deputy Commissioner inspected the classification of soils in 169 villages of the Negapatam, Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks. Party No. III—This party had charge of the remaining 6 taluks of the Tanjore district and was chiefly engaged on the work of measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields in the Májavaram, Kumbakónam and Tanjore taluks. 204 villages were completed during the year, and the number of sub-divisions made was 622,073. The examination of measurements by head classifiers and head gumastahs was completed in the Májavaram taluk and in 178 villages of the Kumbakónam taluk. The Deputy Commissioner examined the classification of soils in 3 villages on the Palni Hills and inspected the measurement of sub-division of survey fields in 95 villages of Kumbakónam taluk and in 4 of Tanjore taluk. In November last the Board submitted, with certain modifications, Mr. Clerk's scheme for the settlement of this district, resulting in an increase of upwards of 14 lakhs of rupees. His Excellency the Governor in Council, while accepting in the main the scheme submitted by the Board, directed that the total increase in ryotwari revenue should not exceed 11 lakhs of rupees. The classification of the Palni Hill villages, excluding the Kodaikanal settlement, was commenced in July and completed in November. The measurement of sub-divisions and the examination of the classification of soils were carried on at the same time. The application of the rates already sanctioned for the Madura district was approved. Party No. V—Classification was carried out in the 300 villages of Vriddháchalam, the last taluk which remained to be settled in the South Arcot district. The area dealt with was acres 284,563, or 445 square miles. The supervisor examined the classification of soils in 83 villages of the Chidambaram taluk which remained on hand at the beginning of the year and in 213 villages of the Vriddháchalam taluk. The remaining 87 villages were examined by the Deputy Commissioner, who also inspected 164 more villages in this taluk to satisfy himself that the classification of soils had been correctly made. The new settlement rates were introduced into 139 villages of the Chidambaram taluk, which were outstanding at the end of March 1892, and in 236 villages of the Vriddháchalam

taluk. The number of settlement registers written up in the year was 378, while 338 were examined in the Deputy Commissioner's office. Party No. VI—This party classified 186,127 acres or 291 square miles in 335 desams or villages in the Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks of Malabar and 2 villages in British Cochin—Anjengo and Tangasséri. Nearly six million trees were also counted in the several gardens in the Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks. A small settlement party was sent up to South Canara and 12 villages of Kasaragod taluk were taken up for classification, the area classified being 21,752 acres or 34 square miles. The examination of classification of soils was completed in 286 villages, in which the area tested was 153,569 acres or 240 square miles. In addition to this, 15,112 acres were also re-inspected in the Palghát taluk. The supervisor, who was employed on the examination of classification of soils, completed his work in 99 and 25 villages, respectively, of Walawanad and Ponnáni taluks. 90 villages were examined by the officer in charge of the party. During the year, a scheme for the settlement of the Palghát taluk was submitted by Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, which had to be returned for revision.

The manuscript registers of 491 villages—mostly belonging to South Arcot—were printed during the year and the number of maps mounted was 7,826.

Settlement registers and maps.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,29,330 against the revised estimate of Rs. 3,56,000 sanctioned for the year 1892-93. The decrease on the revised budget was mainly composed of the following items of short expenditure:—salaries of permanent establishment (—Rs. 4,717), salaries of temporary establishment (—Rs. 11,169), travelling allowances (—Rs. 3,492), contingencies (—Rs. 5,643), and printing charges (—Rs. 1,809). There was an increase of over 40½ lakhs of rupees in the revenue, being a return of 13·05 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 3,11,03,388.

Expenditure and revenue.

INÁM COMMISSION. (1892-93.)

Further progress was made in the year under report in the settlement of 'shamilat gaddatiru' ináms in the Cuddapah district, about 2,450 cases having been settled against 700 in the previous year. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the ináms dealt with is subjoined:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Jódi already payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly imposed and payable to Government.	Total amount payable to Government (columns 5 and 6).	Cost of the establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Devadáyam . . .	62	71	117	1	10	11	14,895
Dharmadáyam	1	6	7	...	...	..
Police ináms enfranchised	6	42	84	..	42	42	
Personal do. ..	22	646	475	29	122	151	
Village service do.	3,158	26,249	71,921	5,033	43,932	48,965	
Total	3,249	27,014	72,604	5,063	44,106	49,169	14,895

Of the 3,249 title-deeds issued during the year, 1,835, 977 and 176 were for village service ináms in the South Arcot, Vizagapatam and Madura districts, respectively. The total number of title-deeds issued by the Inám Commissioner from the commencement of the inám operations up to the end of the year amounted to 436,459, covering an extent of 7,365,546 acres, assessed at a little over 114½ lakhs.

The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounts to Rs. 24,62,511 including Rs. 3,38,626, the assessment on ináms fully assessed. Adding to the former figure the old jódi payable to Government amounting to Rs. 10,17,675, the total revenue derivable from the ináms settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 34,80,186, while the total cost of the commission during the same period amounted to Rs. 15,08,178, or about 61·2 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS.

(FASLI 1301—JULY 1891 TO JUNE 1892.)

Number of
estates under
management.

There were 52 estates under management on the 1st July 1891; of these, 4, viz., Jarada and Kurla in Ganjám, Métrátti in Coimbatore, and B. Sarvottama Ráo's estate in South Canara, were restored to their proprietors during the year under report, while 7 estates were newly taken up. There were thus 55 estates under management at the end of the year.

Estates
handed over.

The Jarada estate was under the Court's management for nearly 12 years. The current demand and collection showed a large decrease, which was the combined result of a succession of bad seasons and of the damage to irrigation works caused by the cyclone of 1890. Rs. 23,360 were expended on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. Debts, amounting to Rs. 21,174, were recovered, while Rs. 2,864 were paid off. The balance in favor of the estate when it was restored was Rs. 7,120 against Rs. 10,240 when it was taken up. A debt of Rs. 15,000 incurred in faslis 1299 and 1301 owing to the unfavorable character of the season was outstanding against the estate. The ward's educational attainments were only moderate. The Kurla estate was under management for 5 years and 4 months. During this period, the current demand fell from Rs. 13,080 to Rs. 10,781. Debts, amounting to Rs. 1,119, were recovered during the Court's management. The cash balance at the time when the estate was restored was Rs. 31,250 against Rs. 44,753 when it came under the Court's charge. This decrease was due partly to the expenditure of Rs. 7,813 on irrigation works and Rs. 5,407 on other permanent improvements, and partly to over Rs. 11,000 having had to be expended on account of strídhnam to the 3 daughters of the late proprietor, and on marriage and funeral expenses and the like. The eldest ward and his younger brothers made satisfactory progress in education. The Métrátti estate was restored on the death of the minor to his paternal uncle in February 1892. It was under management for 8 years and 7 months. The current demand rose from Rs. 5,068 to Rs. 7,760, and the current collections were also satisfactory. Debts, amounting to Rs. 7,270, were paid off, and a sum of Rs. 4,886 was expended on improvements. The cash balance to the credit of the estate when restored was Rs. 7,218 against Rs. 2 when taken up. B. Sarvottama Ráo's estate was under management for 16 years and 3 months. The current demand showed only a slight increase, but the actual collections largely increased. There was no cash balance to the credit of the estate when it was taken up; but Rs. 8,141 were handed over to the proprietor when the estate was restored to him. The minor's progress in education was not satisfactory.

Wards.

Of the wards under the care of the Court, 45 were incapacitated by minority, 5 by sex alone and 1, the aged zamíndár of Parlákimedi, by imbecility.

Number of
villages.

Parlákimedi being left out of account, there were, as in the previous year, 35 proprietary estates under management, the rest being ryotwari properties. The total number of villages in these estates was 2,690.

Holdings.

The aggregate area of holdings in the ordinary villages in all the estates under management, excluding rented villages, was 840,132 acres, of which 722,093 acres, or 85·9 per cent., were cultivated against 700,801 acres or 91·7 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage was general and appeared to be due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Demand,
collection
and balance.

The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 30,19,294 and the net demand to Rs. 29,71,382. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 47,912 against Rs. 41,565 in the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavorable character of the season. The remissions were largest in the following estates:—

(1) Kapileswarapuram (Rs. 8,687), (2) Ettiyapuram (Rs. 6,836), (3) Telaprole (Rs. 3,640), (4) Erumaipatti (Rs. 3,397), (5) Meduru (Rs. 3,278), (6) Uttumalai (Rs. 3,180). Excluding the estates for which figures for comparison were not available, the demand of the fasli under report showed an increase of Rs. 61,936 as compared with that of fasli 1300. The net demand was nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Pithápuram; it exceeded 3 lakhs in Ettiyapuram and Kallikóta and one lakh in Telaprole. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 27,28,365, of which Rs. 3,61,800 were collected and Rs. 62,646 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,03,919 or 84·4 per cent. of the demand against 73 per cent. in the previous year. In 4 estates the balance was *nil*, while in 3 others it was practically *nil*; in 15 estates, it was below 25 per cent., while in 8 others it ranged between 25 and 50 per cent. The total current demand for the year amounted to Rs. 29,71,382, of which Rs. 23,40,965 were collected and Rs. 23 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,30,394 or 21·2 per cent. of the demand as against 18·1 in the previous year.

The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 40,26,148. Adding to this the aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total cash assets amounted to Rs. 53,17,632, of which Rs. 39,43,392, including a sum of Rs. 3,74,025 invested in promissory notes, were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 13,74,240. Adding to this the value of Government securities held and of grain on hand, the total balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 60,67,923. Taking all the estates together, the proportion borne by establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 11·1 per cent. against 10·1 per cent. in the previous year. Financial.

The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18,93,075. Including those newly contracted or brought to account as also the interest that accrued during the year, the total sum due was Rs. 21,89,743, of which Rs. 2,90,111 were collected and Rs. 9,243 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,90,389 at the end of the year, distributed among 38 estates. Debts due to estates.

The debts due at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 18,96,595. Adding the debts contracted, those newly brought to account and the interest that accrued during the year, the total sum was Rs. 27,10,937, of which Rs. 9,51,798 were paid and Rs. 2,521 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,56,618 due by 22 estates. Debts due by the estates.

The total allotment on public works was Rs. 3,33,880, of which Rs. 1,86,427 or 55·8 per cent. was spent against Rs. 1,75,802 or 68·1 per cent. of the allotment in the previous year. The expenditure on irrigation works was Rs. 1,01,347, that on buildings Rs. 51,140, that on communications Rs. 11,800 and that on establishment Rs. 22,140. The expenditure on public works amounted to 4·7 per cent. of the total expenditure of the estates; but, excluding from the latter debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes, the proportion was 7·1 per cent. against 7·2 per cent. in the previous year. Public works.

Of the 61 wards and their relations under instruction, 52 were males and 9 females. Their educational progress was on the whole satisfactory. The elder minor of the Kallikóta estate and the minor of the Srípúram estate were instructed during the year in Revenue Law and Accounts. Education of the wards.

The suit brought by the zamíndár of Bobbili for the recovery of the Chidikada estate was dismissed by the District Court of Vizagapatam after the close of the fasli. The estates of Ungarada, Kintali and Mantena came into the possession of the Court on behalf of the Srípúram minor. A suit for the recovery of the Bayyannagudem estate instituted on behalf of the Lakkavaram minor was pending before the District Court, Górávari. The suit filed in the Ellore Sub-Court by the Pithápuram minor for the recovery of the personal property of the late Tangellamúdi Rání at the time of her death was pending at the end of the fasli, as was also the suit brought by the zamíndární of Nidadavólu for the recovery of the Tangellamúdi estate, which the High Court remanded to the Ellore Sub-Court for retrial on its merits. The suit preferred by the adopted son of the late Rájá of Pithápuram, referred to in the previous year's report, was posted for final hearing in August 1893. The suit instituted during the year for recovery of the lands belonging to Law suits.

the late Míńákshi Áyal's estate from the zamíudár of Udaiyárpálayam was pending in the Kumbakónam Sub-Court at the end of the year. The appeals in the Belgam and Sáptúr partition suits were likewise pending in the High Court at the close of the year, but, in the former case, the High Court has since upheld the District Court's decision that the estate is partible.

General
remarks.

The survey of the Kapileswarapuram, Meduru and Telaprole estates was completed during the year. The village accounts were maintained in accordance with the instructions contained in the new Village Manual in the Marungapuri, Ettiyapuram, Kapileswarapuram, Meduru and Shulagiri estates. The forests of the Marungápurí and Sáptúr estates were under the control of the District Forest-Officers and the Forest Act has since been formally extended to the Sáptúr forests. The forests of the Élagiri and Panaiyur estates were improving. The tanks in the latter estate were grouped and estimated for by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. Ward Puttamma having died during the fasli, her estate was declared by Government to be an escheat.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1892-93.)

DURING the year under report the Act to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (55 and 56 Victoria, Cap. 14), was brought into operation. Its provisions authorize His Excellency the Governor to increase the number of Additional Members of Council up to a maximum of 20 (besides the Advocate-General), and enables the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make Regulations as to the conditions under which the Governor shall nominate such members. The Act further vests in the Governor in Council power to make rules authorizing, at any meeting of the Legislative Council, (1) the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Government and (2) the asking of questions under prescribed conditions. These rules are subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Constitution of the Legislative Council under the new Act.

The undermentioned gentlemen were nominated Additional Members of Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892. The respective dates on which they were appointed are set opposite their names :—

Additional Members.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------|
| (1) The Honorable V. Bháshyam Ayyangár, Rai Bahádur | ... | ... | 6th December 1892. |
| (2) The Honorable Mr. C. A. Galton, M.A., I.C.S. | ... | ... | 28th December 1892. |
| (3) The Honorable Mr. H. F. Clogston, I.C.S. | ... | ... | 28th December 1892. |
| (4) The Honorable Mr. J. A. Boyson | ... | ... | 20th March 1893. |

The Honorable Mr. J. F. Price, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to Government, was re-appointed Additional Member of Council on the 14th November 1892 on the expiry of his two years' tenure of office, while the Honorable Mr. J. Grose and the Honorable Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot resigned their seats in the Legislative Council on the 5th April 1892 and 20th March 1893, respectively.

There were 3 meetings of the Council held during the year at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 7—3 officials and 4 non-officials.

Meetings of the Council.

The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below :—

An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments, passed by the Council on the 17th January 1893, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1893 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1893. The object of this enactment is to repeal certain Acts of the Governor-General in Council and Madras Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans, the provisions of which have been superseded by the rules issued under section 6 (k) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.

Act I of 1893.

An Act to amend section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844, passed by the Council on the 28th February 1893, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th March and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th March 1893. This is an enactment amending section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844 so as to allow, with the sanction of Government, the transport of goods at night across any frontier. The necessity for the Act arose from the night traffic by rail across the French frontier at Pondicherry.

Act II of 1893.

"An Act for facilitating inquiries into matters connected with the administration of the revenue and into the conduct of public servants" was passed by the Council, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the end of the year.

Bill passed by Legislative Council

In the appendix will be found a list of all legislative measures pending before the Council with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

Legislative returns.

POLICE. (1892.)

Strength of
the whole
force.

The actual strength of the police force of the Madras Presidency on the 31st December 1892 was 22,736 against 22,928 on the 31st December 1891. Excluding 187 private guards, the establishment was below the sanctioned strength by 255 men or 1·1 per cent., the deficiency at the close of the previous year being ·9 per cent. The total number of non-effectives was 452. The cost of the force was Rs. 41,51,845 against Rs. 39,08,344 in the official year 1891-92 and Rs. 38,05,217 in 1890-91. In the official year 1892-93 the cost was Rs. 39,58,017, or Rs. 49,673 more than in 1891-92; the increase was made up of Rs. 19,964 under pay and allowances, Rs. 10,730 under clothing, arms and accoutrements and Rs. 19,049 under miscellaneous, from which must be deducted a decrease of Rs. 70 under village police. The increase in pay and allowances was due to the pay of the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, newly sanctioned in June 1892, and to that of the extra police sanctioned owing to scarcity in Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem. The increased expenditure under clothing, arms and accoutrements was mainly due to the supply of 4,072 new carbines during the year.

Hutting and
building.

158 huts, 20 station-houses and 75 miscellaneous buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 24,962. Including repairs the total expenditure was Rs. 73,842 against Rs. 77,129 in 1891.

Proportion of
police to
area and
population.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,717 against 1 to 1,681 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 656, and in rural parts 1 to 1,904. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles.

Average cost
of a police-
man.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 186 $\frac{2}{7}$ or As. 1-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per head of population, while in the preceding year it was Rs. 183 $\frac{1}{4}$ or As. 1-9 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Police
supplied on
payment.

Banks, public companies and private individuals employed 169 policemen on the average at a cost of Rs. 17,831 against 164 in 1891.

Departmental
punishments.

The subjoined table compares the punishments of the past four years :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of men dismissed	268	225	232	274
Number of men fined, degraded and suspended	3,846	3,823	3,449	3,527
Proportion of men fined and degraded, suspended or dismissed to total strength of the force	19 ·7	19 ·4	17 ·5	18 ·2
The percentage of men punished for absence without leave to the total strength	16 ·6	17 ·4	12 ·2	11 ·8

Among districts, Kurnool heads the list of punishments with a percentage of 30·5; Vizagapatam (24·4), South Arcot (22·4), Madura (22·1) and Nellore (22·0) follow. The increase in the number of dismissals is mainly attributable to the rigorous enforcement of the black-mark rules, and to the dismissal of men convicted of negligently allowing prisoners to escape though punished by Magistrates with fine only. 182 appeals (inclusive of those pending at the end of last year) were received by the Inspector-General and 11 by Government against 151 and 27, respectively, in 1891. In 9 of these latter cases disposed of, the orders of the Inspector-General were confirmed.

Rewards.

95 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 550 by money grants against 122 and 530, respectively, in 1891. In Vizagapatam, First-class Inspector K. Nārāyanaswāmi Nāyudu, Rai Bahādur, was presented by Government with Rs. 1,000 and a sword for conspicuous conduct displayed by him in the various expeditions in the Golconda hill tracts.

Police officers
convicted by
magistrates
and courts.

During the year 214 men, or 1 per cent. of the whole force, were convicted against 202 or ·96 per cent. in 1891. Of these convictions, 58 were for negligently allowing prisoners to escape against 68 in 1891. Convictions under the

Police Act and for assaults rose from 38 and 16, respectively, to 42 and 27. The number of cases of causing hurt to extort confession was 6 against 1 in 1891. The number of convictions for extortion was, however, less—9 against 12. The largest number of convictions was returned by Madras City (23), followed by Malabar (21), Vizagapatam (19) and Salem (16). In South Canara, there was no conviction during the year.

The number of enlistments rose from 1,773 in 1891 to 2,033, including 122 men sanctioned as a temporary force in Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem. Casualties numbered 2,128 against 1,634 in 1891. The proportion of deaths to the total strength of the force was 1·7, being slightly above the percentage for 1891 (1·6).

Enlistments and casualties

The education of the force continued to progress, the percentage of men able to read and write being 81·8 against 79·6 in 1891. There was an increase of 39 in the number of men who had passed university or other examinations (529 against 490). 12,960 head constables and constables had passed the tests of their respective ranks against 12,467 in 1891 and 379 men had completed the Inspectors' test against 338 in 1891.

Education

In 1892, there were 330 escapes from jails, sub-jails and other custody or 2 less than in 1891. Of these, 36 escaped from jails, 57 from sub-jails and 237 from other custody against 29, 77 and 226, respectively, in the previous year. 83 prisoners were at large at the close of the year out of those who escaped during the year against 53 in 1891.

Escapes and re-captures.

The number of processes served by the police was 884,674 against 808,405 in 1891 or an excess of 76,269—36,084 in grave and 40,185 in petty cases. The increase in the number of processes in grave crimes was especially large in North Arcot, while in petty cases it was most noticeable in Trichinopoly. The proportion of processes to population was 1 to every 105 in grave and 1 to 71 in petty cases against 1 to 115 and 1 to 76, respectively, in 1891.

Processes served by the police.

The year was marked by a large number of violent and unnatural deaths, viz., 12,744 against 11,225 in 1891. The increase occurred chiefly under accidental deaths. North Arcot with 1,147 deaths again returned the largest number, as it has done ever since 1885.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The number of suicides in 1892 exceeded those of 1891 by 40, the figures being 1,924 against 1,884. Of the total number 1,198 were deaths by drowning and 639 by hanging. Cuddapah returned the largest number (177).

Suicides.

10,184 accidental deaths occurred in 1892 against 8,697 in 1891. The increase occurred under all heads except snake-bite, from which cause there were 107 fewer deaths. 7,136 persons perished by drowning against 5,743 in 1891, the largest number of deaths being, as usual, returned by North Arcot (833). There was an increase (51) in the number of persons killed by wild animals, viz., 322, Jeypore, as usual, heading the list with 119 cases. The number of deaths by snake-bites according to the police returns were 961, South Arcot, as usual, being responsible for the largest number (161).

Accidental deaths.

The number of fires reported was 9,255 against 10,766 in 1891. There was also a diminution in the number of houses and property destroyed—55,866 houses and property valued at Rs. 15,59,875 against Rs. 66,720 and Rs. 23,18,881, respectively, in 1891. 122 persons lost their lives, or 27 less than in the previous year. As usual, Madura returned the largest number of fires (975), but the heaviest loss of life (12) occurred in Salem.

Fires.

The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs declined from 17,964, 1,394, 926 and 7,464, respectively, in 1891 to 15,331, 1,292, 831 and 7,160. 1,719 known depredators were convicted during the year against 1,524 in the preceding year, while the number of suspects convicted was 117 against 128.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

2,100 old offenders were re-convicted against 1,613 in 1891.

Old offenders re-convicted.

There was an increase in the number of cognizable offences, with a slight improvement in detection of cases and proportion of convictions to arrests and a

DETECTION—Cognizable crime.

considerable improvement in the recovery of property lost as the following figures will show :—

	Number of cognizable cases.	Percentage of		
		Detection.	Conviction.	Recovery of property
1891	122,969	70.6	61.2	21.3
1892	137,103	72.2	61.7	22.7

Madras City, as usual, showed the best results, followed by Nílگیرis, Jeypore and North Arcot. 1,887 more cases occurred in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code alone, viz., 48,305 against 46,418. There were 36,233 offences under Special and Local Laws against 28,298 in 1891; in Madras City cases under Police Act III of 1888 increased by 6,102; the rest of the increase occurred in offences under Excise Laws. Nuisances rose from 48,253 to 52,565.

Non cogniz-
able crime

Under non-cognizable offences, there was an increase of 9,791 cases—115,481 against 105,690 in 1891. Offences under the Indian Penal Code exhibited an increase of 2,594 cases (60,428 against 57,834), the rest of the increase being under Special and Local Laws, especially under the Abkári Act. The police were employed to make enquiry into 2,559 cases against 2,131 in 1891.

Murders.

383 murders are recorded or 5 more than in 1891. There was a decrease in detection—105 out of 383 cases or 27.4 per cent. ending in conviction against 31.5 in 1891. North Arcot alone showed a high percentage, viz., 71.4, that of all other districts being below 50.

Dacoities.

The increase in dacoities noticed in 1891 as owing to the rise in prices of food grains continued in 1892. The number of cases reported was 339 against 292. The largest number occurred in Kistna (59), Cuddapah (43) and Coimbatore (43); Madras City, Nílگیرis and South Canara alone were free from dacoity. Of the 47 cases in excess of the previous year's figure, Kistna is responsible for 41. There was a rise in the percentage of detection from 33.9 to 35.7, a fall in convictions from 35.5 to 33.8, and a rise in recovery of property from 11.6 to 18.6. Less property was lost than in 1891, the total being Rs. 1,11,121 against Rs. 1,28,629. The general detective results were best in Jeypore, Malabar and North Arcot, and worst in Kistna, Trichinopoly, Nellore and Kurnool. Of the 339 dacoities returned, 203 were committed by local criminals and 70 by nomadic criminal classes. There were 54 torch-light dacoities. Fire arms were used in 13 cases.

Robberies.

As in 1891, 400 robberies were reported. They were most frequent in Tinnevely (56 cases), Coimbatore (34) and Kistna (32). There was a decrease of 8 cases under 'robberies on highways,' with a corresponding increase under other heads. The percentage of detection was the same as 1891, viz., 44.5. North Arcot and Góđávari stand first with 100 per cent. each, followed by Jeypore and Madras City (87.5 per cent. each). The results were not good in Kurnool (29.6), Malabar (25.9) and Salem (25) and were very poor in Anantapur and South Canara (16.7). There was a marked improvement in the percentage of convictions to number of persons arrested—57.7 against 51.1. On the other hand, the percentage of property recovered fell from 40.8 to 35 per cent. In Tanjore, out of Rs. 5,012 lost, Rs. 4,076 were recovered.

House-
breaking.

The number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking recorded was 7,945 against 7,361 in 1891. The increase occurred chiefly in Kistna, Vizagapatam, Góđávari, Madras City and Trichinopoly. As in 1891, Madura heads the list with 551 cases, closely followed by Ganjám (542), Tinnevely (527) and Malabar (513). The percentage of detection improved more markedly than it has done for years past as the following figures show :—1889, 30.9; 1890, 34.8; 1891, 37.4; 1892, 43.2. The best detection was shown by North Arcot (81.2), Jeypore (73.1) and South Arcot (65.1). The only districts in which there was a falling off in detection were Kistna and Tinnevely, viz., from 37.4 and 33.2, respectively, to 28.2 and 26.9. The proportion of convictions to arrests declined from 71.8 to 71.3. The value of property lost was Rs. 6,72,384 against Rs. 7,41,098; but recovery

advanced from 16·3 to 17·2 per cent. The best results were obtained in Nilgiris (55·2) and North Arcot (44·5). In Ganjám (9·3) and Tanjore and Trichinopoly (9·9 each), the recovery was very poor. Of the 7,945 house-breaking cases reported, the number committed by day was 1,124, while the remaining 6,821 cases were committed by night.

The number of grave offences against property increased from 8,053 to 8,684, while the detection, conviction and recovery of property advanced from 37·6, 57 and 16·4 per cent. in 1891 to 42·9, 64 and 17·9, respectively.

Grave
offences
against
property.

3,155 cattle thefts were reported against 2,840 in 1891. The increase was most marked in Madura and Salem. Detection improved, the percentage being 55·8 against 50·2 in 1891. It was especially good in Madras City (90·9), Jeypore (85·3) and North Arcot (83·1). There was a slight increase in the proportion of convictions to arrests, the percentage being 72·6 against 72·0 in 1891. The recovery of property declined from 51·4 per cent. to 49·8; the average of the three years preceding 1891 was 45·7 per cent.

Cattle thefts.

14,254 thefts were recorded during the year against 13,369 in 1891. There was, however, a marked rise in detection from 41·4 per cent. to 48·0. Madras City heads the list with 1,616 cases, followed by Malabar (1,253) and Górávari (1,087). The best detection was exhibited by North Arcot (79·3), Madras City (74·9) and Jeypore (71·1). Kurnool, Ganjám and Anantapur showed very poor results. The proportion of convictions to arrests decreased from 48·8 per cent. to 45·3, while the recovery of property increased from 26·9 per cent. to 28·1.

Ordinary
thefts

55 cases of cattle poisoning were reported against 54 in 1891. Detection improved considerably, being 56·4 per cent. against 46·3 in 1891, while the percentage of convictions to arrests increased from 55·6 per cent. to 68·5.

Cattle
poisoning.

The number of offences against Salt Laws during the year was 12,455 and against Excise and Abkári Laws 23,588 against 12,009 and 17,310 in 1891.

Offences
against
revenue
laws.

3,830 cases were referred by Magistrates for police enquiry under sections 155 and 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 3,645 in 1891. 2,688 cases or 70·2 per cent. were struck off as false against 65·5 per cent. in 1891 and 64·5 in 1890. 14,738 cases were referred by the police to the magistracy for orders under sections 157, 169 and 173, Criminal Procedure Code, against 14,605 in 1891 and 14,041 in 1890. 13,804 or 93·7 per cent. were struck off as false against 92·7 per cent. in 1891. Of 93,764 cases prosecuted, 4,311 or 4·6 per cent. were found false after trial against 3,974 out of 79,299 or 5 per cent. in 1891. The proportion of false cases was large in Jeypore and Ganjám.

Cases
referred.

535 cases under the Arms Act were reported against 809 in 1891. Cuddapah and Malabar showed a considerable decrease.

Arms Act.

The Inspector-General of Police visited 14 districts, viz., Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern, Central and Southern Ranges inspected 62, 34 and 110 stations, respectively, the total number of stations in their several ranges being 329, 595 and 648. The inspection of stations by Superintendents and their Assistants was satisfactory; only 22 stations were left uninspected.

Inspections

REWARDS. (1892.)

The rewards disbursed during 1892 amounted to Rs. 5,711 against Rs. 4,911 * in 1891. The increase, as compared with 1891, occurred principally in Trichinopoly, where rewards amounting to Rs. 976 were paid in connection with an important case of dacoity (*vide infra*). Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,588 were granted by District Magistrates, Rs. 267 by the Inspector-General of Jails, Rs. 2,463 by the Inspector-General of Police and Rs. 393 by the Commissioner

* This figure includes two sums of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, which were excluded from the total appearing in the report of 1891 in consequence of the incorrectness of certain returns.

of Police, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,899, Rs. 239, Rs. 2,219 and Rs. 553, respectively. Of the total sum, Rs. 5,095 were disbursed for services rendered in aid of public justice, Rs. 496 for saving human life and Rs. 120 for preventing damage to property. The most noteworthy cases of reward were the following :—(1) Rs. 1,000 granted to Inspector K. Náráyanaswámi Náyudu, Rai Bahádur, for services rendered in connection with an outbreak in the Gudem hill tracts ; (2) Rs. 976 disbursed to certain individuals in the Trichinopoly district and the Pudukkóttai State for arresting persons concerned in a dacoity committed on the South Indian Railway in September 1891, and aiding in the detection of the case ; (3) Rs. 200 paid to an Inspector of the Madras Town Police and certain officers of the Salt department for securing a conviction in a case of murder committed at the Salt Cotaurs, Madras ; (4) Rs. 100 granted by the District Magistrate of South Arcot to an Inspector for the detection of two post office thefts ; (5) two sums of Rs. 100 granted to members of the local police by the District Magistrates of Cuddapah and Vizagapatam for arresting, respectively, a man charged with murder and a proclaimed offender ; (6) Rs. 100 and Rs. 90 granted by the District Magistrate of Tanjore to certain Tanjore villagers for the arrest of a dacoit and 3 persons concerned in a case of rioting, respectively.

FACTORIES ACT. (1892.)

There was a noticeable increase in the number of factories, viz., 46 as against 32 in 1891. It was, however, entirely due to the extension of the Act to establishments employing 50 hands and to the inclusion of certain establishments which were formerly regarded as not coming within the definition of 'factory.' The only large factories started during the year were the Madura cotton mill and the Kóvilpatti Spinning Company's factory. The duty of inspecting factories was, on the whole, satisfactorily performed. The daily average number of operatives employed during the year was 23,872. There were 2,250 women and 1,424 children in employ—a considerable increase on the figures of the previous year, which shows that the more stringent provisions of the amended Act regarding female and child labour have not resulted in any general dismissal from employment of women and children. There were 131 accidents against 93 in the previous year, and of these 3 were fatal. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1892.)

264 sulphur licenses were in force against 259 in the previous year. These covered nominal dealings to the extent of 896 tons against 782 in 1891. The amount of sulphur sold was 363 tons against 326 in the previous year. As usual Gódvári showed the largest number (43) of licenses in force. The largest sales were in Madras Town, where they amounted to 217 tons. There were no sulphur transactions at all in Níliris. The average quantity covered by each license was 1.95 tons and the average quantity sold by each licensee was 1.38 tons. As in previous years the sulphur was largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works and to a less extent for medicinal, sanitary and bleaching purposes. Dealers generally exhibited greater promptitude in the renewal of their licenses.

ARMS ACT. (1892.)

The total number of licenses issued in 1892 was 60,185 against 57,149 in 1891. The bulk of the increase was under licenses in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display ; these numbered 48,262 or 3,611 more than in the previous year. The increase was common to all districts except South Canara and Níliris ; it is generally ascribed to the greater attention paid to the working of the Act by

the police and magistracy. As in the two preceding years, the largest numbers of these licenses were taken out in Malabar (10,269), North Arcot (6,570), Salem (3,718) and Cuddapah (3,337). There was a decrease of 1,231 in the number (2,697) of licenses in form XI authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals; this form of license is, however, quinquennial, and variations between different years are naturally considerable. The only other marked variation was in the case of licenses issued for blasting purposes; 7,809 were in force against 7,221 in 1891. No less than 7,238 of these were issued in Coimbatore. The increase occurred chiefly in Coimbatore (+ 555) and Madura (+ 172) and is ascribed to the extension of well-sinking operations. The number of licenses granted in form X, covering possession of fire-arms, ammunition and military stores in districts which have not been disarmed, rose from 291 to 295. 177 licenses in form II, covering transport of arms and ammunition within British India, were issued against 199 in 1891. 90 licenses in form III were issued for the importation of arms, ammunition and military stores into the ports of Madras and Calicut against 81 in the previous year. The Chief Secretary to Government issued 11 and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, 182 licenses for export to Native States and foreign territory. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 564 involving 583 persons, of whom 475 or 81·5 per cent. were convicted. The duty of inspection was performed more satisfactorily by the magistracy and superior police officers, but much more frequently neglected by subordinate officers of police than in 1891.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1892.)

The advance in the number of cases returned as true continued, the total number in the year being 267,847 as against 241,971 in 1891, an increase of 10·7 per cent. Details are given in the following comparative statement:—

—	Reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code { 1891 ...	114,111	9,073	4,501	100,537	95,349	240,390
{ 1892 ...	122,327	9,890	3,673	108,764	103,014	254,395
Offences under Special and Local Laws { 1891 .	142,775	675	666	141,434	134,331	159,583
{ 1892 .	159,857	590	184	159,083	152,234	181,901
Total ... { 1891 ...	256,886	9,748	5,167	241,971	230,480	399,973
{ 1892 ...	282,184	10,480	3,857	267,847	255,248	436,296

The following classes of offences chiefly contributed to the increase in offences under the Indian Penal Code:—theft (+ 2,523), hurt (+ 1,502), offences affecting public health and safety (+ 1,366), criminal trespass (+ 1,311), contempts of lawful authority of public servants (+ 884). There was, however, a decline (— 883) in the number of cases of criminal force and assault.

(a) OFFENCES
REPORTED—
Penal Code.

The increase in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws was mainly attributable to the rise in offences under the Madras City Police Act from 25,258 to 33,846, the Abkari Act from 18,891 to 24,726, the Forest Act from 4,973 to 6,510, and the Municipal Act from 17,812 to 19,094.

Special Laws.

The districts in which the percentage of cases returned as true to those reported under the Penal Code was small were Tanjore (79·63), South Canara (83·12) and Malabar (84·57), while the highest proportions were yielded by Nilgiris (98·41), Anantapur (96·34) and Chingleput (96·18).

Percentage
of true cases;
district
variations.

The growth of crime indicated by the advance in the number of cases returned as true was common to offences under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws.

(b) CASES
RETURNED
AS TRUE—

Offences
affecting life.

There were 724 cases of offences affecting life, of which 318 were murder and 62 attempts to murder as against 282 and 73, respectively, in 1891. The number of murders varied largely in the following districts :—

	1891.	1892.
Kistna	7	16
Anantapur	12	20
North Arcot	8	16
Coimbatore	25	33
Madura	22	29
Cuddapah	27	18
Salem	18	12
Gódvári	14	9

The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was large in Vizagapatam (14), Madura (13), Salem (12), Kurnool (11) and Tanjore (8); and deaths by rash or negligent acts occurred chiefly in South Arcot and Gódvári (5 each) and Ganjám, Malabar and Tanjore (3 each). Attempts at suicide were most frequent in Vizagapatam (24), Gódvári (20), Salem (11) and Cuddapah (10).

Robbery and
dacoity.

The number of robberies committed was 436 as in 1891, while cases of dacoity increased from 332 to 434. Except the Presidency Town and Nílگیرis, no district was free from dacoity. The principal variations were—

	In robbery.		In dacoity.
Coimbatore	+ 19	Coimbatore	+ 33
Vizagapatam	+ 10	Cuddapah	+ 22
North Arcot	— 10	Tinnevely	+ 15
Salem	— 9	Kistna	+ 12
Trichinopoly	— 8	Madura	— 6

Forgery.

Cases of forgery varied as follows :—

	1891.	1892.
Tanjore	16	27
South Arcot	11	20
Madura	24	16
Gódvári	15	8
Kistna	10	5

Criminal
force and
assault.

The fluctuations in criminal force and assault were remarkable in Vizagapatam (—661), North Arcot (—152), Madura (—146), Gódvári (+98) and Salem (+264).

Offences
against pub-
lic tran-
quillity.

The slight decrease (25) in offences against public tranquillity calls for no remark, but the variations in Coimbatore (—36), Kistna (—32), Trichinopoly (—22), Gódvári (+35) and Tinnevely (+54) are noticeable.

Offences
affecting
public
health, &c.

The number of offences against public health, safety and convenience rose from 8,356 in 1891 to 9,723. The districts of Cuddapah (+617), Trichinopoly (+507), Chingleput (+182) and Coimbatore (+111) contributed mainly to this result. In Madura, there was a decrease of 307 cases.

Offences
against
special and
local laws.

Towards the increase under Special and Local Laws, the Madras City Police Act yielded an excess of 8,616 cases, the Abkári Act 5,832, the Municipal Act 1,713 and the Forest Act 1,508. The districts which contributed chiefly to these increases were Gódvári, Kistna, North Arcot, South Canara and Coimbatore under the Abkári Act; Malabar, Tanjore and Nellore under the Municipal Act; and Kistna, Tinnevely, Vizagapatam and South Arcot under the Forest Act.

Criminality
of districts
tested by
grave
offences.

Judged by the prevalence of grave crimes only, the Presidency Town and Nílگیرis figure as the most criminal districts with one grave offence to 328 and 728 persons, respectively, and Chingleput (1 to 1,043), Trichinopoly (1 to 1,276), Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,279) and Gódvári (1 to 1,297) come next. The least criminal districts were Ganjám Agency (1 to 2,984), South Canara (1 to 2,582) and Vizagapatam (1 to 2,344).

Criminality
of the Presi-
dency.

Taking all districts together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,511 as compared with 1 to 1,737 in the preceding year.

Offences
proved on
trial.

There were 436,296 persons under trial during the year as against 399,973 in 1891. The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code was 23·1 and under Special and Local Laws 84·3 against 22·8 and 82·8 per cent., respectively, in 1891. The usual high percentage of convictions in the following classes of offences was maintained:—offences affecting public health, &c. (74·96), offences relating to weights and measures (70·18), receiving stolen property (65·48),

offences relating to coin and Government stamps (61·66) and contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (60·12). The proportion of convictions was low in compoundable cases and in the following more heinous offences :—kidnapping, &c. (14·09), rape (18·97), robbery and dacoity (28·59), offences affecting life (29·02), causing miscarriage, &c. (33·33) and unnatural offences (33·33).

Only 315 persons were called upon to find security to keep the peace as compared with 542 last year. There was a falling off in the number also in the districts of Górávari (—57), Tinnevely (—56), Madura (—50), Bellary (—42), Coimbatore (—32) and Kistna (—21). More than half the number of persons against whom proceedings were taken to prevent a breach of the peace and of those (189) who were bound over were contributed by Salem (55 and 16), Malabar (54 and 35), Kurnool (41 and 41) and Coimbatore (30 and 30).

Security to
keep the
peace.

782 persons were fined for preferring false and vexatious complaints, the average amount recovered as compensation being nearly Rs. 13. The largest number of such cases contributed by any district was 106 from North Arcot.

Trivious or
vexatious
complaints.

Only 132 persons were called upon to show cause in respect of the removal of local nuisances as against 519 in 1891. No person was punished for disobedience to orders made absolute.

Local
nuisances.

104 European British subjects concerned in 83 cases were under trial during the year under report. The cases of all were disposed of, 36 being convicted and 68 acquitted, 11 of the number being convicted of offences under Special Laws.

Crimes by
European
British
subjects.

The principal features of the year were (1) a continuance of the growth of crime both under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws; (2) a striking diminution in the number of false cases; and (3) a continuance of the rise in the percentage of convictions both under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Summary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1892.)

The Courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1892 were :—

- (a) In the Mufassal—
6,690 Village Magistrates' Courts,
774 { 200 Third Class Magistrates' Courts,
437 Second class do. do.
137 First class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.
(b) At the Presidency Town—
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

COURTS AD-
MINISTERING
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE—
Number and
description of
Courts.

The total number of Village Magistrates who actually tried cases during the year was 199 in excess of the number in the previous year. There were striking variations in the districts of Madura (+ 339), Tanjore (+ 88), Nellore (—116), South Arcot (—110) and North Arcot (—88).

Village
Magistrates.

Of the 774 regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal, 53 were Honorary Benches as in 1891. The average number of working days in these Courts was 69, varying from 284 in Cuddapah to 4 in Cochin.

Honorary
Benches.

Of the remaining 721 Magistrates, 82 were Special Magistrates as against 63 in the previous year. Of these, 7 exercised first-class, 18 second-class and 57 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these Courts was 65, and varied from 260 days in Kampli to 2 at Wandiwash and Bandar.

Special
Magistrates.

Of the remaining 639 Magistrates, 107 were third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 403 second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 3 Cantonment Magistrates (2 third-class and 1 first-class), 105 Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first-class) and 21 District Magistrates. The new scheme for relieving Taluk officers of part of their magisterial duties by the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates exercising no revenue powers was brought into force in the last quarter of the year. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 46, varying from 108 in Trichinopoly to 1 in Ganjám.

Regular
Magistrates.

Courts of
Session

In the Courts of Session, the average number of working days was 94, varying from 209 in Cuddapah to 34 in Vizagapatam. An additional Sessions Judge was appointed temporarily in the Madura district and sat for 51 days.

Presidency
Magistrates.
High Court.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 278 days during the year.

In the High Court, 166 criminal benches sat in the year, 27 for the disposal of sessions and 139 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Original Side, the usual 4 criminal sessions were held. On the Appellate Side, 76 benches sat on 75 days for criminal business alone, and 63 benches on 62 other days were occupied partly with criminal and partly with civil work.

BUSINESS IN
ALL COURTS—
Contributions
by classes of
Courts.

The contributions of the various classes of Courts to the aggregate amount of criminal work are shown below:—

	Original cases.	Percent-ages.	Appeals	Percent-ages
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,611	4 35		
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal	208,920	78 27	6,352	80 20
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	45,133	16 91		
Courts of Session	1,198	0 45	910	11 49
High Court	64	0 02	658	8 31
Total	266,926	100 00	7,920	100 00
Compare 1891	241,194	100 00	7,194	100 00

Taking both original cases and appeals together and excluding Madras, Malabar contributed, as usual, the largest percentage of the total criminal work, viz., 10.69, Tanjore and Madura coming next with 8.80 and 7.11, respectively. The smallest percentages were in Nilgiris (0.99), Anantapur (1.88) and Kurnool (1.88).

VILLAGE
MAGISTRATES'
COURTS

Institutions in the Courts of Village Magistrates fell slightly as compared with the previous year, when they numbered 11,760. The principal variations occurred in Tinnevely (—267), South Arcot (—148), Vizagapatam (+158) and Tanjore (+155). The number of persons for trial was 17,736, of whom 7,852 were discharged and 9,479 convicted. Of the number convicted, 6,986 were simply imprisoned and 2,493 confined in stocks. 244 cases involving 405 persons were pending at the end of the year.

REGULAR
MAGISTRATES'
COURTS IN THE
MUFASSAL—
(a) Original
jurisdiction—
Institutions

The following table compares the number of cases filed during the last three years in the regular Magisterial Courts in the mufassal:—

	1890.	1891	1892
Benches of Magistrates	38,922	42,051	42,982
Special Magistrates	5,080	6,338	8,770
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	126,469	137,942	151,476
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	5,020	5,150	5,594
District Magistrates	173	126	98
Total	175,614	192,107	208,920
First-class Magistrates	6,124	5,988	6,292
Second-class do.	133,464	139,966	158,880
Third-class do.	36,026	46,153	43,748
Total	175,614	192,107	208,920

Variations.

Institutions have been steadily increasing since 1887, and all classes of Courts except District Magistrates contributed to the excess. The increase was large in Gódvári (2,710), Malabar (2,405), Kistna (2,284), South Arcot (1,974), Trichinopoly (1,873) and Cuddapah (1,789). Striking variations in the files of the Benches of Magistrates occurred in Nellore (+951), Gódvári (+854), Bellary (+736), Madura (—1,578) and Salem (—837). The advance in the number of cases that came before Special Magistrates was mainly due to the increase (19) in the number of such Magistrates. The increase in the number of cases received by Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers was chiefly contributed by the Districts of Malabar (2,370), South Arcot (1,819), Tanjore (1,735), Kistna (1,732), Gódvári (1,668), Coimbatore (1,173) and Trichinopoly (1,040). The increase in

the number of cases filed before Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was marked in Trichinopoly (+ 347), Malabar (+ 140) and Chingleput (+ 122). The chief variation in the files of District Magistrates was in South Canara (— 40). The District Magistrates of North Arcot, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevely received no cases in the year.

Including 2,764 * cases pending from 1891 and those received by transfer, and excluding cases transferred and those in which the accused died or escaped, the regular mufassal Magistrates had for disposal 211,886 cases, of which 208,815 were decided. Disposals numbered 175,426 and 192,144 in 1890 and 1891, respectively. All classes of Courts except District Magistrates' showed a larger outturn of work than in 1891. The number of cases disposed of by Benches of Magistrates was 707 more than in 1891 and exceeded the institutions in the year by 9 cases; the most noticeable variations occurred in Nellore (+ 945), Górávari (+ 917), Bellary (+ 734), Madura (— 1,590) and Salem (— 840). The number of cases disposed of by Special Magistrates advanced by 1,778; striking variations were noticeable in the districts of Salem (+ 1,150), Anantapur (+ 619), Kurnool (+ 533), Bellary (+ 509), Chingleput (— 2,029) and Madura (— 213). The Courts of Special Magistrates disposed of 900 cases in Cuddapah, where there were no such Courts in 1891. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 13,815 cases more than in the preceding year and only 518 cases less than the number instituted in the year. The excess was particularly observable in Malabar (2,449), South Arcot (1,872), Górávari (1,731), Tanjore (1,644), Kistna (1,586), Coimbatore (1,078), Chingleput (1,072) and Trichinopoly (1,008). The disposals by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates were 397 cases more than in 1891 and exceeded the institutions in the year by 452 cases. The principal district variations were in Trichinopoly (+ 376), Malabar (+ 169), Chingleput (+ 144) and Coimbatore (+ 105). In District Magistrates' Courts, the District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of the largest number of cases, viz., 13, while no original criminal work was done by the District Magistrates of North Arcot, Kistna, Nellore and Tinnevely.

Excluding those who died or escaped, the total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years and the number pending at the end of each year were as shown below :—

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with	Pending at the end of the year.
1890 . . .	334,988	327,210	7,778
1891	359,410	350,741	8,669
1892	385,861	376,141	9,720

Of the 376,141 persons dealt with, 5,085 were committed or referred to higher Courts. The results regarding the rest are given below according to the classes of Courts and the powers of the Magistrates by whom they were tried :—

—	Discharged		Convicted.				Percentage of convictions.	
			On regular trial		On summary trial			
	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.
Benches of Magistrates	10,875	10,689	312	188	37,108	37,810	77.5	78.0
Special Magistrates	3,985	7,417	6,259	7,672	20	4	61.2	50.9
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	177,429	185,841	97,547	108,475	816	289	35.5	36.9
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	7,009	7,312	4,118	3,715	786	1,299	41.2	40.7
District Magistrates	160	190	55	125	13	30	29.8	44.9
Total	199,458	211,449	108,291	120,175	38,243	39,432	42.4	43.0
First-class Magistrates	7,822	8,075	4,376	3,971	1,167	1,701	41.5	41.3
Second class do.	166,177	176,698	89,003	100,519	13,323	17,139	38.1	39.9
Third-class do	25,459	26,676	14,912	15,685	23,753	20,592	60.3	57.6
Total ...	199,458	211,449	108,291	120,175	38,243	39,432	42.4	43.0

* The difference between this and the figure shown in last year's report is due to the detection of errors leading to an increase of 6 cases in Cuddapah and 3 in Kurnool and a decrease of 1 case in the Górávari Agency.

The highest percentages were attained in Bellary (63·7) and Chingleput (54·6), while the lowest were observable in Gódvári (30·0) and Kurnool (31·0). There were 9,720 persons pending trial at the close of the year, of whom 535 were in custody and 9,185 were on bail or otherwise at large. Of these, 167 persons had been under trial for more than six months.

Punishments

The sentences passed on the persons convicted by the regular Magistrates' Courts are shown below :—

	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property		Fine		Whipping		Orders to give security			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous		Simple	Alone.	With other punishments	Alone.	With other punishments	Alone	With other punishments	Section 106	Section 107	Sections 109 and 110	
	With solitary confinement	Without solitary confinement.											
Benches of Magistrates	...	261	425	.		37,169	14			5		.	143
Special do	5	771	83	.	14	6,750	172	53	4				14
Sub Magistrates without appellate powers	190	18,872	1,855	..	27	85,911	3,417	1,135	93	3	2	..	799
Sub Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	156	2,299	190	...		2,098	476	50	67	35	96	110	15
District Magistrates	...	78	11			52	18	.		7	11		.
Total	351	22,281	2,504		41	131,980	1,097	1,238	164	50	112	110	971
Compare 1891	366	18,872	2,368	..	.	122,764	4,099	924	118	82	189	144	907

Imprisonment, solitary.

351 sentences of solitary confinement were passed during the year, the largest numbers being in North Arcot (83), Trichinopoly (37) and Tanjore (31). No such sentence was passed in Bellary. Rigorous imprisonment was awarded in over 89 per cent. of the sentences. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment below 6 months numbered 21,116 against 17,786 in 1891. The average fine was Rs. 5·1 as against Rs. 5·2. The amount of fines imposed and the amounts realized and paid in compensation were, respectively, Rs. 6,98,206, Rs. 5,28,237 and Rs. 22,883, the corresponding figures for 1891 being Rs. 6,54,770, Rs. 4,88,318 and Rs. 19,790. The percentage of realization of fines rose from 74·6 to 75·7. Including Rs. 14,243 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 5,42,480 as against Rs. 5,04,952 in 1891. The number of persons sentenced to whipping increased from 1,072 to 1,402; 448 were juveniles.

Security for peace.

181 persons were called upon to find security to keep the peace, of whom 41 were in Kurnool, 35 in Malabar and 30 in Coimbatore.

Security for good behaviour.

The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour was 110 as against 144 in 1891. The number imprisoned for default was 60, 17 of these being sentenced to simple and 43 to rigorous imprisonment.

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

971 persons were dealt with under Special Acts and subjected to an order not involving fine or imprisonment as compared with 907 in 1891. Of these, 252 were in the Nilgiris, 105 in Vizagapatam and 102 in Nellore.

Appealable and non-appealable sentences.

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed by the Magistracy in 1892 :—

	Appealable		Non-appealable.	
	Regular	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Bench of Magistrates	...	...	...	...
Special Magistrates	188	37,723	...	87
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	7,548	1	124	3
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	108,358	1	117	288
District Magistrates	2,880	86	835	1,213
	97	3	28	27
Total	119,071	37,814	1,104	1,618
Compare 1891 ..	106,829	37,022	1,462	1,221

In the following table the appealable sentences passed are distributed according to the powers of Magistrates who imposed them and the number and result of appeals therefrom are shown in comparison with the figures for the previous year:— *Quality of work done.*

	Second and Third class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed	140,678	153,737	3,173	3,148
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	12,691	13,830	...	...
To District Magistrates	684	590	...	...
To Courts of Session .. .. .	...	...	1,506	1,491
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	12,652	13,665	...	...
By District Magistrates	625	302	...	...
By Courts of Session .. .. .	...	...	1,534	1,473
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	7,114	7,739	...	...
By District Magistrates	369	139	...	...
By Courts of Session .. .. .	...	...	1,002	1,002
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	9 0	9 0	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	56 2	56 6	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0 5	0 3	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	59 0	46 0	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences .. .. .	...	...	47 5	47 4
Percentage of sentences confirmed .. .. .	...	...	65 3	68 0

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates during the past two years is given below:—

	1891.	1892.
	DAYS.	DAYS.
Benchs of Magistrates	1	1
Special Magistrates	4	5
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	7	7
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	16	16
District Magistrates	11	11

Taking all Courts together, the districts which showed the best averages were Chingleput (3 days) and Bellary, Cuddapah, Malabar and Salem (4 days), while the highest averages were in Kurnool and Coimbatore (10 and 9 days, respectively).

The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 393,466 against 371,001 in 1891. The proportion of witnesses detained beyond 3 days to the total number examined was 1·0 per cent. against 1·2 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days was common to all classes of Courts. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 61,952 as against Rs. 49,805 in 1891. *Witnesses.*

6,352 appeals were preferred in the year as against 5,796 last year. Coimbatore (133), North Arcot (122), Cuddapah (121) and Malabar (111) contributed chiefly towards the net increase of 556 cases in the year. The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below:— *(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction — Appeals.*

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	5,057	5,500	6,111	302	324	355
District Magistrates	188	250	177	17	18	6
Total	5,245	5,750	6,288	319	342	361

The District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of 73 appeals. The average duration, in days, of appeals is given in the following statement:—

—					1890.	1891.	1892.
					DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates					23	23	27
District Magistrates					18	16	19

Excluding those who died or escaped, there were 14,901 persons for trial, of whom 13,967 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed	New trial ordered.	Referred
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	870	6,869	1,258	4,471	10	185	2
District Magistrates	16	123	43	116	2		2
Total	886	6,992	1,301	4,587	12	185	4
Compare 1891 .	833	6,650	1,291	4,340	21	141	1
Percentage { 1891 .	6 3	50 1	9 7	32 7	0 1	1 1	0 0
Percentage { 1892 .	6 4	50 1	9 3	32 8	0 1	1 3	0 0

The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Tanjore (74.1 per cent.) and lowest in Kurnool (39.9 per cent.).

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of and pending were, respectively, 769, 740 and 56. Of the cases received, 528 came up on application and 241 were taken up by the Courts *suo motu*. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,621, of whom 2,489 were dealt with, 186 being referred to the High Court.

COURTS OF SESSION—
(a) Original jurisdiction—
Institutions, results and disposals.

The number of cases committed during the year for trial before the Sessions Courts was 1,198, the largest since 1883. Of the 1,242 cases for disposal during the year, 1,213 were disposed of and 29 were pending at the end of the year as against 1,091 and 39 in 1891. The disposals also were the largest since 1883, the districts which contributed the highest number being Madura (127), Coimbatore (122), Salem (104) and Bellary (102). In 43 of the cases decided, either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 1,170 cases, 470 were tried by jury and 700 with assessors. The Judges accepted the verdict of the jury in 93 per cent. of the jury cases. They agreed with the assessors in 70.7 per cent. of the assessors' cases, and differed from one assessor in 8.0 per cent. and from all the assessors in 19.6 per cent. Excluding those who died or escaped, the number of persons for trial, tried and pending before the Sessions Courts were, respectively, 3,511, 3,403 and 108 against 2,751, 2,614 and 137, respectively, in 1891. References were made to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the cases of 135 persons, while 1,815 were discharged or acquitted and 1,453 convicted. The percentage of convictions increased from 42.7 to 44.5; it varied from 71 in North Malabar to 20.9 in Cuddapah.

Punishments.

Particulars of the punishments awarded are given below:—

—				1890.	1891.	1892.
Transportation	...	{ For life .. .. .	...	140	144	105
		{ For a term .. .. .	...	66	24	26
Imprisonment	.	{ Rigorous { with solitary confinement	...	7	10	7
		{ Simple { without do.	...	874	819	1,244
		{ Alone .. .. .	...	33	48	34
Fine ..	...	{ With other punishments	...	9	14	30
		{ Alone .. .. .	...	37	57	48
Whipping	...	{ With other punishments	...	4	4	7
		{ Alone .. .. .	...	17	8	7

The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,134, of which only Rs. 2,134 or 26·2 per cent. was realized against 25·4 per cent. in 1891. Including Rs. 298 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 2,432 as against Rs. 3,596 in 1891. Only Rs. 248 as against Rs. 702 in the previous year were paid to complainants as compensation. 9 persons were sentenced to whipping, 3 of whom were juveniles.

The sentences passed on 1,409 out of the 1,453 persons convicted by the Sessions Judges in the year were appealable. 1,098 persons actually appealed and the sentences passed on 794 of these were confirmed. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 74·8 against 68·2 in 1891. The average duration of Sessions trials rose from 27 days in 1891 to 38 days in 1892, being highest in Salem (55 days) and lowest in South Canara (18). Quality of work done.

11,963 witnesses were examined by Sessions Courts, more than one-third of the number being contributed by Madura (1,481), Coimbatore (1,039), Bellary (1,035) and Salem (1,017). The number detained over three days was 6,652 as against 4,609 in 1891; the increase is attributable to the rise in the number of Sessions cases. Rs. 58,246 were paid to witnesses on account of diet money. Witnesses.

The number of appeals (910) filed was the highest on record. The increase was chiefly noticeable in North Arcot (24), Coimbatore (23) and Salem (20). Omitting such cases as abated by the death or escape of appellants, the number of appeals disposed of and pending were, respectively, 901 and 59 against 857 and 54 in 1891. The largest disposal was in Salem (109). The average duration of appeals improved from 32 days to 31 days. 1,561 persons appealed to Sessions Courts and the cases of 1,473 of these were disposed of as shown below :— (b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

—	Rejected	Confirmed	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed	New trial ordered	Referred	Pending.
During 1892	215	787	158	271	22	11	9	88
Compare 1891 .. .	212	790	232	267	4	25	4	77

The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was greatest in Chingleput (96·6) and smallest in Nellore (28·8).

The number of revision cases received was 479. In the year 484 were disposed of and 40 remained pending. Of the cases received, 323 came up on the application of parties and 156 on the spontaneous action of the Courts. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 1,556. The cases of 1,438 were disposed of; particulars of the results are noted below :— Revision cases.

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.
During 1892	1,095	22	152	169
Compare 1891 .. .	1,153	27	155	88

The number of cases filed in the year in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, viz., 45,133, was larger than in any previous year. The increase over the previous year (8,980) is mainly attributable to a greater number of prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act III of 1888 and to a diminution in the number of vaccination prosecutions withdrawn before final orders. Including 33 cases pending from the end of last year, there were 45,166 for disposal, of which 45,160 were disposed of. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 40 in the Egmore Court and 41 in the Black Town Court as against 30 and 35 in 1891. Of the 51,980 persons dealt with in the year, 92 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are as follows :— PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS—Institutions and results.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.
Discharged or acquitted	11,626	5,696	4,283
Convicted on regular trial	87	75	83
Do. summary trial	30,026	36,641	47,522
Percentage of convictions	72·1	86·5	91·6

The District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of 73 appeals. The average duration, in days, of appeals is given in the following statement:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	DAYS. 23	DAYS. 23	DAYS. 27
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Compare 1891 ...	833	6,650	1,291	4,340	21	141	1
Percentage { 1891 ...	6.3	50.1	9.7	32.7	0.1	1.1	0.0
{ 1892 ...	6.4	50.1	9.3	32.8	0.1	1.3	0.0

The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Tanjore (74.1 per cent.) and lowest in Kurnool (39.9 per cent.).

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Do. summary trial	30,026	36,641	47,522
Percentage of convictions	72·1	86·5	91·6

The rise in percentage of convictions is due to the great increase of petty cases, which are seldom brought into Court if there is any doubt as to the success of the prosecution. Sentences of rigorous and simple imprisonment rose, respectively, from 1,211 and 190 to 1,709 and 274, while sentences of fine only numbered 45,034 or 10,093 more than in the previous year, a result due to the larger number of petty Police Act cases in the year. The amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 47,289, of which Rs. 42,269 or 89 per cent. were recovered as compared with 90 per cent. in 1891. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,920 were paid to complainants as compensation. Of 402 persons whipped, 188 were juveniles.

Results in appeal.

Of the 83 persons on whom appealable sentences were passed, 21 appealed to the High Court. Including 2 appeals pending from 1891, there were 23 appeals for disposal, of which 20 were decided, 16 being confirmed.

Witnesses.

17,169 witnesses were examined as against 17,404 in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained for over 3 days was 83 as against 130 in 1891.

WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The Commissioner of Police, in his capacity as a Magistrate, received and disposed of 6 cases affecting 7 persons.

*HIGH COURT—
(a) Original jurisdiction—
(1) Sessions cases.*

The High Court received 64 cases by commitment as against 65 in 1891. Including 1 case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 65 cases involving 92 persons for disposal, all of which were disposed of; in the previous year 63 cases involving 97 persons were dealt with. The percentage of convictions was 58·7 against 67 and 81, respectively, in 1891 and 1890. The number of witnesses examined at the Sessions was 313 as against 458 in 1891. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to date of judgment was 35 days as against 44.

(2) Cases under s. 307, Cr. P. C.

23 cases in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of juries were submitted to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. 21 cases were disposed of; in 8 of these the verdict was upheld, in 11 it was reversed and in the remaining 2 a new trial was ordered.

(3) Cases under s. 374, Cr. P. C.

52 cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation by the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 65 cases in 1891 and 60 in 1890. Including 13 cases pending from 1891, there were 65 cases for disposal. Of these, 57 were disposed of involving 61 persons, of whom 16 were acquitted and 43 convicted, while a new trial was ordered in the case of 2. In case of 30 of the 43 persons convicted, the sentence of death was confirmed, while it was commuted to transportation for life in the remaining 13 instances. No sentence of death or transportation for life was passed in the year in the High Court Sessions.

*(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—
Appeals.*

658 appeals were filed in the High Court against 545 in 1891. Excluding 51 appeals from persons under sentence of death and 23 cases submitted under section 307, and including 69 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 653 for disposal, of which 573 were disposed of as against 485 in 1891. The sentences were confirmed in 72·78 per cent. of the appeals from convictions against 72·37 per cent. in 1891. The average duration of appeals improved from 55 to 53 days. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 1,268. Excluding the 138 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code and including 104 persons pending trial from the previous year, there were 1,234 for disposal, of whom 1,098 were dealt with and 136 awaited trial at the end of the year.

Revision cases.

There were 739 revision cases received during the year, while 717 were disposed of and 86 left pending at the close of the year. In 54 per cent. of the total number decided, the proceedings of the Courts below were not disturbed. In 53 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 74 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise interfered with. The proportion of interference with lower Courts' orders in cases in which revision was applied for by parties was 18 per cent. as against 17 per cent. in 1891. Of 1,681 persons concerned in revision cases, 1,524 were dealt with.

Miscellaneous work.

Including 8 miscellaneous petitions pending from 1891, there were 157 for disposal, of which 152 were disposed of. 2,393 calendars, viz., 1,224 of Sessions

trials, 178 of trials by District Magistrates, 820 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 171 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, were received as against 2,053 in 1891. Including 63 calendars pending at the close of 1891, there were 2,456 for disposal, of which 2,412 were recorded on perusal and in 40 the records of the lower Courts were called for. 4 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year.

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted, respectively, to Rs. 7,79,721 and Rs. 16,84,071. There was, on the whole, a deficit of Rs. 9,04,350 as against Rs. 8,00,641 in 1891.

FINANCIAL—
Receipts and
charges

SUMMARY.

The chief features of the year were (1) in the case of the Magistracy, a general increase in the quantity of work received and done by all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates; the general efficiency of the Magistrates in keeping pace with the increase of work, greater discrimination in the award of fines as evidenced by the larger percentage of realization and an improvement in the promptitude with which witnesses summoned were examined: (2) in the Sessions Courts, an increase both in original and appellate work received and disposed of, accompanied by a rise in the percentage of convictions in Sessions cases: (3) in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, a considerable advance in the number of cases received and disposed of, attended with a reduction in pending cases and a greater promptitude in the disposal of cases: (4) in the High Court, a striking increase in the quantity of appellate and revisional work received.

PRISONS. (1892.)

The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 10,920. The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 87,658 against 75,562 in 1891. The number discharged from all causes was 87,730 against 74,239 in 1891. There thus remained at the end of the year 10,848. The daily average population of all classes, viz., 11,164·37, exceeded the average of the preceding nine years by 32·88 per cent. and the figures of 1891 by 13·69 per cent.

Number and
disposal of
prisoners.

The number of convicts admitted by direct committal was 37,502 against 31,340 in 1891; there has been a continuous increase since 1887, when there were only 21,804 direct committals. Admissions by transfer numbered 14,958 against 13,010 in 1891. The daily average number of convicts rose from 8,580·61 to 9,708·54, being 30 per cent. higher than the average of the previous nine years.

Convicts.

1,613 under-trial prisoners remained at the beginning of the year, while 33,881 were received during the course of it, a number exceeding the average of the previous nine years by over 8,000.

Under-trial
prisoners.

Excluding criminal and civil lunatics and persons confined in default of security under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and including 1 State prisoner, there were 130 civil prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year, while 1,317 were admitted in the course of it; at the close of the year 141 remained.

Civil
prisoners.

Out of 37,502 convicts directly admitted, 970 were Christians, 2,865 Muhammadans, 33,660 Hindus and 7 Buddhists and Jains. The proportions of these classes to the total free population of their respective religions, according to the census of 1891, were ·11, ·13, ·11 and ·02 per cent. against ·08, ·12, ·09 and ·04 in the previous year. The proportion of Muhammadan convicts has risen continuously during the past five years. The number of juvenile convicts increased from 521 to 727, a figure far higher than in any other of the larger Indian provinces, and representing a percentage of 1·94 as against 1·66 in the previous year. The percentage of females rose from 7·59 to 8·32 against an average for the rest of India of nearly 6 per cent. 45·37 of the male convicts are classed as 'engaged in agriculture and with animals'; the proportion of convicts classed as 'miscellaneous' fell from 26·38 per cent. to 20·92.

Religion, age,
sex and
previous
occupation
of prisoners.

The percentage of petty sentences, i.e., to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one month, increased slightly from 57·23 to 57·69, a figure which contrasts most strongly with that of 1891 for the rest of India, viz., 31·2 per cent.

Sentences
passed.

Sentences exceeding one year varied but little, the average percentage for the five years ending 1891 being 4·68 per cent., and the figure for 1892 being 4·75. On the other hand, sentences from one month to one year declined from an average percentage of 38·86 to 37·07. The decline was still greater in sentences of transportation and death, the percentages being only ·34 and ·15.

Previous convictions.

The actual number of reconvicted prisoners admitted to district and central jails during the year increased from 1,928 to 2,302 in consequence of the increased jail population, but the percentage of such prisoners identified fell from 12·68 to 12·51. Including sub-jails, the proportion of old offenders received was only 7·82. These results compare unfavorably with those for the rest of India.

Escapes and recaptures.

The number of escapes from jail was 51, a figure higher than any recorded in the previous decade. Of the total, 17 escaped from each class of jail, viz., central, district and subsidiary jails. 13 only remained uncaptured at the close of the year. It is probable that the increased number of escapes is due to the discontinuance in 1890 of the use of fetters for extramural gangs, the escapes from which have continuously increased since that year.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences, viz., 4,815, was the highest recorded for many years. Practically the whole increase, however, occurred under two heads—‘smoking and having possession of forbidden articles’ and ‘offences relating to work’; the number of criminal offences actually declined from 40 to 31 in spite of the increase in jail population. The ratios of offences to total jail population and to average daily strength were 7·81 and 49·60 per cent. against 6·73 and 41·35 per cent. in 1891. The number of offences relating to work increased from 1,295 to 2,375, a result which is possibly due to increased care in enforcing tasks. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 60 cases against 69 in the previous year; since a death which occurred in Mangalore in the year, all convicts have been compelled to wear a pair of tight cloth drawers during the whipping, by which the old laceration of the skin is avoided.

Education.

Education among convicts was, as in the previous year, confined to juveniles.

Prison officers.

The percentage of convict officers to the average convict population in district and central jails was in the case of males 7·52 and in that of females 6·08 as compared with 7·59, and 9·25, respectively, in the previous year. 17·8 per cent. only of these convict officers were punished. The highest ratio of convict officers employed was, as in the previous year, in the Penitentiary.

Foreign convicts.

The number of Burmese convicts was reduced from 796 at the beginning of the year to 679 at the end, 90 having been re-transferred to Rangoon for release and 27 having died. The daily average number declined from 822·73 in the previous year to 730·42. Their conduct was, on the whole, good, and they proved the best workmen and convict officers in the Presidency. Their health was fair, the death-rate per mille being 36·96 as compared with a mortality of 45·14 among the total jail population.

Dietary.

No changes in the sanctioned dietary were introduced during the year.

Finance.

The total charges for the year were Rs. 10,21,389 against Rs. 9,00,998 in 1891 and Rs. 8,34,775 in 1891. The increase occurs mainly under ‘rations’ and ‘manufactures,’ being due in the first case to larger population and higher grain prices, and in the second to more extended operations. The total expenditure on account of rations was Rs. 3,53,253, while the cost per head rose from Rs. 27-13-9 in 1891 to Rs. 31-15-11, owing solely to the enhanced prices of grain prevailing during the year; taking health into consideration, the best results were achieved at Vellore among central jails and Guntūr among district jails. The expenditure under establishment decreased by Rs. 8,501, being only Rs. 2,60,381, a result due to a reduction in the warder establishment carried out with effect from the middle of the year; the cost per head diminished from Rs. 27-7-0 to Rs. 23-5-10. Hospital charges increased from Rs. 12,806 to Rs. 18,747, the outlay per head being Rs. 1-12-0, a figure higher by As. 7-1 than that of the previous year; this is partly accounted for by the unusual amount of sickness in the year. The expenditure under clothing and bedding continued to decrease, amounting only to Rs. 22,409 or Rs. 2-4-11 per head. The decrease in expenditure under contingencies, which began in 1888, continued in the year under report; the cost per head

under this item was only Rs. 7-10-7 and the aggregate expenditure (Rs. 85,548) was Rs. 1,297 less than in the previous year in spite of the great increase in jail population. The net financial result of the whole year was a decrease from Rs. 67-10-9 per head to Rs. 66-7-2 in the cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners of all sorts in the various kinds of jails. Excluding subsidiary jails, there has been a decrease of 18 per cent. in the total cost per head during the last four years. In subsidiary jails the average cost per head rose from Rs. 48-7-2 to Rs. 55-14-6, mainly in consequence of the rise in grain prices. In spite of the limited extent to which machinery is used in this Presidency, the net cash earnings reached the high figure of Rs. 1,19,131 against Rs. 66,269 in the previous year; this figure excludes articles worth Rs. 31,569 manufactured for jail use. The main improvement in manufacturing profits occurred in central jails, the results being especially satisfactory in Vellore. Deducting cash earnings, the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 55-12-0 against Rs. 60-15-0 in the previous year; there has been a continuous decrease in this figure since 1887, when the net cost per head was Rs. 87.

The average number of sick and convalescent prisoners increased from 535.49 in 1891 to 625.44. Fewer convicts were employed as prison servants in spite of the increased population, but in all other employments there was an increase. The average number employed in gardening rose from 988.59 to 1,207.02, while that of convicts engaged in executing repairs or alterations to jail buildings was 903.14 against 718.71 in 1891. 32.61 per cent. of the working jail population were employed on manufactures against 33.59 per cent. in 1891. The average earnings per head of convict employed on manufactures not intended for use in jails rose from Rs. 24-13-0 to Rs. 40-5-0. As in the three preceding years no convicts were employed in unremunerative labour. The earnings of prisoners in subsidiary jails were, as usual, practically *nil*.

Employment
of prisoners.

Jail accommodation was generally sufficient throughout the year. The general health showed an unsatisfactory deterioration. The death-rate per mille rose from 35.3 to 45.1, the highest figure in the decade ending with 1892. A large proportion of the mortality was due to cholera, from which there were no less than 192 deaths; excluding these, the death-rate comes to 27.9 per mille, which is only slightly above the corresponding figure for the previous year. The mortality from all causes in central, district and subsidiary jails was, respectively, 62.38, 28.70 and 15.57 per mille. The high figure in central jails was due mainly to the unusual prevalence of cholera, which caused considerable mortality in Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Berhampore and the Penitentiary; it was also destructive in the district jails of Vizagapatam and Cuddapah. Among central jails the mortality was particularly good in Vellore, being only 15.2 per mille. Coimbatore, on the other hand, with an outbreak of cholera causing 62 deaths, produced a mortality of 118.4. Salem presented the highest rate of mortality among central jails not affected by cholera, viz., 50.76; this was due to an epidemic of influenza causing 5 deaths. In district jails Berhampore, as usual, showed a very high death-rate (viz., 123.57), while the mortality in Párvatipuram was only 24.5, being for the first time in seven years below 50 per mille; the lowest rate of mortality occurred in Cuddalore jail (3.75). Among other diseases than cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea proved most fatal, with 132 deaths against 92 in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the mortality from anæmia and general debility and from *beri-beri*. The total number of admissions into hospital in all jails from all causes was 8,083 against 6,254 in 1891. The ratio of prisoners who, on discharge, had gained weight rose from 54.1 to 58.5 per cent., the percentage of those who lost weight declining to 22.8; these figures are the most satisfactory recorded since 1887.

Health of
prisoners.

The number of convicts released during the year under the mark rules was 736 against 643 in 1891, and only 4 convicts failed to earn any remission of sentence. The system continued to work with a fair measure of uniformity.

Remission of
sentences.

The total expenditure on jail buildings was Rs. 94,118 against Rs. 1,12,332 in 1891. Of this sum, Rs. 64,616 were disbursed by the Public Works department and Rs. 29,502 by the Jail department.

Jail buildings.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General visited every central and district jail during the year. Inspection by the magistracy was more satisfactory than in 1891, but only 43 visits in all were paid by Sessions Judges: the non-official visitors generally did not make as many inspections as is desirable.

VAGRANCY. (1892.)

The following statement compares the admissions into, and the departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1891 and 1892 :—

Admissions.	1891.	1892.	Departures.	1891.	1892.
European British subjects	14	11	Absconded	14	2
Other Europeans	3	...	Obtained employment	3	5
Americans ... ..	...	1	Sentenced	2	...
Australians	2	1	Discharged (being East Indians) ...	3	2
Other British subjects	7	4	Removed by relations and friends ..	6	...
			Released under section 16 of the Act. ...	...	4
			Discharged under section 24 of the Act. ...	...	3
			Discharged as having means ..	...	2
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	1	...
Total ..	26	17	Total ...	29	18

Of the vagrants admitted 6 were Railway employés, 2 sailors, 3 clerks, while the remaining 6 were of miscellaneous occupations. The daily average population of the workhouse was 2 in 1892 against $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year, and the longest period of stay was 4 months and 13 days. The total expenditure in 1892 was Rs. 1,675-14-11, the corresponding figure in 1891 being Rs. 2,001-9-8. The average cost per inmate was Rs. 77-9-5, while the figure for 1891 was Rs. 58-0-2.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1892-93.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital, and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry for the year 1892 amounted to Rs. 21,550, being Rs. 374 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,457 against Rs. 24,608; in 1891, however, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was set aside for investment. The details of receipt and expenditure are given below :—

Receipts.	—	Expenditure.	Establishment.	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Total.
Donations from Government ...	10,179 8 11	Monegar Choultry.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Interest on Government securities ..	8,039 15 4	Foundling Asylum.	2,204 15 0	2,763 10 8	359 6 2	5,327 15 10
Assessment from Government ..	457 8 0	Native Infirmary ...	...	84 8 1	...	84 8 1
Miscellaneous ...	998 1 10	Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital ...	1,313 5 1	7,367 11 3	2,601 13 1	11,282 13 5
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,875 0 0	General repairs.	1,911 5 4	1,496 4 1	556 0 11	3,963 10 4
Total ...	21,550 2 1	Total ...	...	...	...	798 3 4
			5,429 9 5	11,712 2 1	3,517 4 2	21,457 3 0

The daily average number of paupers maintained during the year in the Dépôt Choultry was 67 against 80 in 1891. The expense incurred amounted to Rs. 2,764, or an average of As. $1-9\frac{3}{4}$ per head per day against As. 1-6 for the previous year; the increase was due to a rise in the price of rice. The average daily number of

children maintained in the Foundling Asylum during the year was 4·17 against 4 in the previous year. The cost incurred under this head was Rs. 84-8-1, or an average of 10½ pies per head per day against 8¾ pies in 1891. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 115·37 against 94·31 in 1891. The expense incurred was Rs. 7,368, or an average of As. 2-9½ per head per day against As. 3 in 1891. The cost of establishment was Rs. 1,313 against Rs. 1,300 in the previous year. The total number of patients admitted into Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 697 against 714 in 1891. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,112 against Rs. 1,069 or an average of Rs. 1-9-6 per head against Rs. 1-7-11. The expense on account of batta was Rs. 384 against Rs. 313-9-6 in 1891. The daily average number of pauper inmates maintained in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 50 besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles of 2 ollocks a day, while in the previous year the number of pauper inmates was 48·34 and of out-door recipients 108; the cost of dieting, &c., was Rs. 4,496 against Rs. 3,857 in 1891. Owing to a rise in the price of food-grains the average cost of feeding each pauper per day rose to As. 1-9¾ from As. 1-6 in the previous year. The number of children who attended the Lord Napier School during the year was 12.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhána were Rs. 6,349 against Rs. 5,964 in the previous year. Charges amounted to Rs. 5,222 against Rs. 4,855, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,127. The cost of relieving each pauper rose from Rs. 1-6-0 per mensem in 1891-92 to Rs. 1-6-6. The number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money doles was 3,617 and that of inmates receiving cooked food and clothing 88 against 3,446 and 85, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 582 was spent during the year against Rs. 583 in 1891-92 on account of Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. There were, at the close of the year, 23 Musalmán paupers belonging to Triplicane and Mailapur, who received money doles of Rs. 54-4-0 per mensem.

Triplicane
Langarkhána
and money
doles to
Muhammadan
poor.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1892.)

In the history of the judicial administration during the year 1892, there are four events of more than usual interest to be noticed, namely, (i) the establishment of the Madras City Civil Court under Act VII of 1892: this Court, which was constituted on the 1st December 1892, exercises ordinary original civil jurisdiction within the same territorial limits as the High Court over all classes of suits, with certain exceptions, up to a limit of Rs. 2,500 in value.—(ii) the permanent establishment of 6 new District Munsifs' Courts to meet the rapid and constant growth of litigation throughout the Presidency: the 6 Courts were located at Gudiváda, Conjeeveram, Tindivanam, Trichinopoly, Sattúr and Payoli in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and North Malabar, respectively. With the exception of that at Trichinopoly, which is designated the Court of the District Munsif of Srirangam, these Courts take the names of the head-quarter stations. Their establishment necessitated a re-distribution of District Munsifs' jurisdiction in each of the districts concerned, and the new arrangements took effect from the 15th February in Trichinopoly and from the 1st March in the other districts—(iii) a regrading of the staff of District Munsifs involving an improvement in the average rate of pay, the object of which was to maintain the attractiveness and efficiency of the service; this was brought into operation from 1st July 1892—and (iv) the opening of the new buildings for the Madras Law Courts, a ceremony which was performed with due formality and state by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July.

(A) TERRI-
TORIAL AND
JURISDIC-
TIONAL
CHANGES.

To afford some relief to the District Judge of Kistna, Gudiváda Munsifi in the Kistna district was added to the original and small cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge of Ellore in the Gódvári district from the 1st November 1892. In Bellary district, the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the 3 District Munsifs' Courts at Bellary, Gooty and Penukonda were altered on the 1st January so as to secure a more equal distribution of work; and in Vizagapatam district,

Minor
changes.

the Government having transferred ten villages from the Revenue Taluk of Palkonda to that of Párvatipuram, the villages were detached from the Razam Munsifi and added to the Munsifi of Párvatipuram with effect from the 10th December. In the Madura district, it was deemed necessary, on account of the increase of work, to give the Additional District Munsif's Court of Sivaganga an independent and permanent local jurisdiction; the territorial jurisdiction of all the District Munsifs in the district was accordingly revised, and the Additional District Munsif's Court was assigned a separate jurisdiction on the 1st January, being styled the Court of the District Munsif of Mánamadurai, the name of the station where it is located. The continuance of the Fifth Puisne Judge of the High Court was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for another year from the 1st May. The peripatetic Subordinate Judge of Bellary-Salem, who was deputed to Tinnevely in 1891, sat there till the commencement of the annual recess in 1892 and on its termination re-opened his Court at Salem, where he was retained till the end of the year. Arrears of civil work however continued large in both the Appellate Courts in Tinnevely, and an Additional Subordinate Judge was therefore appointed temporarily from 1st November to the closing of the Courts for the annual vacation in 1893. At Vizagapatam, another temporary Subordinate Judge was appointed for one year from the 16th July to assist the District Judge in clearing off the heavy arrears of civil business in the District Court, on which the taking up of land for the new railway had thrown an unusual quantity of special work under the Land Acquisition Act. In Malabar the District Munsif's Court of Nadapuram was transferred on grounds of public convenience from Nadapuram to Panur within the same Munsifi on 1st March and was styled from that date the Court of the District Munsif of Panur. In Chingleput district, the establishment of the new Munsif's Court at Conjeeveram and the consequent lightening of the file of the District Munsif of Chingleput dispensed with the necessity for maintaining the small cause jurisdiction of the District Judge, whose small cause powers were accordingly withdrawn from 1st April. The District Judge of Trichinopoly invested with small cause jurisdiction over the new Munsifi of Srirangam. The Court of the Special Assistant Agent, Gódávári, was constituted a District Court under the provisions of section 26 (1) of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889. The District Munsifs of Coimbatore, Calicut (South Malabar), Salem, Masulipatam and Bápatla (Kistna) were invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200, and the Munsifs of Chicacole (Ganjám), Paramakudi (Madura) and Tuticorin (Tinnevely) with similar powers up to Rs. 100.

(B) COURTS
ADMINISTER-
ING CIVIL
JUSTICE—
Classes of
Courts.

The Courts actually exercising original jurisdiction during the year were:—
(a) In the Mufassal—3,078 Village Munsifs' Courts, 68 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 28 Agency Courts, 117 District Munsifs' Courts, 17 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts; (b) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court and the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 9 Agency Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, all the District Courts and the High Court. The total number of Village Munsifs returned as having actually exercised civil jurisdiction was 16 more than in 1891 and varied from 368 in Tanjore to 14 in Kurnool. The number of Revenue Courts which exercised summary jurisdiction was 68 as in the previous year. The districts in which most use was made of them were Kistna, Madura and Tanjore. The Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued the only Court of this description. In the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávári, 3 Agents exercised the powers of District Judges, 7 Assistant Agents those of Subordinate Judges and 18 Sub-Magistrates those of District Munsifs. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the average number of working days was 242 against 239 in 1891 and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 226 as against 225. In the District and Sessions Courts, the average time devoted to civil business was 136 days as against 143 days. The Presidency Court of Small Causes had its full complement of three Judges throughout the year except for one month, during which the Chief Judge was absent on privilege leave. The number of working days was 256 exclusive of 26 days on which the vacation Judge held Court during the annual recess. The City Civil Judge sat for 14 days in December. The High Court had six Judges throughout the working portion of the year, except for a period of one month, during which the Honorable Mr. Justice

Handley was absent on privilege leave. M.R.Ry. Diwán Bahádur Subbayya Subramania Ayyar Avargal, C.I.E., continued to officiate up to the 15th February as a Puisne Judge of the Court during the absence on privilege leave of Justice Sir T. Muttuswámi Ayyar. The Honorable Mr. Justice Shephard obtained furlough for one year from the 6th February and, during his absence, Mr. J. W. Best officiated as a Puisne Judge of the Court. The Court was adjourned for the annual vacation for two months from the 9th May, Justice Sir T. Muttuswámi Ayyar and Mr. Justice Best sitting as vacation Judges. The Court sat for 171 days on the Original and for 203 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 258 on the former and 370 on the latter.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency were 289,181 and 12,348 as against 259,111 and 10,798 in 1891; to these totals the various Courts contributed as follows:—

(C) THE
LITIGATION
OF THE
PRESIDENCY
—All Courts
together.

—	Original suits.	Percentage.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Village Munsifs' Courts	61,488	21 26	...	.
Revenue Courts	6,114	2 12	...	.
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	226	0 08	...	...
Agency Courts	1,041	0 36	30	0·24
District Munsifs' Courts	177,769	61·48	..	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	15,864	5·49	128	1·04
District Courts	881	0·30	10,206	82 66
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	25,361	8·77	...	...
City Civil Court	18	...	...	...
High Court	419	0·14	1,984	16·06
Total .	289,181	100·00	12,348	100·00

Excluding the Presidency town, the largest contribution to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency was, as usual, made by Tanjore (12·74 per cent.), the next heaviest districts being Madura (9·54), South Malabar (8·19), Kistna (7·59), Tinnevely (7·37) and North Malabar (6·30), and the lightest districts being, as in previous years, Kurnool (1·35), Cuddapah (1·99) and Bellary (2·11). Judged by the ratio of population to suits, and excepting the Presidency town where 1 in every 18 inhabitants went to law, the most litigious district was, as usual, North Malabar with one suit to every 54 persons. Tanjore, South Malabar, Tinnevely and Madura come next with 1 to 66, 82, 97 and 101, respectively. In Ganjám, Vizagapatam and the Ceded districts, the proportion was less than 1 to 200.

The increase which began in 1890 in the institutions before the Village Courts was maintained, the number of original suits being 61,488 against 58,185 in 1891. The districts which chiefly contributed towards the increase in the year were Madura (1,673), Tinnevely (668), North Arcot (591) and Salem (535). The following is a comparative statement of small causes instituted in Village Munsifs' and District Munsifs' Courts:—

(I) VILLAGE
MUNSIFS'
COURTS.

—	Not exceeding Rs. 10.			Exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 20.			Exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
In Village Munsifs' Courts ...	34,816	38,811	39,117	18,873	19,176	22,166	19,068	19,326	22,300
In District Munsifs' Courts ...	20,535	19,459	21,951	23,336	22,894	26,419	63,520	63,828	73,849

The numbers of original suits, ordinary and small causes, instituted in the regular mufassal Courts during the past three years are given in the following statement:—

(II) REGULAR
COURTS IN
THE MUFAS-
SAL—
(a) Original
litigation.

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of Courts to the total institutions in 1892.
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Revenue Courts	6,631	6,521	6,114	...	...	...	6,631	6,521	6,114	3.03
Cantonment Court of Small Causes .. ..	...	...	...	307	250	226	307	250	226	0.11
Agency Courts	889	756	1,041	...	...	...	889	756	1,041	0.52
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs)	66,251	62,414	73,252	91,567	91,237	104,517	157,818	153,651	177,769	88.05
Subordinate Judges' Courts	700	634	797	12,433	13,170	15,067	13,133	13,804	15,864	7.85
District Courts	453	544	467	248	262	414	701	806	881	0.44
Total ...	74,924	70,869	81,671	104,555	104,919	120,224	179,479	175,788	201,895	100.00

Increase.

In the year under report, the quantity of civil original litigation (both ordinary and small cause) brought before the Courts reached a higher level than has ever before been attained, and the remark applies to each description of work in every class of Court with the exception of small causes in the Cantonment Small Cause Court and ordinary suits in the Revenue and District Courts. The increase in the files for ordinary suits this year was most noticeable in the districts of Madura (ordinary suits 2,003, small causes 1,414), Kistna (ordinary suits 1,353, small causes 1,308), North Malabar (ordinary suits 686, small causes 2,175); in Tanjore and Tinnevely the increase in small causes was 2,593 and 1,967, respectively. Though, on the whole, there was a slight decrease in the files of Revenue Courts, there were marked variations in Kistna where the file increased by 804 and in Tinnevely where 853 fewer suits were filed. The institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes continued to decrease, while there was an advance in all Agency Courts, especially noticeable in Vizagapatam. In the District Munsifs' Courts there was an increase under both heads in all districts except in South Canara where ordinary suits diminished by 4 and in Vizagapatam where 24 fewer small causes were instituted; the advance was particularly marked in Madura (1,626 original suits and 966 small causes), South Arcot (1,027 original suits and 841 small causes), South Malabar (905 original suits and 1,151 small causes), North Arcot (714 original suits and 760 small causes), North Malabar (643 original suits and 1,739 small causes), Kistna (554 original suits and 1,275 small causes) and Tanjore (538 original suits and 1,947 small causes). The average institutions were 641 ordinary suits and 923 small causes as against 576 and 844, respectively, in 1891. In Subordinate Judges' Courts the increase in small causes was especially marked in Tellicherry (436) and Tinnevely (347). In District Courts, the largest real variation in ordinary suits was in Vizagapatam, where there was a fall of 31 suits. In small causes the increase occurred mainly in Trichinopoly. The following statement gives the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted in each class of Courts as admitted of valuation in comparison with similar figures for 1891 :—

	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
<i>Ordinary Suits.</i>				
Revenue Courts	RS. 2,74,255	RS. 3,14,580	RS. 42	RS. 51
Agency Courts	1,27,727	1,80,153	170	122
District Munsifs' Courts	1,14,15,725	1,34,08,120	185	185
Subordinate Judges' Courts	67,41,593	71,93,048	10,821	9,233
District Courts	1,18,19,696	31,80,612	24,989	8,155
<i>Small Causes.</i>				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	13,850	12,265	55	54
District Munsifs' Courts	25,97,180	29,74,184	23	23
Subordinate Judges' Courts	17,77,124	21,83,777	135	142
District Courts	80,960	93,686	309	226

The total number of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mufassal Courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :—

	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Agency Courts	47	48	30	3	3	6
Subordinate Judges' Courts	181	175	128	11	4	7
District Courts	9,443	8,224	10,206	677	676	691
Total ...	9,671	8,447	10,364	691	683	704

The appellate litigation in the mufassal as well as original litigation reached the highest figure on record in 1892. The increase in rent appeals was 1,969, to which Kistna alone contributed 1,720. The number of appeals filed was highest in Kistna (2,673) and Tanjore (1,001) and lowest in Kurnool (108). The districts which received the greatest number of appeals other than rent appeals were South Malabar (920) and Tanjore (731).

There were instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes 25,236 small causes and 125 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 24,681 and 55. The number of summary suits instituted was the highest since 1888. Actions on unwritten obligations were far more numerous than in previous years. The average value of small causes was Rs. 57 and of summary suits Rs. 279 against Rs. 50 and Rs. 291, respectively, in 1891.

18 suits were instituted in the City Civil Court, the aggregate and average values being Rs. 15,669 and Rs. 870, respectively.

419 suits were instituted in the High Court during the year ; 5 of these, as against 2 in the previous year, were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The yearly increase in the file since 1887 was thus continued. The chief advance was in suits for declaratory decrees which numbered 42 as against 12 in 1891. The largest decrease was in suits for specific money claims (17) and for partitions (11). The aggregate and average values of suits are compared below for five years :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aggregate value	21,42,226	41,78,738	60,27,053	39,17,188	37,32,581
Average value	8,176	12,779	17,319	11,128	9,474

There was a considerable increase in the number of suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000, and above Rs. 10,000 in value, while the number of suits not admitting of valuation decreased largely.

The number of appeals diminished from 2,489 to 2,193; almost the whole of the diminution occurred under second appeals from decrees, the number of which was nevertheless above the average for the past five years; this is due to the abnormally high figure of the year 1891, which included a large number of second appeals presented at the close of 1890, but not accepted until 1891. There was an increase in all other appellate work except in first appeals from decrees which decreased by some 13 per cent. There were 1,582 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts and 492 from those of Sub-Courts, the corresponding figures of 1891 being 1,707 and 701; the decrease was most marked in Madura. Distributing the appeals according to value, there was a marked decrease in the number of first appeals for sums between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, while second appeals of almost all values decreased; the only noticeable increase was under suits for

sums between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. The aggregate and average values of first and second appeals in 1892, as compared with 1891, are given below :—

					First appeals.		Second appeals.	
					Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate	Average.
1891	...	...	...	..	RS 67,87,178	RS. 33,070	RS. 4,48,400	RS. 247
1892	...	..	..	...	43,65,320	33,579	4,08,849	267

(D) BUSINESS
IN THE
COURTS—
(I) VILLAGE
MUNSIFS'
COURTS.

The work done by the Village Munsifs' Courts in each of the past three years is compared in the following table :—

					1890.	1891	1892.
For disposal ...	..	...	...	.	59,113	64,129	67,651
Disposed of ..	..	.	..	.	53,121	58,073	60,186
Pending ...	..	...	...	...	5,992	6,056	7,465

The arrears were heaviest in Tanjore (1,374), Madura (1,299), Tinnevely (996) and Coimbatore (847). The average number of suits disposed of by each Court was nearly 20 as against 19 in the previous year. 71·48 per cent. of the suits were disposed of without contest and 15·44 without trial. The total number of cases disposed of by Village Munsifs was larger than in any year since 1888.

(II) REGULAR
COURTS IN
THE MUFAS-
SAL—
(a) Original
jurisdiction—
Suits.

In the regular Courts in the mufassal there were for disposal 110,802 ordinary suits and 132,108 small causes, of which 83,858 and 120,054, respectively, were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 75·68 in ordinary suits and 90·87 in small causes as against 73·36 and 91·41 in 1891. In ordinary suits, the total number disposed of by all Courts exceeded the number instituted, but this was entirely due to the specially good results shown in Revenue Courts which tried 3,861 suits in excess of the number filed. The number of small causes disposed of fell short by only 170 of the number instituted; in the Sub-Courts, however, there was a considerable growth of arrears owing to an increase in the institutions. The Revenue Courts, the District Munsifs' Courts and the Courts of Subordinate Judges on the small cause side disposed of the largest number of cases on record; and as a consequence the aggregate disposal by all classes of Courts rose to a height altogether unprecedented. Except Gódvári, Nellore and South Canara in ordinary suits and Vizagapatam and Bellary in small causes, every district contributed to the increased outturn. The Agency Courts showed larger disposals than in 1891, but the increase occurred only in the Agency Munsifs' Courts. The districts which chiefly contributed to the large increase in disposals in the Revenue Courts were Kistna (1,771 more), North Arcot (519) and Madura (415). Even if the suits tried by the six newly established Courts be excluded from calculation, the disposals by District Munsifs of both ordinary suits and small causes were more numerous than heretofore; and in comparison with 1891 all the districts save Gódvári, Nellore, Madura and South Canara in ordinary suits, and Vizagapatam, Bellary and South Canara in small causes contributed towards the increase. The increase was specially noticeable in the districts of Tinnevely (988), Salem (770), Tanjore (548) and North Arcot (543) in ordinary suits, and in Tinnevely (1,819), Tanjore (1,780), Madura (1,749), North Malabar (1,413), South Malabar (1,217) and Kistna (1,007) in small causes. The District Judges tried fewer ordinary suits than in 1891, but in small cause work there was a slight advance. Owing chiefly to the unusually large number of suits filed during the year, arrears which had been reduced in 1891 rose again in all classes of Courts. The number of suits pending for more than a year was, however, considerably reduced in the District Munsifs' Courts; the reverse of this appeared in the Subordinate Judges' and the District Courts, particularly in the latter. Notwithstanding the unusually large disposals in the year, arrears of small causes also increased for the same reasons as apply to ordinary suits in all classes of Courts except the Revenue Courts,

The number of long standing causes was reduced in the Revenue Courts and in District Munsifs' Courts. Of the total number disposed of by all Courts 40·09 per cent. of ordinary suits and 20·84 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 42·90 and 21·33 per cent., respectively, in 1891. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 14·46 per cent. were compromised, 5·80 per cent. decided on confession, 31·65 per cent. decreed *ex parte* and 1·33 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. The year showed a general improvement in the average duration of contested suits and small causes; District Courts furnished the only unsatisfactory exception with an average duration of 335 days as against 299 in the previous year. The duration of uncontested suits improved except in Revenue Courts, where the figure rose from 90 to 170 days; uncontested small causes took very much the same time as usual save in the Cantonment Small Cause Court, where the average duration was 39 days against 3 in 1891. The percentage of the decrees of Revenue Courts contested in appeal, which in 1891 fell to 24·17, rose to 53·49. The proportion of decrees confirmed on appeal was also high and especially so in North Arcot (74·14 per cent.) and Kistna (65·28). Only 6·88 per cent. of the appealable decrees of the Agency Munsifs were appealed against as compared with 8·54 per cent. in 1891. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in Górávari (25·37) and lowest in North Arcot (7·56). The percentage of confirmation ranged from 46·79 in Nellore to 75·15 in Kistna. The proportion of confirmation by Subordinate Judges and District Judges, respectively, in cases of appeals from the decrees of District Munsifs was as follows:—

—	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.	Percentage of confirmation.
By District Judges	3,826	2,443	1,333	63·42
By Subordinate Judges	2,342	1,489	853	63·58

In case of the Mangalore and Palghát Sub-Courts, appeals were preferred in all appealable cases; the percentage of appeals was high also in Cocanada (87·50 per cent.), Kumbakónam (75·00) and Tanjore (73·08), and low in Bellary-Salem (9·09), Cochin (12·12) and Ootacamund (13·17). The proportion of confirmation was highest in Calicut and Palghát (83·33 per cent. each), and lowest in Mangalore (33·33). Taking all mufassal Courts together and excluding appeals not dealt with on their merits, 63·34 per cent. of the appeals resulted in confirmation of the decrees of the lower Courts; the percentage of confirmation was highest in Tinnevely (73·72) and lowest in Nellore (47·31).

The number of applications for execution of decrees received in the year *Execution.* exceeded those of the preceding two years, the increase being common to all classes of Courts, except the Cantonment Court of Small Causes. The disposals also increased to nearly the same extent as the institutions. The amount, as well as the percentage of arrears, rose but slightly. Of the 162,147 applications disposed of, 66,609 terminated by withdrawal or non-prosecution and by transfer, while execution was satisfied fully in 33,411 cases and in part in 19,124 cases, an increase on last year's figures. Coercive measures were resorted to somewhat more freely than in the previous year; there was a considerable increase in the number of sales of property, but a slight decrease in cases of imprisonment. The amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 33,71,480 with process and Rs. 10,05,173 without, figures not differing appreciably from those of 1891. The average pendency of applications for execution, improved except in the Cantonment Small Cause Court, District Courts and Revenue Courts.

There were 463 applications for declaration of insolvency against 445 in 1891. *Insolvency.* Of these, 381 were disposed of, of which 175 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and 102 were granted. In the remaining 104 cases, the applications were rejected and in 7 of them sentence of imprisonment was passed under section 359, Civil Procedure Code. In no case was the applicant sent to a Magistrate to be dealt with under that section. The average duration of the applications disposed of fell from 99 to 95 days.

Miscellaneous
cases.

Miscellaneous applications for disposal, disposed of and pending, numbered, respectively, 308,439, 300,381 and 8,058 as against 285,433, 279,087 and 6,346 in 1891. The disposals thus practically equalled the institutions.

(b) Appellate
jurisdiction.

The total number of appeals for disposal was 16,221 against 14,641 in the previous year; the disposals numbered 9,566 against 9,563. The Subordinate and District Judges were not able to keep pace with the advance in institutions, the result being an increase in arrears at the end of the year. The Subordinate and District Judges' Courts, which disposed of the largest number of appeals, were, respectively, Calicut (306) and Kistna (2,106, including 1,579 rent cases). The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 178 and 318, respectively, as against 197 and 314 in 1891. The average duration of appeals improved in Sub-Courts and District Courts and remained practically stationary in Agency Courts. The number of second appeals preferred increased, while the percentage of confirmations decreased in both Sub-Courts and District Courts, being, respectively, 77·73 and 62·96.

(c) Business
of all kinds.

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mufassal Courts in the past two years:—

			Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
			Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscella- neous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscella- neous.		Sessions trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	{ 1891	...	65,859	92,760	...	...	132,587	281	238,980	...	...	...
	{ 1892	...	71,812	105,115	...	...	145,025	300	254,934	...	...	...
Subordinate	{ 1891	...	733	13,811	2,565	10	13,161	73	20,892	9	...	...
Judges.	{ 1892	...	772	14,382	2,493	13	14,343	75	22,227	1	...	...
District Judges.	{ 1891	...	443	283	6,275	675	982	2	14,842	40	1,061	1,290
	{ 1892	...	388	309	6,364	650	1,170	6	15,250	36	1,159	1,377

(III) PRESI-
DENCY COURT
OF SMALL
CAUSES—
Suits.

In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there were 27,682 causes for disposal, of which 24,067 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 27,161 and 25,055. 9·18 per cent. were disposed of without trial and 84·33 per cent. without contest. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was, respectively, 68 and 39 days, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 55 and 31 days.

Execution.

The number of execution applications for disposal was 15,261; of these, only 706 were withdrawn or transferred. Of the remainder, 11,408 applications were disposed of on their merits, satisfaction being obtained in full or in part in 4,617 cases. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 440 cases out of 680 arrests and movables were sold in 549 cases. The average pendency of an application was 42 days as against 43 days in 1891.

Miscellaneous.

The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 4,886, of which 4,853 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 1 day and of contested 5 days as in 1891.

(IV) THE
CITY CIVIL
COURT.

Including 131 suits transferred from the High Court, and 1 re-admitted, the City Civil Court had for disposal 150 suits; 7 of these were disposed of. Of 18 miscellaneous applications for disposal, 13 were disposed of.

(V) HIGH
COURT—
(a) Original
Side—
Suits.

Including 462 suits pending at the beginning of the year and those re-admitted and received by transfer, and excluding the 131 suits transferred to the City Civil Court during the year, there were 759 suits for disposal by the High Court, of which 417 were determined during the year under report. In 1891, 313 were disposed of and 462 left pending. Of the suits pending at the close of the year, 141 were of more than one year's duration as against 187 in 1891. Of the suits disposed of, 3 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The average duration of contested suits rose from 529 days to 567 and that of uncontested from 145 to 227. The percentage of appeals to Benches was 14·18 as against 14·59 in 1891; 60 per cent. resulted in confirmation against 78·79 per cent. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 10 cases. Including those pending from 1891, there were 51 references for disposal; of these, 28 were disposed of.

There were 534 execution applications for disposal, of which 74 were withdrawn or transferred, 106 disposed of and 354 pending at the end of the year. In 59 cases, recourse was had to coercive measures. *Execution.*

Including 83 insolvency applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were 214 for disposal. Of these, 129 were disposed of, 37 being dismissed and 92 being granted. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 153, of whom 114 obtained discharge. 3 persons were committed to prison during the year. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 148 persons, and disposed of 43 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 269 applications from the Official Assignee. *Insolvency.*

The Court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature :— *Miscellaneous.*

—	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for <i>ad interim</i> orders in suits ... ..	...	2,656		...
Applications for leave to sue in <i>forma pauperis</i>	44	11	30	28
Applications for probate and letters of administration	196	178	15	145
Claims to attached property	19	12	5	10
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	36	32	...	25

The total amount of appellate work done in 1891 is shown in the following table and compared with the results for the preceding five years :—

—				1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
<i>Appeals from decrees.</i>									
First ...	For disposal ... ..	...	...	435	599	590	550	548	509
	Disposed of ... ..	...	...	138	251	297	272	264	252
	Pending ... ..	...	...	297	348	293	278	284	257
Second ...	For disposal ... ..	...	...	2,366	3,182	3,389	3,031	3,573	3,735
	Disposed of ... ..	...	...	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548	1,601	1,816
	Pending ... ..	...	...	1,267	1,663	1,608	1,483	1,972	1,919
<i>Appeals from orders.</i>									
First ...	For disposal ... ..	...	...	244	197	135	146	157	212
	Disposed of ... ..	...	...	158	123	88	77	72	78
	Pending ... ..	...	...	86	74	47	69	85	134
Second ...	For disposal ... ..	...	...	94	47	31	9	6	7
	Disposed of ... ..	...	...	72	30	25	6	3	3
	Pending ... ..	...	...	22	17	6	3	3	4

(b) Appellate Side—
Appeals from decrees and orders.

Of the 2,149 appeals decided in 1892, 118 were disposed of without trial; of the remaining 2,031 appeals decided, the particulars were as follows :—

—	Con- tested.	Uncon- tested.	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Varied.		Remanded.	
			Number.	Percent- age.	Num- ber.	Percent- age.	Num- ber.	Percent- age.	Num- ber.	Percent- age.
From decrees { First appeals...	225	5	125	54.35	32	13.91	36	15.65	37	16.09
	1,572	160	1,211	69.92	154	8.89	230	13.28	137	7.91
From orders { First do. ...	66	...	36	54.55	17	25.76	...	...	13	19.69
	3	...	2	66.67	1	33.33	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,866	165	1,374	67.65	204	10.04	266	13.10	187	9.21

The percentage of confirmation declined in the case both of first and second appeals from decrees, while it rose in the case of appeals from orders. There was a striking increase (from 6.06 to 13.28) in the percentage of second appeals and of first appeals remanded. 89 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of in the year; the orders in 52 of them were confirmed, and in 18 reversed, while 9 appeals were rejected, 5 dismissed for default, 2 withdrawn and 3 remanded. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows :—

				Contested.		Uncontested.	
				1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
				DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	{ First appeals	...	...	465	440	646	669
	{ Second do.	...	...	408	407	406	269
From orders	{ First do.	...	...	337	406	360	..
	{ Second do.	...	...	374	413	...	...

References
and revision.

Under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code and section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 751 petitions were received in the year as against 501 in 1891; 577 of these were for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. Including 429 cases pending from 1891, there were 1,180 for disposal, of which 549 were disposed of—141 without trial. In the remaining 408 cases, the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed in 286 cases and reversed or varied in 53, while 69 fresh trials were ordered. The average duration of the petitions disposed of was 385 days in contested and 160 days in uncontested cases as against 422 and 407, respectively, in the previous year. The following references also were received and disposed of during the year:—

	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	19	20	2
Under section 646 B, Civil Procedure Code	18	18	...
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	3	3	...
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	2	4	...
Under Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners)	2	...	2
Under Act I of 1884 (Madras Municipality) ... ..	...	2	..
Under Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees)	1	1	.

Miscellaneous.

The number of miscellaneous applications received was 1,209 as against 1,179 in 1891. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,406 applications for disposal, of which 1,226 were disposed of. During the year, 15 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 4 pending from 1891, there were 19 for disposal, of which 9 were disposed of. Certificates were issued in 7 cases, while in the other 2 leave to appeal was refused. The Privy Council disposed of 5 out of 12 appeals before it, confirming 4 and reversing 1.

(c) Business
of all kinds.

The following statement shows in one view particulars of the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1892, as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ORIGINAL SIDE.						
Civil.						
Suits	247	454	348	309	313	417
References to Chambers	8	15	23	17	27	28
Execution petitions	64	93	104	215	127	106
Insolvency cases	173	167	152	150	143	129
Miscellaneous cases	1,406	1,700	1,632	1,754	1,544	3,399
Criminal.						
Sessions cases	67	46	33	51	64	65
APPELLATE SIDE.						
Civil.						
First appeals from decrees	138	251	297	272	264	252
Second appeals from decrees	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548	1,601	1,816
First appeals from orders	158	131	106	101	108	167
Second appeals from orders	72	30	25	6	3	3
Revision petitions	349	324	310	355	418	549
References and miscellaneous cases	919	1,481	1,237	1,173	1,342	1,274
Criminal.						
Referred trials	63	62	60	60	59	57
Appeals	407	530	503	514	502	594
Revision cases	650	757	625	635	663	717
Miscellaneous cases	148	141	146	145	143	152

The net surplus in the Civil Courts in 1892 was Rs. 14,10,746 as against Rs. 9,82,674 in 1891. The surplus under the Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 9,69,576, under the Process Fund Rs. 3,66,105 and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 75,065 as against Rs. 6,35,422, Rs. 2,76,060 and Rs. 71,192, respectively. All the districts yielded a surplus under the Imperial and Provincial Funds and the Copyist Fund, and all but Bellary under the Process Fund. Suits filed in Village and Revenue Courts being excepted, the average revenue per suit was Rs. 16·82 against Rs. 17·11 in 1891. (E) FINANCIAL.

In the course of the year, 3 advocates, 27 vakils and 3 attorneys were enrolled in the High Court and fees amounting to Rs. 15,750 under the Stamp Act and Rs. 330 under the Court Fees Act were levied. 515 candidates were admitted to the tenth annual Pleaders' examination, of whom 21 passed in the first grade and 209 in the second grade; 36 were absent and 249 failed. 7 articled clerks were granted permission by the High Court to appear for the examination to qualify for admission as attorneys, and 2 of them qualified. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 252, the amount reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 18,242, of which a sum of Rs. 8,272, *minus* Rs. 35 refunded to a candidate, was reserved. This large surplus was due to the enhancement of the entrance fee from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 and to the adoption of the system of remunerating the examiners on a fixed scale depending upon the number of candidates. Certificates were issued by the High Court during the year to 30 first-grade and 132 second-grade pleaders, while 555 first-grade and 1,552 second-grade pleaders' certificates were renewed. The total stamp fees collected amounted to Rs. 39,650. During the year the High Court issued rules to regulate the practice of Civil Courts in dealing with the money deposited with applications for certificates under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889, and made a change in the rules regarding the grant of copies of public documents, whereby the system of granting unauthenticated copies at a lower charge was abolished. The destruction of useless records made fair progress in all districts. The Court and Bar Libraries were in good order. In Madura, bar libraries were founded in the District Munsifs' Courts of Dindigul, Paramakudi and Madura. The securities furnished by judicial subordinates were examined and found to be sufficient. The District Judges of North Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, Nellore, Salem and Tanjore were not able to inspect any of the District Munsifs' Courts owing to pressure of work at head-quarters. The District Judges of Chingleput, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Gódvári, North Malabar and Vizagapatam alone inspected all the Courts in their districts. (F) MISCELLANEOUS.

To recapitulate, the salient features to be noted in connection with the work done by Civil Courts in 1892 are (1) an increase in the aggregate and average number of suits disposed of by Village Munsifs; (2) an increased outturn of ordinary and small cause work in all classes of Courts in the mufassal except in the District Courts where pressure of criminal work in some districts occasioned a slight decrease in ordinary original civil business; (3) a slight increase in the disposals of appeals from decrees in the Appellate Courts in the mufassal more than counterbalanced by increased institutions; (4) a continuance of the striking decrease in the number of suits disposed of by the Presidency Court of Small Causes accompanied by an increase in the pending causes; and (5) an increase in the disposals by the High Court in all the chief classes of work except first appeals in which there was a slight decrease. (G) SUMMARY.

REGISTRATION. (1892-93.)

Ten new offices of registration were opened during the year, thus raising the total number to 398. The average area in square miles to each office was 307 and the average population 86,272. Number of registration offices.

The aggregate number of registrations in Books I, III and IV rose from 805,474 in 1891-92 to 873,161. The advance was more rapid than in any year since 1885-86. The number was distributed as follows:— Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

—				1891-92.	1892-93.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Book I	...	{ Compulsory	...	499,349	555,023	+ 11.1
		{ Optional	...	260,337	273,047	+ 4.8
Book IV	...	{ Compulsory	...	85	90	+ 5.8
		{ Optional	...	43,337	42,533	- 1.8
Book III	...	...	...	2,366	2,463	+ 4.1
Total				805,474	873,161	+ 8.4

The decline in the number of optional registrations in Book IV occurred in the case of documents registered under clause (f) of section 18 of the Act, and was probably connected with the decrease in the number of Joint Stock Companies.

Registrations in each district.

Taking documents registered in Books I and IV together, five districts only exhibited an actual decline of operations as compared with the previous year, viz., Madras (0.4 per cent.), Vizagapatam (3.4 per cent.), Gódvári (1.3 per cent.), Kurnool (0.14 per cent.) and South Canara (2.9 per cent.). Excluding Nilgiris, in which, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the district, there was an increase of 37.1 per cent., the largest increase was shown by Tinnevely (20 per cent.), Trichinopoly (12.3 per cent.) and Madura (11 per cent.).

Nature of instruments registered.

In Book I there was an advance under all classes of documents, except 'awards of arbitration,' 'leases exceeding one year exempted from registration' and 'certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.' 'Deeds of gift' increased by 11 per cent., 'sales of value less than Rs. 100' increased by 9.4 per cent., and sales of higher value by 12.6 per cent. Mortgages of all value increased by 8.8 per cent. There was a fall from 2,093 to 649 in the number of awards of arbitration due to the exceptionally large number of awards under the Land Acquisition Act registered in 1891-92 in connection with the East Coast Railway. In Book IV there were no remarkable variations from the figures of the previous year.

Aggregate value of transactions.

The aggregate value of transactions registered in Book I rose from 1,445 lakhs in 1891-92 to 1,643 lakhs. The increase was common to all districts except Vizagapatam. The transactions registered in Book IV represented a value of 129 lakhs against 123 lakhs in the previous year.

Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation.

406,387 documents or 46.5 per cent. of the total number were registered on the day of presentation against 433,824 or 53.9 per cent. in 1891-92. This decline is attributed to the increasing accuracy of statistics, the larger number of applications for searches and the preparation of fuller indexes.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

During the year 2,439 wills were presented open at registration offices against 2,347 in 1891-92. Hindus, as usual, contributed by far the largest number of wills—2,284. 130 wills were registered by Muhammadans. Tanjore, as usual, was the district in which the largest number of wills was registered. There were 19 authorities to adopt registered against 9 in 1891-92.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 24 fell from 712 in 1891-92 to 657. No less than 173 of these related to Tanjore and 145 to South Arcot. The number of registrations under section 34 was 730 against 870 in the previous year; of this number 150 related to Tanjore.

Copies and searches.

There were 45,584 applications for searches, and the number of copies granted was 35,426, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 46,725 and 32,055. General searches fell from 18,158 to 14,949; owing to the cessation from the middle of the year of the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. General searches were specially numerous in Bellary and Anantapur (2,449), Nellore (1,988) and Cuddapah (1,895). Single searches occurred most frequently in Tanjore (3,383), Tinnevely (3,093) and Calicut (3,007).

Minor operations.

There was a decline from 284 to 221 in the number of commissions issued under sections 33 and 38, and the number of visits paid to private residences by registering officers increased from 4,651 to 5,028. All other minor operations increased.

The number of documents refused registration was 2,090 against 2,042 in 1891-92. The largest increase occurred 'under refusals on account of non-appearance during the prescribed time.'

Refusals to register.

459 appeals were filed during the year, and 19 were brought over from the previous year. Registration was ordered in 285 cases and refused in 173. 20 appeals were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Appeals.

No document was left uncopied at the end of the year, the Christmas holidays having been utilized to clear off the arrears.

Arrears.

2,274 documents remained unclaimed on the 31st March 1893. This figure represents a ratio of unclaimed documents to total registrations of 1 in 465 against 1 in 693 in the previous year. The number of documents destroyed was 392 against 537 in 1891-92.

Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

During the year 906 documents were impounded under the provisions of the Stamp Act against 834 in the previous year. Including 186 pending from 1891-92, there were altogether 1,092 cases for disposal. Orders were passed in 907 of these.

Documents impounded.

The number of public prosecutions during the year was 26 against 28 in 1891-92. Private persons instituted 17 prosecutions against 12 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 73,378 against Rs. 1,04,832 in 1891-92.

Buildings.

The revenue, expenditure and surplus for the past three years were as follows:—

Financial results.

Years.				Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1890-91	...	...	...	10,75,727	7,67,891	3,07,836
1891-92	...	...	..	12,33,844	8,47,392	3,86,452
1892-93	...	...	...	13,14,784	8,33,169	4,81,615

The surplus in the year under report was the largest ever obtained. The saving in expenditure accrued mainly in the purchase of paper and the outlay on buildings. Only one item of receipt, 'fees on searches,' showed a marked decline; this was due to the cessation from the middle of the year of the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The cause of the general increase in receipts was, of course, the expansion of the operations of the department. The surplus was particularly large in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur (Rs. 31,767), Nellore (Rs. 19,717), Cuddapah (Rs. 17,555) and Vizagapatam (Rs. 11,044). In no district was there a deficit. Of the total number of offices, 29 only showed deficits against 33 in 1891-92. The average fee levied per document was Rs. 1-2-11, or 1 pie more than in 1891-92. The highest fee charged was in Madras (Rs. 3-1-3) and the lowest in Tellicherry (As. 13-9).

The Inspector-General inspected 70 offices during the year. The District Registrars inspected all but two of the offices under them. The number of inspections by Revenue officers was 82 as in the previous year; nearly one-half of these were in the district of North Arcot.

Inspection.

The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry executed before registering officers was 54,865 against 47,586. More than 41 per cent. of these applications were made in South Arcot, Tinnevely and Coimbatore.

Application for transfer of revenue registry.

43 Sub-Registrars exercised magisterial powers against 44 in 1891-92.

Special Magistrates.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1892-93.)

The report on operations under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1892-93 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years, the following results:—

Year.	Companies registered in the year.			Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year.			Collections.
	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		Number	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	
1886-87	110	RS. 28,33,706	RS. 4,46,003	192	482	RS. 3,86,60,240	RS. 1,43,75,021	RS. 15,700
1887-88	64	38,66,786	7,30,931	176	374	3,95,91,011	1,63,99,644	8,082
1888-89	32	27,80,545	4,20,057	110	296	3,72,80,720	1,67,90,357	5,097
1889-90	27	31,71,857	11,42,101	60	263	3,87,22,354	1,75,71,039	5,787
1890-91	27	26,61,807	2,52,302	57	233	3,84,78,297	1,72,41,566	4,600
1891-92	25	30,64,950	4,02,771	43	214	4,00,89,933	1,80,73,868	4,747
1892-93	13	15,20,896	1,64,397	30	197	3,96,27,184	1,94,58,274	3,002

The number of companies registered under the Act during the year was 13 against 25 in 1891-92. The most important were the Bellary Bank (Limited) and Wilson's Estate Company (Limited), the former possessing a nominal capital of 5 lakhs and the latter a capital of 1 lakh fully paid up. 9 of these 13 companies were banking or loan companies, 1 a trading company, 1 a planting company, 1 a sugar manufacturing company and the remaining 1 a miscellaneous company without capital. The rapid decline in the number of fresh registrations during the past seven years is probably due to the recent adverse seasons. 3 companies only omitted to file balance-sheets, or lists of members, as required by the Act, and orders were issued to proceed against them and recover the prescribed penalties. All the 83 companies working at the Presidency town on the 31st March 1893 were inspected by the Registrar's establishment. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 3,002 and the charges to Rs. 1,439, the net balance in favor of the department for the year being Rs. 1,563 against Rs. 3,403 in 1891-92.

MILITARY. (1892-93.)

Strength of
army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1892 and the 1st April 1893 and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

	British troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1892 ...	1,218	333	1,222	559	10,610	35	13,977
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	...	...	...	...	1,291	...	1,291
By drafts from Europe	223	31	83	129	1,291	1	1,698
By enlistments in India	6	13	18	2	15	...	54
By transfers	8	17	137	131	590	...	883
By other causes	2	2	1	2	17	...	24
Total additions ...	239	63	239	264	3,144	1	3,950
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	...	...	...	...	909	...	909
By invalids, &c., being sent home...	85	53	80	95	1,481	3	1,797
By deaths	19	4	14	12	121	...	170
By desertions	2	...	1	1	8	...	12
By transfers	7	31	91	110	1,660	...	1,899
By discharges	1	5	12	1	22	1	42
By other causes	2	2	7	1	40	2	54
Total diminutions ...	116	95	205	220	4,241	6	4,883
Strength on 1st April 1893 ...	1,341	301	1,256	603	9,513	30	13,044

	Native troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1892 ...	1,742	25,885	1,299	169	29,095
Additions by recruiting, &c. .	207	2,189	98	32	2,526
Diminutions—					
By pensions	47	944	34	...	1,025
By discharges	48	820	28	23	919
By desertions	18	183	12	7	220
By deaths	16	695	23	3	737
By other causes	6	112	6	4	128
Total diminutions ...	135	2,754	103	37	3,029
Strength on 1st April 1893 ..	1,814	25,320	1,294	164	28,592

The subjoined statement shows the number and class of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1892-93 :—

Enlistment of recruits.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.
Christians	6	164	8	...
Musalmáns	159	857	4	...
Bráhmáns or Rájputs	13	48	...	...
Maráthás	12	15	...	...
Telingas or Gentoos ... ..	...	53	5	...
Tamils ... ..	...	391	7	...
Gúrkhas ... ..	...	105	...	...
Sikhs ... ..	...	235	...	...
Burmans ... ..	...	...	...	31
Other classes ... ..	...	207	56	...
Total of enlistments ...	190	2,075	80	31

The transfer from the Southern to the Bangalore district of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General stationed at Wellington was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1892. The second-class station command at Bernardmyo was abolished and the status of the Station Staff Officer was reduced from the third to the fourth class, while that of the Station Staff Officer at the Shore, Mandalay, was raised from the fourth to the second class.

Re-organization of army and station staff.

A second company of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was formed at Trichinopoly. A corps of Naval Volunteers, designated 'The Rangoon Volunteer Artillery,' and a corps of Volunteer Engineers, designated 'The Rangoon Volunteer Engineers,' were raised at Rangoon; together they formed an administrative battalion of volunteers styled the 'Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.'

Volunteer corps.

In the ordinary annual reliefs the following moves were carried out :—2 batteries of Field Artillery relieved each other. A battery of Heavy Field Artillery proceeded from Secunderabad to the Bombay Presidency and was replaced on the Madras establishment by one from that Presidency. A Bombay Mountain Battery in Burma was relieved by another from the Bombay Presidency. 2 battalions of British Infantry returned to England and were replaced on the Madras establishment by 2 others from England. 2 battalions proceeded from Madras to Burma, and 1 from Burma to the Bengal Presidency, and, as it was decided to reduce the British Infantry garrison of Burma, the latter was not replaced. 4 companies of 'Queen's Own' Sappers and Miners moved in India and Burma, and one of them was employed for a short period on road work in Assam. 12 battalions of Madras Infantry were moved, 9 of them between India and Burma.

Movements of troops.

During the year, Madras troops under the command of Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, C.B., were detailed to operate in the Chin Hills. Several columns,

Field operations in Burma.

consisting of British and Native troops, were formed and sent out for purposes of exploration, &c.; temporary posts were established, and troops were also employed in Burma, as well as in the Chin Hills, in connection with expeditions undertaken for punitive and other purposes with a view to reducing the tribes to submission. The services of two companies of Madras Sappers and a battalion of Madras Pioneers continued to be utilized.

Distribution
of army.

The Madras Native Infantry garrison of Burma was tentatively fixed at 14 battalions (including a Pioneer battalion). Tounghoo and Mangalore were abandoned as military stations.

Purchase and
demolition of
lines.

The following lines were purchased by the State during the year:—Madras Infantry lines at Chilkalgudiem and Tarbund in Secunderabad, 'North lines' at Bellary, and the Madras Infantry lines at Mangalore, which, on the withdrawal of the regiment from that station, were demolished with the exception of the bachelor blocks, which, together with the other public military buildings, were made over to the Public Works department.

Health of
British
troops.

The average annual strength of the British troops in the Madras command during the year was 13,249, or 256 in excess of the preceding year. There was a small increase in the number of invalids; but the numbers of admissions into hospital and of average daily sick in 1892-93 were considerably less than in the three previous years. The following table compares the health of the troops in the year under report and three years preceding:—

Years.	Average strength.	Admis- sions.	Average daily sick.	Deaths.
1889-90	13,279	20,390	1,224	238
1890-91	13,592	18,059	1,167	155
1891-92	12,993	17,116	1,106	184
1892-93	13,249	15,818	1,088	165

The number of admissions per mille of strength was less than in the preceding year by 123·42 and the death-rate by 1·71, while the average daily sick-rate was also less by 3·0. Among the men there were 7 admissions from cholera, of which 6 proved fatal, and 1 fatal case occurred among the women. There were 3 admissions and 1 death from small-pox among the men. The officers and children were free from these diseases. There were 162 admissions and 46 deaths from enteric fever, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 and 1890-91 being 145 and 45, and 125 and 42, respectively. In the year 1892-93 over half the number of admissions and deaths occurred in the four months, June to September. The station of Secunderabad contributed 72 admissions and 22 deaths, and in Bangalore there were 34 admissions, but only 4 fatal cases. There were 4 deaths at each of the stations of Madras and Wellington, while the admissions were, respectively, 15 and 10 in number. In Burma the largest number of admissions occurred at Meiktela, where 5 of the 6 cases admitted proved fatal. The rate of mortality from 'dysentery, hepatitis and hepatic abscess' was 3·02, *i.e.*, higher than in either of the two preceding years. The total number of deaths was 33, over half of which occurred in Burma. Heat stroke caused only 10 admissions and 7 deaths, a marked improvement as compared with the three preceding years, in which the admissions and deaths averaged, respectively, 35 and 20. The troops in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts contributed the highest admission rate (1,496·53), and next in order came the Rangoon district, where the rate of admission was 1,416·81, and the depôts and the Madras district with 1,316·94 and 1,260·17, respectively. The highest death-rate (62·50) occurred amongst the troops on the march. The next highest rate of mortality was contributed by the troops in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts. As contrasted with the preceding year, the death-rates in the depôts, the Secunderabad district and the Southern district were high. The Belgaum and Bangalore districts furnished the lowest death-rate (8·09).

The average annual strength of the Madras Native Army for the year under review was 28,578 or more than that for the preceding year by 2,516. The health of the troops showed a satisfactory improvement. The death-rate and the invaliding-rate were lower than the rates of the preceding year by 8.58 and 7.22, respectively; and the admission rate and the average daily sick-rate compared most favorably not only with the rate of the preceding year, but also with the rates in 1889-90 and 1890-91 as will be seen from the following figures:—

Health of
Native
troops.

Ratio per 1,000 of strength.						1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Admissions ..	...	...	...	...	...	705.79	878.02	866.25	861.76
Average daily sick ..	...	...	...	...	...	42.02	49.61	40.56	44.56

The Myingyan and Mandalay districts furnished the highest admission rate, and the Madras district the highest death-rate, as well as the highest invaliding and average daily sick-rates. The lowest rate of admissions was in the Southern district, where also the average daily sick-rate was the lowest. The death-rate and the invaliding-rate were lowest in the Secunderabad district and the Myingyan and Mandalay districts, respectively. In the Rangoon district the admission-rate was 647.52 or less than in the preceding year by 775.20, and in the Madras district and the Belgaum and Bangalore districts the rates of admissions were about equal. As compared with the previous year, the rate of mortality in the Rangoon district was much reduced, being 21.45 or less by 64.48. In this district there was also a great reduction in the invaliding, as well as the average daily sick-rate. In the Belgaum and Bangalore districts the health of the troops was not satisfactory; on the other hand, there was a marked improvement in health in the Rangoon and Myingyan and Mandalay districts. There were 206 admissions amongst the European officers as compared with 169 in the previous year. Ague and dysentery caused the greatest number of admissions. There were 2 deaths from dysentery and one from catarrhal inflammation of the intestines.

During the year, the Myingyan district was separated from the Mandalay district and a separate Administrative Medical officer was sanctioned for it. The strength of the British Army in this command was reduced by the transfer to the Bombay Presidency of one battalion of British Infantry. The British garrisons at Myingyan and Toungoo were withdrawn, a measure necessitating the closure of the station hospitals at these stations. The reduction in the strength of the army resulted in corresponding reductions in the authorized strength of Army Medical Staff officers, Medical Warrant officers and hospital attendants of the Army Hospital Native Corps. The station hospital at Vizagapatam also was closed during the year, as being no longer required.

Re-organiza-
tion and
reduction
of establish-
ments.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1892-93 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,47,48,720 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,53,81,000, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 3,54,39,768, being Rs. 6,91,048 more than the sanctioned allotment. The increase occurred chiefly under provisions for Europeans, compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions, hire of transport, feed of horses, battery mules and yábus, munshi allowance to officers and men on passing in Native languages, miscellaneous contingencies, retired, invalid and wound pensions to Natives and to heavy charges incurred on account of the Lushai, Chin Hill and Kachin operations, for which no provision was made in the budget. The increases under the above and other heads were partly counterbalanced by savings under the following heads:—Artillery, Staff Corps, Native Infantry, Commissariat subordinate establishments, sea and inland water charges, retired and invalid pensions to Europeans and a few other heads. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 48,77,243, including Rs. 9,97,754 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition and Rs. 6,99,152 on account of cold weather operations. The expenditure for 1892-93 was Rs. 3,636 more than in 1891-92.

Military
Accounts
department.

The clothing manufactured during the year was generally undress or serge for British troops, alkalis and pantaloons for the Madras Cavalry and serge frocks and knickerbockers for certain regiments of Bombay Infantry. The factory outturn

Clothing
department.

was 161,943 garments and 54,670 chevrons and good-conduct badges against 225,749 garments and 99,137 chevrons in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the non-manufacture during the year of full dress clothing for Madras Infantry regiments and to the reduced demands for field service clothing on account of punitive expeditions, &c. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was estimated at Rs. 10,12,516, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,79,477 and the issues to Rs. 7,60,872, leaving a balance of stock at the end of the year of the value of Rs. 10,31,121. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 5,37,084 against Rs. 6,28,446 in the previous year. Stores of indigenous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,44,104 and European stores of the value of Rs. 2,257 were purchased locally.

Commissariat
department.

The supply of beef and mutton was arranged for by contract as usual. At Shwebo, Bhamo and Bernardmyo, departmental arrangements were made for the supply; the slaughter cattle and sheep required were obtained by the Executive Commissariat officer, Store and Shipping, Mandalay. At Mandalay and Meiktila, also, the departmental supply of mutton was resorted to with satisfactory results. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations in India and Burma, except Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut and Malapuram, where contracts were concluded for the supply. The Government gardens at Secunderabad and Thayetmyo were worked satisfactorily during the year. Regiments and batteries made their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor. Malt liquor for troops in Upper Burma was supplied by Messrs. Dyer and Company, Mandalay. Tea for Indian stations was contracted for at As. 6-4 per pound deliverable at Madras. The Superintendent, Government Tea Gardens, Port Blair, held the contract for the supply of tea to Burma; the rate was As. 7 per pound. 200 young steers were received from the Amrat Mahál herds of His Highness the Maharája of Mysore.

Reserve
Remount
depôt, Hosúr.

321 horses for the British Mounted Service remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1892, exclusive of 11 horses attached to the depôt farm. During the year 352 Australian horses were purchased. Of the total number, 312 horses were issued to the service, 1 transferred to the farm, 5 cast and sold, 4 died and 1 was destroyed, leaving a balance of 350 horses on 1st April 1893. The average price paid for horses purchased for the British Mounted Service was Rs. 650 each, and for those purchased for the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery Rs. 500.

Pension
department.

On the 31st March 1893, there were 32,451 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,84,805, showing an increase of 337 pensioners and a decrease of Rs. 2,854 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,634 casualties during the year, and 1,971 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments in Burma and at the stations beyond the Madras frontiers during the year was 67,218, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 4,08,250, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year, of 14,980 certificates in number, and of Rs. 1,22,895 in money. The decrease is owing partly to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by regiments returned to India from Burma on relief, and partly to the discontinuance of family certificates of men of various corps and departments who have died, been discharged, or returned to the coast on sick certificates. At the close of the official year there were 3,654 pensioners remaining in employment, many of whom filled posts of trust and responsibility. Throughout the Presidency there were, on the 31st March 1893, 1,352 pensioners of all ranks and of all ages seeking employment in different capacities.

MARINE. (1892-93.)

Official staff.

Commander Street's term of office as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, having expired, Commander Powell, R.I.M., succeeded him on the 18th February 1893. The Port service sustained a loss in the person of the late Mr. J. H. Fletcher, Port Officer of Mangalore, who died at that port on the 17th August 1892.

Marine Acts.

Under Act X of 1889 the scale of fees for the use of the port crane at Masulipatam was revised, and reduced rates sanctioned. A scale was fixed for the use

of the cranes at Vizagapatam. For the private use, at any port of anchors, hawsers, &c. (being the property of Government), a charge of 20 per cent. on their value was sanctioned, in addition to the cost of making good any damages that may occur. To permit of railway material being landed at Ganjám for the East Coast Railway, the Ports Act was extended to that port and the necessary action taken with regard to the appointment of a Port Conservator, the framing of port rules, schedule of port dues rates, &c. A schedule of fees for the use of the goods-shed at Tuticorin was sanctioned. The notification of 1880 with regard to the appointment of 'Detaining Officers,' 'Inspecting Officers,' 'Scientific Referees,' &c., under Act VII of 1880 was re-issued in an amended form in view of certain modifications which became necessary. Section 7 of the Act was, moreover, extended to the port of Mangalore and withdrawn from Calingapatam. Madras Act III of 1885 was extended to Mangalore and the necessary rules and a schedule of fees brought into force there. The schedule of fees under this Act in force at Masulipatam was revised. Under Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, 104 native vessels were registered and 134 changes of masters endorsed on registry certificates. The total of fees realized under both heads was Rs. 1,413 as against Rs. 1,402 in the previous year. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there was a small increase in the number of European seamen discharged under Act I of 1859, while in the case of seamen shipped (European and Native) there was a decrease. By vessels coming under the operation of Act X of 1887, 18,957 'Native passengers' left the Madras coast on long and 150,261 on short voyages.

There were 18 casualties in the year as against 22 in the preceding year. The most important was the total loss by fire of the Swedish barque *Adolf* of 633 tons at Cochin. A formal inquiry in this case was considered unnecessary. There was no loss of life in any instance.

Wrecks and casualties.

Quarterly exercises with life-saving apparatus were continued at Gopalpur, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam.

Life-saving apparatus.

207,202 passengers arrived on the coast and 264,406 sailed therefrom, being a decrease in arrivals and increase in departures as compared with the figures of 1891-92. The largest traffic was at Pámban, Tuticorin and Negapatam.

General passenger traffic.

The boat-supply at coast ports was well maintained.

Boat-supply.

Meteorological observations were continued regularly at the Presidency Port Office Observatory.

Meteorological observatory.

There was nothing extraordinary in the weather prevailing during the year.

Weather.

The dredger *Wenlock* was employed at Pámban for 34 days in the year and removed 40,400 tons of silt at an average expense of As. 1-7 per ton. At Cocanada she was employed 157 days in the year and removed 118,580 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 2-4½ per ton. Dredging operations were also carried on at Cocanada by the *Priestman* and *Connemara* dredgers, and at Cuddalore by the small dredger there.

Dredging operations.

The following statement shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency :—

Navigation, tonnage and dues.

—	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Madras ...	British { Coasting ...	381	357	595,580	619,671	Rs. 39,945	Rs. 40,431
	Foreign { Other than coasting ...	243	204	505,695	401,279	66,279	49,821
	Native ...	73	75	92,223	96,888	9,378	9,883
	Native ...	113	71	16,302	7,940	1,320	691
	Total ...	815	707	1,209,800	1,125,778	1,16,922	1,00,826
Coast Ports {	British { Coasting ...	3,395	3,454	4,640,406	4,731,283	1,40,403	1,44,105
	Foreign { Other than coasting ...	298	289	401,107	408,907	36,347	33,468
	Native ...	629	670	113,826	131,637	12,127	15,554
	Native ...	19,314	20,602	690,553	715,664	24,851	26,017
	Total ...	23,636	25,025	5,845,892	5,987,491	2,13,728	2,19,144
Grand Total ...		24,451	25,732	7,055,692	7,113,269	3,30,650	3,19,770

NOTE.—Men-of-war, Government ships and vessels that called for orders only are not included.

The payments at Madras averaged from 13 to 24 pies per ton and at coast ports from 6 to 23 pies per ton.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the value of, and duty on, the import and export trade of the principal ports of the Presidency excluding Government stores and Government and private treasure :—

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total of { 1891-92 ..	1,209,800	6,90,93,642	4,41,42,806	11,32,36,448	11,45,575	183	11,45,758
Madras. { 1892-93 ...	1,125,778	5,93,14,809	5,10,18,461	11,03,33,270	11,08,308	14,541	11,22,849
Total of all { 1891-92 ..	5,845,892	5,74,42,357	10,88,66,976	16,63,09,333	76,285	3,42,940	4,19,228
other ports. { 1892-93 ..	5,987,491	6,08,40,618	11,33,19,265	17,41,59,883	66,954	3,54,706	4,21,660

Tuticorin again stood first among the coast ports in point of the value of the trade carried on at each port.

Outports.

Gopalpur—The platform of the pier at this port was repaired and the structure was utilized in landing heavy Railway and other material. Cocanada—The machinery of the steam launch *Empress* was overhauled and the vessel repaired; the *Connemara* and *Priestman* dredgers were employed in clearing away silt in the vicinity of the wharves, and the *Wenlock* in dredging the channel between the mouth of the river and the bar; the groynes were repaired from time to time as found necessary; the Ports Conservancy Board (Górávari) held twelve meetings. Negapatam—Much inconvenience was experienced owing to the bad state of the river and bar and the trade of the port was to some extent diverted to neighbouring ports in consequence; measures were, however, under consideration for the necessary improvements; the question of a pier for this port was again mooted by the Landing and Shipping Dues Committee, but abandoned. Pámban—Since the dredging of the sand-bank channel the depth of water obtained has been maintained, and no difficulty in passing through the channel has been experienced. Tuticorin—The goods-shed for this port was almost completed at the close of the year; the question of providing a new pier was under consideration. Cochin—The bar remained unchanged with the usual depth of water; the groynes were repaired as required from time to time. Mangalore—Owing to erosion of the sand spit south of the entrance, the southern boundary pillar was washed away, and a new one was erected on a site further south. Periodical repairs to the several port flagstaffs, beacons and boundary pillars along the coast were carried out. The shore limits of the more important ports were marked with boundary stones. Arrangements were made for introducing the International Buoyage system. The Presidency Port Officer paid his annual visit of inspection to the principal ports and found the general port and office arrangements in a satisfactory condition.

Port funds.

Port dues collections in 1892-93 were Rs. 3,19,770, or Rs. 10,880 less than in the previous year. The collections at Madras from 'other British vessels' were Rs. 16,658 less than in 1891-92, and the fall was due chiefly to the P. & O. and Clan Line steamers not having called at Madras as frequently as hitherto. General receipts amounted to Rs. 45, while fees levied under Acts and overtime fees for Port Officers and Conservators aggregated Rs. 21,606, and the personal allowance and half overtime fees paid to Port Officers and Conservators came to Rs. 15,741, thus leaving a net credit under 'fees' of Rs. 5,865. Establishments paid overtime fees amounting to Rs. 1,454 and received only Rs. 1,382. There were no 'special receipts' during the year under report except Rs. 6,029, Provincial contribution to the Ganjám Port Fund. The gross Port Fund charges amounted to Rs. 4,12,731, or Rs. 88,125 less than in the previous year. General charges for 1892-93 were Rs. 4,864 less than those of the previous year. Light-house charges were Rs. 37,207 more than those of 1891-92, the increase being due to cost of new lights purchased during the year. Taking a general review of the financial position of the District Port Funds, and excluding charges on account of investment in Government securities, all the districts had a surplus during 1892-93, except Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madras. The unusually heavy share of light-

house charges for 1892-93 debited to the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts and the payment by the Madras Port Fund of Rs. 65,000 as contribution to Harbour Trust Board led to the transactions of these districts resulting in a deficit. The financial position of the Eastern and Western Group districts gained during the year under report, their balances on the 31st March 1892 having been increased by Rs. 8,879 and Rs. 43,808, respectively; that of the Madras Port Fund fell by Rs. 13,093. The total Port Fund balance on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 6,64,890.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1892-93.)

The total number of wild animals destroyed in 1892-93 amounted to 1,086 or 15 less than in the previous year as shown below :—

Number
killed.

—					1891-92.	1892-93.
					No.	No.
Elephants	.	...	.	...	2	2
Tigers	...	...	...	...	129	145
Panthers	.	...	...	...	859	826
Bears	...	...	...	...	110	111
Wolves	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total ...					1,101	1,086

The two elephants were destroyed in the Madura district as in the previous year. Of the total number of tigers and panthers killed in the year, Vizagapatam contributed, as in 1891-92, the largest numbers, viz., 24 and 189, respectively.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,837 against Rs. 23,523 in 1891-92. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 215 deaths in 1892-93 to 200. It was heaviest in Ganjám, where 85 persons were killed as against 78 in the previous year. Human deaths from snake-bite increased from 1,688 in 1891-92 to 1,690 in the year under report. The heaviest loss occurred in Tanjore (233), South Arcot (220), Trichinopoly (129), North Arcot (124), Madura and Salem (114 each). The total mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes showed a decline from 15,281 * in 1891-92 to 15,126. The heaviest loss occurred in South Canara (2,633), Malabar (2,357), Cuddapah (1,934), Coimbatore (1,554) and North Arcot (1,145). Loss of crops through the depredations of wild animals was reported only from Ganjám and Górávari to the extent of Rs. 134 in the former and Rs. 350 in the latter district.

Rewards.

* This figure includes 113 deaths erroneously omitted in the previous year's return from Tanjore.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1892-93.)

Season and
rainfall.

DURING 1892-93, although the south-west monsoon set in rather late, the season was generally favorable throughout the year in the northern half of the Presidency which suffered most during 1891-92, but the southern districts underwent an exceptional drought during the north-east monsoon. The total rainfall in the Presidency was 49.59 inches against an average of 45.08 inches for the twenty years ending 1889-90, but the excess was confined to the south-west monsoon, while the north-east monsoon showed a deficiency of 2.71 inches or 16.2 per cent. This deficiency occurred chiefly in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. The rainfall of the year was generally very favorable in these districts up to the end of August, but in September there was a failure in many parts. This was followed by light rainfall during October and a most exceptional failure during November and December. Cultivation was greatly retarded and prices which up to the middle of November had been growing easier began to rise sharply and ranged so high in December as to cause considerable anxiety as to the pressure on the poorer classes. In the 4 districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, the October-December rainfall was the smallest on record during the last twenty-three years and elsewhere in the southern districts, it was generally but little more than the previously recorded minimum. Fortunately the south-west monsoon rains had generally been heavy, and large areas had been sown with early crops which gave a fair harvest. Some useful showers fell in January which did not alter the situation materially; but early in March very heavy showers fell in almost all the districts, and the situation continued to improve up to the end of the year. The yield of the late sown crops was, however, very bad, and large remissions were necessary under the smaller irrigation works which received an entirely inadequate supply for irrigation. At the commencement of the year, famine relief works were in progress in parts of the following districts:—Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. The total area then considered to be affected was about 22,700 square miles with a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. At the beginning of April 46,000 persons were employed on relief works and 909 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief, of whom 21,000 and 450 persons, respectively, were in Kurnool alone. Some useful showers fell in the affected portions of Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot and the adjoining upland portions of Cuddapah during the latter part of April, but no changes were made in the character of the relief works, and the number of persons employed rose considerably in all districts except Anantapur and North Arcot and amounted to 66,677 persons at the end of the month. During May the situation in Coimbatore and Salem improved, but elsewhere the rainfall was less than the usual quantity, and the numbers receiving relief increased to nearly 80,500 on works and 1,138 in kitchens. In June the improvement in the season continued and extended early in the month to the affected upland portions of North Arcot and the adjoining sub-division taluks of Cuddapah as well as to the greater part of Kurnool, whilst after the middle of the month, exceptionally heavy rain fell over the whole affected tract except in Nellore. This reduced the affected area to about 17,600 square miles at the end of the month. The numbers on relief works and at the kitchens also fell to 77,668 and 1,050 persons, respectively. At the end of July the area affected was still further reduced to 11,800 square miles and relief works were confined to the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem. The favorable character of the subsequent south-west monsoon rainfall in these districts made it possible to close all relief works by

the 15th September. In the south of the Presidency it was at one time feared that relief works would be necessary in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely owing to the general failure of the north-east monsoon in those tracts, but the rains of February and March 1893 altered the situation. The only locality where works were opened was the Ramnad zamindari. A special temporary Public Works Division was created to take up the irrigation works in the zamindari to afford relief to those who wanted it and a relief work was opened offering wages at famine rates; but, owing to propitious rainfall and to an enormous reduction by emigration of the numbers dependent on local employment, the works failed to attract any laborers. The Gódvári began to rise in June, attaining the maximum height of 13 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 14th September 1892; there were 2 breaches in the central delta; the Kistna was in fresh early in June and rose highest on the 1st November, the height attained being 16.40 feet over the anicut. The freshes in the Pennéru were good. Those in the Cauvery were low.

The following abstract compares the statistics for the whole Presidency for the past two years with the average for the preceding five years :—

—				Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference as compared with 1891-92.	
Ryotwar	...	{ First crop Second crop	...	ACRES. 18,592,223	ACRES. 17,802,424	ACRES. 19,058,206	+ 1,255,782	
			...	1,827,331	1,913,558	2,326,216	+ 412,658	
	Total		...	20,419,554	19,715,982	21,384,422	+ 1,668,440	
	Inám (minor inám and whole inám villages)	{ First crop Second crop	...	4,805,278	4,342,996	4,673,460	+ 330,464	
...			248,754	250,190	346,595	+ 96,405		
Total		...	5,054,032	4,593,186	5,020,055	+ 426,869		
Total, Ryotwar and Inám				...	25,473,586	* 24,309,168	26,404,477	+ 2,095,309

The increase in the total first-crop area was due to the favorable character of the season during the period of the south-west monsoon. The advance occurred in all districts, except Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly. The cultivated area in each of the Deccan districts, which suffered seriously during 1891-92, exceeded the average for the five years preceding the famine of 1876-77, except in Cuddapah where there was a decrease of about 22,000 acres. The second-crop area was also in excess of that of the previous year and of the average of the preceding five years. The increase as compared with the previous year occurred in all districts except Tanjore and Trichinopoly where there were small decreases. Generally speaking, in the Circars and the Deccan districts, where the rains were favorable throughout the year, the outturn of the crops was fair and was in parts exceptionally good. The crops in Nellore, Salem and the West Coast districts also yielded fairly. On the other hand, the failure of the north-east monsoon in many of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts caused large loss of the later crops in them and necessitated large remissions on wet lands owing to failure of irrigation supplies, while the outturn of these crops, where raised, was poor.

The area cultivated with cotton, indigo and sugar-cane in Government and inám villages during the year is given below :—

Crop.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference between 1891-92 and 1892-93.
Cotton	ACRES. 1,491,506	ACRES. * 1,818,042	ACRES. 1,326,185	ACRES. + 8,143
Indigo	435,129	* 212,255	301,189	+ 88,934
Sugar-cane	51,632	* 58,373	51,384	- 6,989

* Revised figures.

Cotton. In some of the districts the fluctuations in the extent of cotton cultivation as compared with 1891-92 were large: there was an increase of over 110,000 acres in Bellary, due to the favorable season, while in Tinnevely and Coimbatore, there was a falling off, amounting to about 75,000 acres, owing to unfavorable season. There was a large decrease in Kistna also, attributed to the system of cultivating the crop in rotation.

Indigo. The increase in the area sown with indigo occurred chiefly in Cuddapah, Nellore, Kurnool and Anantapur, owing generally to the favorable season.

Sugar-cane. More than half the decrease in the area under sugar-cane occurred in Vizagapatam and Gódvári alone and was due mainly to want of rain in those districts at the commencement of the year when the crop is planted.

Prices. The following statement compares the average prices of food-grains and of salt during the year under report with those in the previous two years and with the average for the preceding ten years:—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.				Percentage of rise in 1892-93 as compared with	
	Average of ten years ending 1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	The average.	1891-92.
Rice, second sort	SEERS. 15·0	SEERS. 12·6	SEERS. 11·4	SEERS. 10·6	SEERS. 42	SEERS. 8
Paddy, second sort	26·1	21·8	19·6	18·1	44	8
Cholam	28·0	23·4	19·2	17·1	64	12
Cumbu	26·8	22·7	18·5	17·6	52	5
Rági	29·4	25·6	20·4	18·6	58	10
Varagu	36·0	29·3	26·5	22·8	58	16
Horse-gram	27·2	20·2	19·6	15·6	74	26
Salt	13·4	12·1	12·2	12·3	9	1

Prices which had been rising steadily since 1888-89 showed a still further increase during 1892-93. The price of second-sort rice was 8 per cent. and of the dry grains 5 to 16 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. Compared with the average of the ten years ending 1889-90, second-sort rice was 42 per cent. and the dry grains 52 to 64 per cent. dearer. Prices had risen very sharply in the previous year in consequence of the disastrous season and failure of crops. As the year under report advanced, however, the south-west monsoon rains proved favorable and wet and dry grains grew cheaper. Rice (second sort) and rági on the average sold at 11·07 seers and 21·61 seers per rupee in November 1892 against 10·17 and 15·75 in April 1892, while cholam and cumbu sold at 18·89 and 21·21 seers in October against 15·15 and 14·65 seers, respectively, in April. This improvement was, however, arrested by the failure of the October and November rains in the southern half of the Presidency, and in November and December prices rose sharply in many of those districts. At the same time the prices of some of the dry grains rose in other parts of the Presidency. Matters, however, subsequently improved and at the end of the year the prices of the chief food-grains—rice, rági and cholam—were much cheaper than at the commencement of it in all districts except South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely.

Wages. The average wages current in the Presidency for the different classes of male adult laborers are shown below:—

	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
Agricultural laborers	RS. A. P. 5 12 9	RS. A. P. 4 14 0
Syce or horsekeeper	6 7 7	5 6 6
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 12 7	13 6 3

The average wages of agricultural laborers in towns and villages showed in several districts an increase as compared with the previous year. This is ascribed in some cases to the greater demand for labor consequent upon the more favorable season and the employment offered by the opening of railway and other public works, and to the rise in prices which affects the money value of grain wages. None of the districts exhibited any large fluctuations, except (1) Anantapur and Chingleput, in which there was an increase in the town monthly rates of 9 to 11 annas, (2) Gó dávari where the rural rate shows an increase of As. 8-6 and (3) Madura and South Canara where there was a decrease in the rural rates of As. 13-6 and As. 9-6, respectively. The rise in Anantapur is reported to have been due partly to higher prices and partly to increased demand for labor on account of railway works. In Chingleput the increase might have been due to the return of agricultural laborers to their villages, owing, it is presumed, to the good rains in the early part of the year. In Gó dávari the rates of wages for unskilled labor are said to have risen since the commencement of the East Coast Railway works. The decrease in Madura is only nominal, being due to change in the method of calculating the average. The decrease in South Canara is reported to have been due to favorable season and consequent plentiful crop.

Owing to the long continued drought and drying up of the pastures and sources of water-supply consequent thereon, the sufferings of the cattle over a very large area continued to be severe up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains. Thereafter all danger of loss from this cause was removed till towards the end of the year, when the failure of the north-east monsoon rainfall caused considerable losses in the southern districts. The extent of these losses is not accurately known, as deaths from natural causes were not registered during the year. The subjoined statement compares the mortality from disease reported among the live-stock during the year with that in the preceding year and with the average of the five years ending 1891-92 :—

Health of cattle.

Causes of death.	Number amongst cattle.			Number amongst sheep and goats.			Number amongst horses and ponies.		
	Average up to 1891-92.	In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.	Average up to 1891-92.	In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.	Average up to 1891-92.	In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.
<i>Diseases.</i>									
Rinderpest ...	56,587	10,359	13,104	3,551	1,837	2,099	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and dysentery.	25,716	18,894	32,812	3,563	2,714	5,777	7	7	22
Anthrax ...	22,440	16,788	15,855	4,065	4,391	5,893	10	17	15
Foot-and-mouth diseases (epizootic apthæ).	5,611	6,157	6,659	1,564	2,357	571	...	...	...
Variola ...	2,317	2,508	2,348	6,555	5,899	2,258	3	1	...
All other diseases ...	25,009	33,143	31,212	10,154	13,740	15,553	109	130	105
Total ...	137,680	87,849	101,990	29,452	31,438	32,151	129	155	142
<i>Other causes.</i>									
Snake-bite ...	2,351	1,751	1,780	199	153	184	7	7	6
Wild animals ...	9,670	10,188	9,152	6,777	5,942	5,019	108	142	160
Criminal poisoning	37	18	20	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,058	11,957	10,952	6,981	6,095	5,203	115	149	166
Grand Total .	149,738	99,806	112,942	36,433	37,533	37,354	244	304	308

The increase in the loss of cattle from diseases as compared with the previous year occurred mainly under diarrhoea and dysentery, which caused 20,351 deaths in Kistna against 2,522 in 1891-92. The number of deaths from this cause was large also in North Arcot, Chingleput, Gó dávari and Ganjám. The number of deaths under rinderpest also increased, the largest mortality from this cause being reported from South Arcot, Kistna, Kurnool, Ganjám and Cuddapah. The variations under the other heads were not large. The only districts which reported any considerable mortality among sheep and goats were Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Chingleput.

Manu-
factures

Weaving continued to be most important industry in the Presidency except agriculture. It was, however, steadily declining owing to the competition of cheap machine-made foreign goods. To the 10 large mills worked by machinery existing in the previous year was added one newly started in Madura in April 1892. The 11 mills worked up during the year 263,352 cwts. of cotton. There was also a hemp mill at Chittivalsa in Vizagapatam turning out gunny bags and cloth which worked up 35,986 cwts. of hemp. These mills gave employment on an average to about 9,600 people, including children, every day. Eight weaving establishments were maintained in South Canara and Malabar by the Basel Mission and other private firms. They gave employment to 605 persons on an average throughout the year and nearly 240,000 yards of cloth valued at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees were made in them during 1892-93. Besides these mills, there were 42 cotton presses in the following 7 districts :—Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Among the other important manufactories in the Presidency may be mentioned (a) coffee-curing works in Madura (14), Malabar (9), Coimbatore (2) and South Canara (5), in which 20,200,000 lbs. of coffee valued at 96.92 lakhs of rupees were cured, (b) tile and cement manufactory in Madras and tile manufactories in South Canara and Malabar, in which tiles and cement valued at about 4 lakhs of rupees were turned out during the year, (c) tobacco farms and cigar factories in Gódvári, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar, where 54,745,000 cigars valued at nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees were produced, and (d) tanneries in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore. Indigo vats and mineral and aerated water manufactories exist in several districts of the Presidency, and there were also a few sugar factories chiefly in South Arcot.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1892-93.)

Organiza-
tion and
maintenance
of village
records.

The Deputy Director, Land Records Branch, continued his inspections of the state of village and taluk accounts and the work done by revenue inspectors during the year. One result of these inspections was the issue of a revised form of revenue inspector's diary with instructions calculated to regulate their touring and to systematize their inspection work. Detailed instructions were also drawn up for the maintenance of boundary marks. The scheme approved by Government in 1891, under which it was proposed to instruct karnams in survey work by the aid of revenue inspectors under the control of the Director was abandoned in favor of a system under which the training is carried out at schools established in each taluk where the teaching is entrusted to Assistant Superintendents or Sub-Assistants subject to the control of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. The schools are opened during the recess (June to September), and the course of instruction at each school occupies about 30 days. The karnams will be taught to demarcate, measure and map fields and also to sub-divide survey fields and to plot the sub-divisions in large scale maps of the survey field. The revenue inspectors will attend the schools and go through the same course of training as the karnams. The working of the whole scheme will be under the supervision of a Deputy Superintendent except in the Madras district where the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Central office will supervise. Up to the end of 1892-93, 649 revenue inspectors and 2,036 karnams had been instructed in survey. The re-survey of Trichinopoly district with the aid of the village karnams progressed rapidly in the year under report, four-fifths of the district having been surveyed from July 1891 to March 1893 at a cost of Rs. 36 per square mile. The re-survey of 3 taluks of the Gódvári district and of 3 more of the Kistna district was also in progress in the year under report by the same agency, and the services of karnams were utilized to aid survey and settlement operations in Anantapur, Malabar, South Canara, Bellary and Tanjore.

Analysis of
districts.

The compilation of village registers of statistics and of the firka books was completed up to fasli 1300 (1890-91) in 8 districts and nearly so in most of the others, but the progress made during the year in clearing off the arrears that

existed in some of the latter was but slight. Little or no work was done in Ganjám, Anantapur, Salem and Tinnevely, and in the 2 former districts there were considerable arrears pertaining to fasli 1299 (1889-90), while in Chingleput and Madura these arrears were but little less than in the previous year.

The revised kistbandi (instalments of revenue) sanctioned in 1889-90 continued in force during the year. The kistbandi of the agency portion of the Palkonda taluk in Vizagapatam which had been in force from the time the taluk was rented was modified, the kists being made payable in the middle of October, November, December and February instead of in the middle of August, October, December and February. Owing to the failure of the rains of the north-east monsoon in the southern districts, considerable remissions mostly on irrigated land and to a small extent on unirrigated land became necessary. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders which has been in force since August 1890 was continued still as a tentative measure in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, but very few ryots availed themselves of the system. It was decided during the year that the implements of husbandry and one pair of ploughing cattle for each holding should be exempted from distraint for arrears of land revenue.

Collection
of revenue.

Little progress was made in the construction of the East Coast Railway, owing to the smallness of the grant available for outlay in India during 1892-93: the Bezvada-Gódávári section (93 miles) was opened for passenger traffic in February last, and a further extent of 171 miles has recently been thrown open, thus connecting by rail the whole of the deltas of the Gódávári and Kistna rivers with the rest of the Presidency. The Dharmavaram-Hindúpur Railway (56 miles) was completed during the year and thrown open to traffic with the exception of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles near the Mysore frontier which was awaiting the completion of the Mysore State Railway. Fair progress was made on the Májavaram-Muttupet Railway (54 miles). Advances were made under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts to the amount of Rs. 22,75,007 during the year against Rs. 16,85,665 in the previous year. The largest amounts advanced were in Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot and Nellore. The amount of advances would have been much larger, but for restrictive orders issued by the Government of India on account of financial considerations owing to which no fresh applications for loans were accepted after 30th September 1892, and payment was also stopped in cases in which applications had been accepted before that date, but no portion of the loan had been paid up to October. Further, the payment of second instalments in loans under the special well rules was withheld in all cases in which it could be done without serious hardship to the borrowers. The large demand for loans was due to the great impetus to well-sinking given by the recent drought in several districts and the favorable terms of the special well rules which were formerly in force only in the Ceded Districts, but have now been extended to all other districts also. During the year the Board of Revenue issued a new set of accounts and detailed instructions for their maintenance with a view to placing the records connected with the State loans on a satisfactory footing. Progress on the Rushikulya works in Ganjám and the Periyár project in Madura continued during the year; the amount expended upon them being Rs. 4.95 and 13.13 lakhs, respectively, which raised the total expenditure up to the end of 1892-93 to 29.69 and 50.81 lakhs, respectively, against sanctioned grants of 43.16 and 56.39 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1,647 was spent on improvements to the Gódávári delta system during the year. On improvements to the Kistna delta 3.06 lakhs were expended during the year, raising the total expenditure to 107.73 lakhs. An allotment of 4 lakhs of rupees was sanctioned in the beginning of the year for the repair of the minor irrigation works. Out of this sum, Rs. 35,958 were placed at the disposal of the Public Works department for expenditure on works to be executed by professional agency, leaving the balance, Rs. 3,64,042, for repairs to be undertaken by the Revenue department. The actual expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 3,78,437, or Rs. 14,395 in excess of the allotment. The expenditure was generally satisfactory in all the districts and it exceeded the allotment by Rs. 29,000 in Madura, Nellore, Anantapur, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam.

Measures of
protection.

Owing to the fact that the future of the College of Agriculture was still uncertain pending decision on Dr. Voelcker's report, the numbers under instruc-

Agricultural
experiments.

tion there continued small. No change was made in the curriculum during the year. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, delivered two courses of lectures on Veterinary Science at the College. The farm attached to the College was worked during the year at a very small cost, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the latter part of the season; the outturns obtained from some crops of paddy grown on the farm were fair, but otherwise the yields from the crops were light. Early in the year, the Government sanctioned a scheme for organising 5 farm-schools, with farms attached, in the mufassal and preparations were made for starting them. The preparations, however, were shortly after brought to a standstill, the Government of India having requested that action might be suspended pending the formulation of conclusions on Dr. Voelcker's report. The Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture made a full and detailed enquiry into the growth of ground-nuts in South Arcot and the adjoining districts, and also visited Coimbatore to collect information regarding the system of grass farming pursued in that district. A full enquiry was made during the year as to the extent to which iron sugar mills have superseded the old wooden mills in different parts of the country. The results of this enquiry may be summed up by saying that except in Ganjām and South Canara the iron mills were making their way throughout the Presidency. The following bulletins, containing general information of an agricultural character, were published during the year:—No. 24—Names of the field crops grown in the Madras Presidency, No. 25—The palmyra palm and its uses, No. 26—Sugar mills, and No. 27—Grass farming in Coimbatore. Some small but successful experiments made on the Kollimalais, in Salem, on the growth of wheat from seed obtained from the Central Provinces. The result of the experiments made on the Nílگیرis and Palnis in 1891 with seed potatoes imported from England was, on the whole, not very satisfactory. Some specimens of palmyra fibre prepared in South Arcot were pronounced to be good material for manufacturing gun-brushes. A large trade in palmyra fibre has recently sprung up upon the coast of Madura and Tinnevely. Various collections of agricultural and manufactured products were made during the year for the Imperial Institute. An analysis of extensive deposits of phosphatic nodules in the Trichinopoly district showed the existence of a quantity of material suitable for manuring tea and coffee plantations, &c. The Director continued to be on the committee of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, the operations of which were continued on the same lines as heretofore. The income of the society amounted to Rs. 10,086, of which Rs. 3,500 were from the Government grant, and Rs. 2,411 from subscriptions. The annual flower show was held in February and was well attended. The exhibits compared favorably both as to number and quality with those at the last preceding show. Various improvements were made in the garden and a large number of plants of economic interest were distributed to planters and others.

Cattle-breeding and veterinary establishments.

Early in the year the appointment of a Superintendent of the newly organized Civil Veterinary department in this Presidency was made; and Veterinary Captain Burke, A.V.D., the officer selected, arrived in the Presidency on 27th April 1892. He was directed to temporarily undertake the work of Veterinary Lecturer in the College of Agriculture, continuing to afford advice to the Board and Government in matters relating to pony-breeding. At the beginning of the year there were 14 stock inspectors, all of whom were employed on famine duty. With the close of relief operations most of them were brought to Madras, and there employed in the Board's office pending the issue of the orders of Government as to the future work to be undertaken by this branch of the department. Pony-breeding operations were confined to the Coimbatore and Salem districts—3 stallions having worked in the former and 3 in the latter district throughout the year, whilst a newly purchased stallion was sent to Salem in January 1893. 2 stallions were sold at the beginning of the year, and another later on, whilst 2 were purchased during the year. One of the latter, however, died soon after arriving in the Presidency. The work done by the stallions was satisfactory in both districts. The results of the coverings effected in 1891-92, reported during the year, were unfavorable.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1892-93.)

The rain registered at the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, amounted to 54·67 inches, or about the average. The winter was an exceptionally mild one and the frosts were far less severe than usual. The Government gardens were maintained in good condition. All the arbors and shelter-houses were repaired, and a new one was erected above the fountain terrace. The shola trees, which were planted six, seven and eight years ago in various parts of the gardens, and particularly in the hollows of the upper part, were beginning to make a show. In the Government House gardens the roses and other creepers on the terraces at the back of Government house had nearly covered the trellis-work and the place looked much less bare than heretofore. The old shola trees in front of the house were, however, getting worse and worse. Stonehouse park and Church Hill park were carefully conserved. The *Cypresses* and *Acacias* planted some years ago on the Crewe and Ottley Hall estates made a good growth, and the latter were sufficiently high to be out of all danger of being injured by frost. Sim's Park at Coonoor was maintained in excellent order during the first ten months of the year, but the heavy rains which fell in February and March did great damage to the roads and paths: the growth of the trees and shrubs during the year was satisfactory, especially in the coppiced shola. The mischief done by the storms of October 1892 in the Barliyar experimental garden was still apparent, but no extra damage has since occurred. The *Durian*, which was so seriously injured, was not only alive, but likely eventually to recover. The mangosteen crop was a fairly good one and the sale of the fruit realized Rs. 95-4-0. A few new palms were planted in the Gúdalur experimental garden; all the old plants did exceedingly well. Gardens.

Considerable additions were made to the herbarium, Rs. 268 were spent on the library. Hooker's *Icones Plantarum*, vol. II, parts 1 and 2, and vol. III, parts 1 and 2, the Kew Bulletin, Watt's Dictionary of Economic Products, and other valuable works were presented to the library. Herbarium.

The revised estimate of receipts was Rs. 4,700. The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 4,736. Seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 579 were issued gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the gardens. The budget estimate and the revised estimate of expenditure were both Rs. 22,800, while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,024 against Rs. 22,646 in the previous year. Financial.

The seed required for the Government gardens was obtained direct by indent on Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Reading. During the past year 50 lbs. of bluegum oil were supplied to the Madras Medical Stores. Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1892-93.)

The rainfall on the estates on the western side of the plateau was considerably below the average, while at Dodabetta, on the eastern side, the amount registered was somewhat above the average. The absence of sunshine and the drought which prevailed on the western side of the plateau rendered the season unfavorable for cinchona cultivation in all the estates except Dodabetta. There was practically no frost and the wind was generally light. The quantity of rain registered during the year at the several estates was as follows:—(a) *Dodabetta*—52·10 inches or 5·77 inches more than in 1891-92; (b) *Nedivattam*—77·12 inches or 16·24 inches less than the average for the last ten years; (c) *Pykara*, (1) *Hooker*—70·81 inches and (2) *Wood*—56·81 inches or 18·57 and 13·47 inches, respectively, below the average for the past ten years. Season and rainfall.

The actual receipts, excluding the cost of 1,410 quinine packets worth Re. 1 each supplied to Collectors for distribution, amounted to Rs. 72,798 as against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 85,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 78,886 or Rs. 4,114 less than the revised estimate. Financial.

(a) *Dodabetta*.—Everything on this estate was in good order. The less thriving trees were cut down. The grub was still most destructive to young plants and the manuring of the pits with quick-lime seemed to have had no beneficial Permanent plantations.

- effect whatever. (b) *Nedivattam*.—Five acres of *succirubras* were coppiced and the renewed and mossed barks only were taken, the natural bark on the upper parts of the trees being too poor to make it worth while harvesting. A fire broke out near the Chinamen's lines, and spread through a shola which was filled with dead *strobi-lanth*, till it reached a grove of *frenelas*, which had been planted on a ridge between two fields of cinchona as a shelter belt. The *frenelas* took fire, but no further damage was done to the estate. The plants put out in the early part of the season suffered severely from the monsoon, but those that survived were growing vigorously.
- Upkeep.** The buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., were, as usual, maintained in good order. The annual repairs to the buildings cost Rs. 1,098.
- Manure.** Very little manure was put down during the year, but large quantities of stable and cattle manure were stored on all the estates for utilization during the next season.
- Nurseries.** The plants in all the nurseries, with the exception of those on the Doda-betta estate, improved greatly. There was practically no demand from planters for seeds and plants.
- Crop.** The quantity of bark harvested during the year was 119,483 lbs. At the close of 1891-92 there remained in stock 416,858 lbs., making a total of 536,341 lbs. Of this, 173,992 lbs. of bark were disposed of, 171,717 lbs. being used in the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge, 1,800 lbs. sold to the Medical Stores, Madras and Bombay, 300 lbs. sold to the Mysore Durbár, and the rest (175 lbs.) supplied to the Imperial Institute.
- Factory.** The work in the factory was, with the exception of a month in the autumn and three weeks in January, carried on continuously during the year. The Carter's disintegrator broke in July and had to be repaired in Bombay. The quantity of sulphate of quinine and febrifuge in stock at the close of the previous year was 2,653 lbs. and 1,355 lbs., respectively. During the year 4,933 and 3,139 lbs. of the two drugs were manufactured at the Nedivattam factory, while 3,204 lbs. of quinine and 2,600 lbs. of febrifuge were supplied to the Medical Stores departments of Madras and Bombay, the Mysore Durbár and private parties. The balance of stock at the close of the year was 4,382 lbs. of quinine and 1,886 lbs. of the febrifuge.
- Miscellaneous.** There was a material increase in the number of indents received from the several Collectors for quinine packets, the number of powders sent out during the year being 170,400 as against 37,000 in the previous year.
- Quinologist's department.** The Government Quinologist continued to perform much analytical work during the year. The cinchona alkaloids manufactured at Nedivattam were regularly tested by him, prior to sale to the Medical Stores and to the public.

FORESTS.

(1ST APRIL 1892 TO 30TH JUNE 1893.)

Administrative changes.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a special forest year extending from 1st July to 30th June has been substituted for the official year hitherto adopted as the period for the submission of the Forest administration report. This article accordingly embodies the transactions of the fifteen months from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893. The principal administrative change during the year was the transfer of the audit of forest accounts from the Examiner of Forest Accounts to the Accountant-General with effect from the 29th March 1893. In order to enforce systematic touring the Board of Revenue prescribed minimum touring periods for both Conservators and District Forest-officers and directed Conservators to make a detailed inspection of each district in their circles at least once in two years. The re-organization of the subordinate staff was under consideration during the year, and the Board's final proposals in respect of the executive and clerical establishments were approved by the Madras Government in November 1892 and May 1893, respectively, and submitted to the Government of India. The Secretary of State's sanction had, however, not been accorded by the close of the forest year.

The following statement shows the areas of reserved forests and reserved lands at the commencement and at the close of the period under report :—

Areas and boundaries.

Class of forests.	Area on 1st April 1892.*	Added (transferred or added from reserved land).	Excluded (deducted by rectification of areas).	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1893.
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests	2,202	1,054	2	+ 1,052	3,254
Reserved lands	2,661	703	1,067	— 364	2,297
Total ...	4,863	1,757	1,069	+ 688	5,551
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	2,430	1,277	...	+ 1,277	3,707
Reserved lands	3,653	178	1,319	— 1,141	2,512
Total ...	6,083	1,455	1,319	+ 136	6,219
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	2,543	110	178	— 68	2,475
Reserved lands	3,090	194	342	— 148	2,942
Total ...	5,633	304	520	— 216	5,417
<i>Total.</i>					
Reserved forests	7,175	2,441	180	+ 2,261	9,436
Reserved lands	9,404	1,075	2,728	— 1,653	7,751
Grand Total ...	16,579	3,516	2,908	+ 608	17,187

The increase in the area of reserved forests is mainly the result of the notification of large areas in Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, North and South Arcot and Salem. The decrease in the Southern Circle is nominal, being due to the rectification of the areas of reserved forests as ascertained by the Survey department. The decrease under reserved lands is due to the transfer of 2,441 square miles to reserved forests, which was partly counterbalanced by the constitution of new areas as reserved lands mainly in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool and Madura. The total area of each district and of the reserved forests and reserved lands therein is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Districts.	Forests under the control of the Forest department.			Percentage of reserves to district area excluding zamindári and whole inám villages.
	Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.	
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	
Ganjám	114	453	567	13·8
Vizagapatam	24	279	303	22 0
Górávari	442	572	1,014	26·5
Kistna	633	222	855	15·7
Anantapur	101	299	400	9·2
Bellary	214	292	506	11 0
Kurnool	1,726	180	1,906	32 1
Total ...	3,254	2,297	5,551	18·8
<i>Central Circle.</i>				
Nellore	341	248	589	14·5
Cuddapah	965	1,102	2,067	27·5
Chingleput	155	57	212	10·0
North Arcot	688	308	996	26·4
South Arcot	385	417	802	16 9
Tanjore	16	8	24	·9
Trichinopoly	190	49	239	8·9
Salem	967	323	1,290	24·2
Total ...	3,707	2,512	6,219	19·0

* The areas exhibited in the last year's statement under 'other forests' have now been omitted under the instructions of Government as not being under the control of the department.

Districts.	Forests under the control of the Forest department.			Percentage of reserves to district area excluding zamindari and whole inam villages.
	Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.	
Southern Circle.				
Madura	sq. mls. 479	sq. mls. 158	sq. mls. 637	19.9
Tinnevely	410	1	411	11.7
Coimbatore	1,063	1,272	2,335	32.5
Nilgiris	233	175	408	42.6
Malabar	190	412	602	10.8
South Canara	100	924	1,024	26.3
Total ...	2,475	2,942	5,417	22.3
Grand Total ...	9,436	7,751	17,187	19.8

Forest settle-
ment.

The following statement shows the progress made in forest settlement :—

Circle.	Area of reserved lands.					Area brought under Chapter II of the Madras Forest Act.				
	On 1st April 1892.	Added during 1892-93 (from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893).	Total.	Excluded during the year (mainly by reason of con- stitution as re- served forests).	Balance at the end of the year.	Area notified under section 4 on the 1st April 1892.	Added during 1892-93 (from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893).	Total.	Notified under section 16 during 1892-93.	Balance notified under section 4, but not settled.
Northern ..	sq. mls. 2,661	sq. mls. 703	sq. mls. 3,364	sq. mls. 1,067	sq. mls. 2,297	sq. mls. 2,583	sq. mls. 573	sq. mls. 3,156	sq. mls. 1,052	sq. mls. 2,104
Central ...	3,653	178	3,831	1,819	2,512	3,110	383	3,493	1,277	2,216
Southern ..	3,090	194	3,284	342	2,942	1,512	182	1,694	{ * — 110 } — 178	1,762
Total ...	9,404	1,075	10,479	2,728	7,751	7,205	1,188	8,343	2,261	6,082

Demarcation.

During the period under report 2,627 miles of preliminary demarcation were completed at an average cost of Rs. 8-6-2 per mile. 2,837 miles of boundary were permanently demarcated, the cost per mile being Rs. 15-13-3. The total amount spent on both kinds of demarcation during the period under report amounted to Rs. 53,794. In addition to this, a large sum was spent on reclearing old lines and replacing boundary marks in several districts.

Surveys and
working
plans.

The Survey of India party worked during the period under report in South Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and North Arcot and succeeded in turning out more work than in any previous year; the areas triangulated and traversed were 3,430 and 139 square miles, respectively, while 788 miles of topographical survey were completed. The cost per mile of topographical survey decreased from Rs. 97 to Rs. 78. The total cost of the survey for the financial year was Rs. 78,477, of which 25 per cent. had to be borne by the Government of India. Minor departmental surveys mainly in connection with the selection and settlement of reserves were carried on in 17 districts, but the general character of the work was poor owing to the inefficiency of the staff. The total cost of departmental survey and mapping, including the expenditure incurred on account of working plans during the period under report, amounted to Rs. 25,117. Little progress was made in the preparation of regular working plans, as the existing inadequate staff was fully occupied with selection and reservation. In most of the districts, however, the necessary statistics and information were being collected. The provisions of existing working plans were carried out except in the Kojjapalle reserve in Anantapur, where the forest was found to bear heavier cuttings of palmyra than had been allowed for, in the casuarina plantations in Nellore and in the blue-gum plantations in the Coonoor range in the Nilgiris, where the full quantity provided in

* This deduction represents the decrease due to the revised estimate of the areas of certain blocks notified in previous years.

the plan was not extracted, as the wood felled in previous years remained unsold, and in the Morur reserve in Salem where no contractors could be got to undertake the fellings. The following working schemes were prepared during the period under report:—(1) a plan for the Narasápur plantation in Gódvári; (2) a preliminary working plan for six babul (*Acacia Arabica*) reserves in the Guntúr range in Kistna; (3) a plan for a portion of the Sandur leased forests (Bellary) drawn up by Mr. Hooper under the special orders of Government; (4) a working scheme for the Annamalai reserved forests in South Arcot.

10,905 forest offences were reported against 8,124 in the twelve months preceding. The increase was noticeable in all the districts, except Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Salem, South Coimbatore and South Malabar. The percentage of cases withdrawn by the department to the total number of cases disposed of showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year (6·7 against 4), while the percentage of cases compounded fell from 46 to 39·2. 21·4 per cent. of the cases dealt with by the magistracy resulted in acquittal against 21 per cent. in the previous year. Forest offences.

The amount expended on fire-protection during the period under report was Rs. 67,020 against Rs. 45,318 in the previous year. By this expenditure it was attempted to protect 5,100 square miles against 4,596½ in the previous year. The average cost per mile thus rose from Rs. 9-13-9 to Rs. 13-2-3, a result due to the fact that the fifteen months under report covered one entire fire-season and part of another; 95 per cent. of the affected area escaped fire against 94 per cent. in 1891-92. The percentage of area burnt to area protected was largest in the Central Circle, where 61 fires occurred against 27 in the previous year. The districts in which forest fires were most numerous and mischievous were Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Fire-protection.

The receipts from grazing for the period under report were Rs. 66,688 against Rs. 53,761 in the previous year. Taking the figures for the twelve months ending March 1893 alone into consideration, the grazing revenue of 1892-93 showed a considerable falling off in the Northern and Southern Circles, while there was an increase in the Central Circle. Grazing fees were levied for the first time in Ganjám. Grazing.

In the Northern Circle reproduction was satisfactory in all the districts except Anantapur. In the Central Circle reproduction from coppice was satisfactory in Bálapalle and in the Aradúr and Satyavedu reserves in Cuddapah and Chingleput, respectively, but proved a failure in the Nellore casuarinas. In North Arcot 3 areas in the Javádis were fenced to encourage sandalwood reproduction. In the Southern Circle, natural reproduction was good under proper protection; but some areas rich in grass and not grazed sufficiently were too liable to fires to improve. Natural reproduction.

The subjoined statement shows the area under plantations, topes and cultural operations together with the cost incurred on their upkeep:— Artificial reproduction.

	Plantations.		Topes.		Other areas.	
	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Cost.
Northern Circle	ACRES. 936	RS. 39,802	ACRES. 3,542	RS. 21,422	ACRES. 459	RS. 7,860
Central do.	13,429	7,00,434	10,316	3,58,925	3,873	} 45,315
Southern do.	6,623	4,81,207	14,534	61,891	2,484	
Total ...	20,988	12,21,443	28,392	4,42,238	* 6,816 mls. 100	71,664

The additions to the area of plantations were mainly in the Madura, Nílگیرis and South Malabar districts. 5 new topes were added to the list—1 in Vizagapatam, 1 in Chingleput and 3 in South Arcot. The districts in which new areas were brought under cultural operations were Ganjám, Nellore and Tinnevely.

* 'Running miles,' the area is not given.

Communi-
cations and
buildings.

The subjoined statement shows the outlay on communications and buildings during the period under report :—

	1891-92.	Fifteen months ending June 1893.
Roads and bridges	Rs. 30,796	Rs. 37,286
Buildings	38,035	59,395
Other works	3,666	3,625

The percentage of the total outlay on roads and buildings during the period under report to the gross revenue was 5.1 against 4.2 in 1891-92. In several districts the expenditure on new roads was stopped pending sanction to a general project of road works. Considerable sums were, however, spent in repairs and improvements to existing roads in several districts, notably in Anantapur, South Arcot, Nilgiris and North Coimbatore. In North Arcot, the working of the tramway showed a loss as compared with transport by carts. Of the two lines in Nellore the one in the casuarina plantations was worked at a profit, while that at Sriharikóta was less successful. In Cuddapah two miles of permanent tramway and several temporary offshoots were laid down in the Bálapalle working circle. The net profit on the line was only .6 per cent. during the eighteen months of its existence. The working of the tramway in South Coimbatore resulted in a loss.

Yield and
working.

The total quantity of timber and other produce cut and removed during the period under report is shown in the subjoined abstract :—

	Timber in cubic feet including sandalwood.	Fuel in cubic feet.	Bamboos (in number).	Minor pro- duce (gross value in rupees).
By Government agency	292,300	2,038,099	34,039	Rs. 48,951
By purchasers (including confis- cations)	2,634,450	10,098,923	20,652,606	7,53,057
Free grants	39,806	1,543	92,748	207
Total	2,966,556	12,138,565	20,779,393	8,02,215
Increase or decrease in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92 ...	— 120,381	— 1,848,608	— 10,371,372	+ 1,61,373
Percentage of increase or decrease over the previous year's total ..	...	...	— 33	+ 25

NOTE.—The value of minor produce given above is that of the quantity disposed of, not that of the quantity collected as the value of the latter is not known.

The removals of timber, fuel and bamboos showed a decrease as compared with those of 1891-92, while the value of minor produce alone increased. The decreases occurred under removals by purchasers. The decrease in timber was mainly due to the closing of a certain reserve against cutting in Gódávári, to the fact that the jungle from which removals were made in former years was nearly exhausted, to smaller revenue from sale of trees on lands assigned for cultivation in Nellore and to want of time to supervise removals on the part of the establishment in Madura. There were also considerable unexplained decreases in Cuddapah and North Malabar. The falling off under firewood was due to want of demand from the Public Works department in Ganjám, to keen competition from private forests in Bellary, and to slack demand in Kurnool. The decrease in the number of bamboos occurred mainly in Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nilgiris. The average yield per square mile of forest area was 879 cubic feet of timber and fuel, 1,209 bamboos and Rs. 47 worth of minor produce, against 954 cubic feet of timber and fuel, 1,742 bamboos and Rs. 36 worth of minor produce, respectively, in the previous year. The sales of produce collected departmentally realized Rs. 4,08,782 against Rs. 3,76,305 in 1891-92, made up as follows: timber (Rs. 1,79,592), fuel

(Rs. 1,35,995), bamboos (Rs. 4,144), sandalwood (Rs. 40,100), minor produce (Rs. 48,951). The cost of collection was Rs. 1,81,979 against Rs. 1,63,699. The revenue from produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 14,89,378 against Rs. 12,48,069 in 1891-92. Confiscations realized Rs. 12,405 against Rs. 13,756. The value of timber removed on free-grants was only Rs. 4,544 against Rs. 10,970 in 1891-92.

The revenue and expenditure in each Circle for the period under report are shown below in comparison with the actuals of the year 1891-92 :—

Financial results.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and works.	Establishment.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Northern Circle	4,54,069	1,39,996	2,26,240	3,66,236	+ 87,833
Central do.	8,63,599	2,91,217	3,04,125	5,95,342	+ 2,68,257
Southern do.	6,48,150	3,96,316	2,81,034	6,77,350	— 29,200
Total ...	19,65,818	8,27,529	8,11,399	16,38,928	+ 3,26,890
Compare 1891-92 ...	16,94,215	6,72,770	5,93,384	12,66,154	+ 4,28,061

The revenue for the first twelve months of the period under report showed a decrease of Rs. 1,17,000, while the expenditure showed an increase of about Rs. 5,000 under 'A. Conservancy and Works' and about Rs. 59,000 under 'B. Establishments.' The decrease in the revenue was chiefly in the Northern and Southern Circles, and was due to the following causes :—(a) Scarcity during the first three months of the year in Kurnool which led to reduced demand for forest produce and the subsequent heavy rains which prevented larger removals; (b) short removals of produce in Gódvári and Kistna; (c) the restriction placed on the cutting of Tangedu (*Cassia auriculata*) in Anantapur; (d) less demand for Sandur hill grass in Bellary; (e) smaller quantities of timber sold departmentally in South Coimbatore and South Malabar; (f) less demand for firewood in Madura; (g) smaller collections of sandalwood in North Coimbatore, and (h) failure of the cardamom crop in South Coimbatore. The increase under 'A. Conservancy and Works' was mainly due to increased expenditure (1) on demarcation, consequent on the larger amount of work done in several districts; (2) on compensation for acquiring some of the Rokkadayam trees in Nellore, and (3) on surveys, owing to a larger staff of surveyors and draftsmen employed to facilitate the work of forest settlement in several districts. The increase under 'B. Establishments' was mainly due to the disbursement of (1) the pay and allowances of the third Conservator for the whole year instead of for a portion only as in the previous year; (2) the arrears of pay to the Controlling staff, which was re-organized in 1892-93, with retrospective effect from October 1891, and (3) the cost of supplying forest guards' uniforms to a larger number than in 1891-92.

Two foresters—1 in Ganjám and the other in Kurnool—were dismissed for falsifying records and 1 forester, suspended for misappropriation of Government money, was undergoing trial at the close of the period under report; the number of guards dismissed, reduced or suspended was much the same as usual. The health of the subordinate establishment was generally bad in all the districts of the Northern Circle except Anantapur; in the Cuddapah, Salem and Trichinopoly districts of the Central Circle; and in the North Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely districts of Southern Circle. 9 wild elephants were captured in the Southern Circle, but 3 subsequently died.

General remarks.

TRADE. (1892-93.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1892-93, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 28 crores and 45 lakhs or $49\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The figures for the last 18 years, including the famine period of 1876-78, are given below :—

Years.				Exports.	Imports.	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	...	...	...	10,66,65,088	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631
1876-77	...	...	...	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877-78	...	...	...	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	...	...	...	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	...	...	...	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	...	...	...	10,70,66,223	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881-82	...	...	...	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	...	...	...	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883-84	...	...	...	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884-85	...	...	...	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885-86	...	...	...	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886-87	...	...	...	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887-88	...	...	...	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888-89	...	...	...	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889-90	...	...	...	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890-91	...	...	...	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539
1891-92	...	...	...	15,30,09,782	12,65,35,999	27,95,45,781
1892-93	...	...	...	16,43,37,726	12,01,55,427	28,44,93,153

Compared with the previous year, the exports show an increase of 1 crore and $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, while the imports show a decline of $63\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The following statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There are increases of $33\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under the first head and of $48\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under the fourth, while there are decreases of $28\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under the second and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under the third, giving a net increase of $49\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs :—

		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports ...	RS. 10,71,43,710	61·31	RS. 10,03,79,761	57·39	RS. 11,12,54,209	57·56
	Imports ..	6,21,93,251		6,00,39,356		5,24,83,961	
	Total ...	16,93,36,961	...	16,04,19,117	...	16,37,38,170	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Exports ...	2,70,86,071	23·58	2,74,39,069	25·48	2,58,84,457	24·03
	Imports ...	3,80,43,941		4,37,96,986		4,24,75,104	
	Total ...	6,51,30,012	...	7,12,36,055	...	6,83,59,561	...
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Exports ...	31,80,554	1·50	37,09,006	1·78	34,74,716	1·63
	Imports ...	9,79,563		12,82,056		11,68,969	
	Total ...	41,60,122	...	49,91,062	...	46,43,685	...
Total ...	Exports ...	13,74,10,335	86·39	13,15,27,836	84·65	14,06,13,382	83·22
	Imports ..	10,12,16,760		10,51,18,398		9,61,28,034	
Total, External trade ...		23,86,27,095	...	23,66,46,234	...	23,67,41,416	...
Interportal trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency.	Exports ...	1,90,85,969	13·61	2,14,81,946	15·35	2,37,24,344	16·78
	Imports ...	1,84,95,475		2,14,17,601		2,40,27,393	
	Total ...	3,75,81,444	...	4,28,99,547	...	4,77,51,737	...
Grand Total ...	Exports ...	15,64,96,304	...	15,30,09,782	...	16,43,37,726	...
	Imports ...	11,97,12,235		12,65,35,999		12,01,55,427	
Total ...		27,62,08,539	100	27,95,45,781	100	28,44,93,153	100

The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years :—

Countries.	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Exports.										
United Kingdom ...	Rs. 5,81,28,422	56.30	Rs. 6,47,51,127	56.23	Rs. 5,51,42,596	51.47	Rs. 4,70,80,274	46.90	Rs. 4,98,74,667	44.83
France ...	1,34,38,338	13.00	1,53,45,701	13.33	1,55,02,344	14.47	1,55,91,648	15.53	1,52,58,438	13.71
Ceylon ...	1,06,97,927	10.36	1,22,64,498	10.65	1,16,16,089	10.84	1,13,43,981	11.30	1,31,64,361	11.83
United States ...	35,84,658	3.47	40,35,146	3.50	51,81,382	4.83	59,39,548	5.92	80,07,140	7.20
Straits Settlements.	36,32,444	3.52	31,26,437	2.72	29,84,675	2.78	34,63,612	3.45	34,75,883	3.12
China ...	3,99,240	.39	3,77,252	.76	18,33,400	1.71	14,30,100	1.43	31,51,437	2.83
Belgium ...	16,31,015	1.53	17,84,314	1.55	18,97,147	1.77	14,33,678	1.43	27,98,964	2.52
Germany ...	3,21,750	.31	6,07,718	.53	7,73,812	.72	23,40,223	2.33	26,69,681	2.40
Egypt ...	38,91,553	3.77	39,13,293	3.40	42,84,136	4.00	32,91,378	3.28	26,37,596	2.37
Japan ...	1,57,784	...	1,89,220	...	39,050	...	53,605	...	22,98,986	9.07
Austria ...	20,30,551	1.97	18,89,710	1.64	16,88,143	1.58	27,01,189	2.69	22,06,701	1.98
Italy ...	22,07,244	2.14	19,57,263	1.70	18,73,378	1.75	14,99,507	1.49	21,02,991	1.89
Turkey in Asia ...	7,82,120	...	8,08,357	...	11,56,732	...	10,33,435	...	8,77,497	.79
Russia in Europe ...	2,92,618	...	9,91,956	...	2,41,717	...	4,66,894	...	7,34,057	.66
Spain ...	6,96,294	.67	12,43,943	1.08	13,86,408	1.29	10,48,085	1.05	6,18,951	.56
Russia in Asia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	13,65,388	...	13,63,418	...	15,42,701	...	16,22,604	...	13,76,809	1.24
Total ...	10,32,57,346	100	11,51,49,353	100	10,71,43,710	100	10,03,79,761	100	11,12,54,209	100
Imports.										
United Kingdom ...	Rs. 4,88,05,195	84.20	Rs. 5,23,04,796	84.82	Rs. 5,16,91,521	83.11	Rs. 4,89,10,097	81.46	Rs. 4,11,60,795	78.43
Ceylon ...	32,55,556	5.62	30,73,766	4.98	34,15,958	5.49	32,45,154	5.40	30,35,879	5.79
Straits Settlements.	19,03,557	3.28	18,04,170	2.93	19,35,154	3.11	21,30,898	3.55	18,61,542	3.55
France ...	13,81,230	2.38	15,23,600	2.47	15,02,530	2.42	15,92,414	2.65	15,72,688	2.99
Russia in Asia ...	5,30,618	.91	6,86,840	1.12	12,93,704	2.08	14,84,772	2.47	10,12,023	1.93
Germany ...	1,77,815	.31	1,42,501	.23	5,56,748	.89	7,63,080	1.27	6,21,174	1.18
Belgium ...	2,17,175	.38	3,24,180	.53	4,00,779	.64	5,11,590	.85	15,86,760	3.02
United States ...	7,01,070	1.21	6,16,259	1.00	3,39,472	.55	2,38,062	.40	2,22,551	.42
Italy ...	1,88,824	.33	1,10,686	.18	1,41,368	.23	2,02,698	.34	98,400	.19
Austria ...	1,25,826	.22	2,03,456	.33	1,78,722	.29	1,95,227	.33	2,22,436	.42
China ...	19,833	.03	13,927	.02	16,674	.03	17,508	.03	36,601	.07
Spain ...	309	...	2,220	...	6,375	.01	9,620	.02	5,985	.02
Russia in Europe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	6,303	...	44,962	...	76,595	...	20,648	...	24,385	.04
Turkey in Asia ...	55,907	...	92,651	...	70,467	...	1,41,253	...	1,99,582	.88
Egypt ...	118	...	29	...	370	...	204	...	...	...
Other countries ...	5,91,185	...	7,19,130	...	5,66,814	...	5,76,131	...	8,23,160	1.57
Total ...	5,79,60,571	100	6,16,63,173	100	6,21,93,251	100	6,00,39,356	100	5,24,33,961	100

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were hides and skins 164½ lakhs, coffee 96 lakhs, indigo 66½ lakhs, raw cotton 48½ lakhs, sugar 38½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 14 lakhs, tea 10½ lakhs, Peruvian bark and spices each 8½ lakhs, oils 4¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 4½ lakhs, myrabolams 4 lakhs, and seeds 3½ lakhs, amounting to 471½ lakhs out of the total exports of 498¾ lakhs to that country. Compared with 1891-92, there were increases of 55 lakhs under indigo, 7½ lakhs under hides and skins, 5 lakhs under spices, 1¾ lakhs apiece under coffee and tea, and 1½ lakhs under sugar. These were partly counterbalanced by the decreases of 30½ lakhs under raw cotton, 5¾ lakhs under oils, 4 lakhs under myrabolams, 3¾ lakhs under cotton piece-goods, 2½ lakhs under seeds, 1¾ lakhs under coir, yarn and rope, and 1¼ lakhs under Peruvian bark. The principal exports to France were coffee 69½ lakhs, seeds 47¾ lakhs, spices 13¼ lakhs, raw cotton 7½ lakhs, indigo 6¾ lakhs, timber and wood 2¼ lakhs, amounting to 147 lakhs out of a total of 152½ lakhs. There were decreases of 7 lakhs under seeds and 6 lakhs under raw cotton, which were partly counterbalanced by the increases of 6¼ lakhs under indigo, and 5 lakhs under coffee. The exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy 56½ lakhs (of which rice alone contributed 48 lakhs), cotton piece-goods 21 lakhs, animals (living) 8 lakhs, salted fish 7¼ lakhs, oil-cake and spices each 4¾ lakhs, sugar 3½ lakhs, seeds 2 lakhs, raw cotton 1¾ lakhs, and timber and wood 1½ lakhs to Ceylon; hides and skins 58¾ lakhs, oils 8½ lakhs, indigo 7¼ lakhs, and coir, yarn and rope 2½ lakhs to the United State; cotton piece-goods 16¾ lakhs, hides and skins 6¼ lakhs, animals (living) 2 lakhs,

tobacco $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and seeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to the Straits Settlements; cotton twist and yarn 26 lakhs, piece-goods $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to China; raw cotton 12 lakhs, hides and skins $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Belgium; coffee 8 lakhs, raw cotton 7 lakhs, 'coir, yarn and rope' and cocoanut kernel each $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, oils $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and spices, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Germany; indigo $22\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and sugar 3 lakhs to Egypt; raw cotton $21\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Japan; coffee $16\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, indigo 3 lakhs, and raw cotton $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Austria; raw cotton $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and seeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Italy; indigo $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and coffee $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Turkey in Asia; raw cotton 5 lakhs, and seeds $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Russia in Europe; raw cotton 6 lakhs to Spain. The exports to the remaining foreign countries were $13\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 1·2 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods $152\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $78\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, metals 29 lakhs, machinery $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, railway materials $18\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 13 lakhs, coal and coke 11 lakhs, paper and pasteboard including stationery $10\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, provisions 8 lakhs, spirits $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, ale, beer and porter $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, arms and ammunition $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, wool manufactures 4 lakhs, and wines and liqueurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, making up in all $377\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the total imports from that country being $411\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Compared with 1891-92, there were decreases of 29 lakhs under cotton (twist and yarn), $25\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under cotton piece-goods, 15 lakhs under railway materials, $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under metals, 5 lakhs under machinery, and 1 lakh under arms and ammunition. These were counterbalanced to some extent by the increases of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under coal and coke, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under ale, beer and porter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs apiece under 'spirits' and 'paper and pasteboard including stationery,' and 1 lakh under hardware and cutlery. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, timber and wood $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, gunny bags $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, apparel and spirits each 1 lakh from Ceylon; camphor $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, areca-nuts 4 lakhs, metals $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and cotton piece-goods 2 lakhs from the Straits Settlements; metals $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from Belgium; apparel 13 lakhs from France; kerosine oil 10 lakhs from Batoum; matches $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from Germany; kerosine oil 2 lakhs from the United States.

Coasting
trade.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other British Provinces and Indian ports, not British, for the past five years:—

Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
					Value.	Percentage.
<i>Exports.</i>						
	RS. -	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	1,35,17,393	1,35,15,975	1,35,98,858	1,89,93,749	1,31,55,663	44·81
Bengal	78,05,280	56,22,761	77,96,898	71,52,122	52,10,466	17·75
Burma	63,95,240	54,26,298	54,02,826	58,95,946	71,73,268	24·43
Travancore	8,19,089	11,60,628	7,45,248	12,90,269	13,07,250	4·66
Kattywar	7,42,465	6,53,189	8,45,699	7,27,894	7,90,411	2·69
Goa	8,58,732	6,14,637	4,95,810	6,77,065	6,32,467	2·15
Scinde	2,37,006	2,90,458	2,87,489	3,97,292	3,45,060	1·18
Cutch	3,85,233	3,57,892	4,96,344	3,82,751	3,70,808	1·26
Other Indian ports	7,24,397	10,17,909	5,97,453	6,31,027	3,13,780	1·07
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade	3,14,84,835	2,86,59,147	3,02,66,625	3,11,48,075	2,93,59,173	100
<i>Imports.</i>						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	1,43,87,610	1,74,25,644	1,88,56,214	1,97,72,872	2,26,85,853	51·98
Bengal	1,12,50,806	1,05,93,609	1,48,52,573	1,80,19,407	1,34,18,433	30·75
Burma	19,54,886	25,87,163	41,10,133	56,45,448	61,37,554	14·06
Scinde	13,257	98,280	2,25,021	3,59,259	2,33,264	·53
Goa	63,286	1,74,922	4,12,120	3,34,593	2,55,352	·58
Kattywar	10,798	46,286	98,732	2,86,100	1,28,674	·29
Travancore	4,09,714	3,46,151	1,81,117	2,81,617	3,87,724	·89
Cutch	10	1,190	25,554	8,905	7,001	·02
Other Indian ports	2,69,220	2,82,507	2,62,045	3,70,841	3,90,218	·90
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade	2,33,59,587	3,15,54,752	3,90,23,509	4,50,79,042	4,36,44,073	100

The chief articles of exports were cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts $34\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, spices $19\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, oils 15 lakhs, cotton (raw) $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, coffee and 'coir, yarn and rope' each $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, 'dyeing and colouring materials' and 'timber and wood' each $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, sugar $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and horns $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Bombay; tobacco $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs,

seeds 11 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 7 lakhs, oils $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, ghee and silk piece-goods each $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and sugar 5 lakhs to Burma; turmeric $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, seeds 7 lakhs, oils 5 lakhs, hides and skins $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, sugar 4 lakhs, tobacco $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 3 lakhs to Bengal; oils 5 lakhs, and coir, yarn and rope $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Travancore; spices $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, timber and wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 1 lakh to Kattywar; rice $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Goa; timber and wood $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Sind; timber and wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Cutch. The chief articles of import were salt $38\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton piece-goods $36\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $28\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, grain and pulse $36\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, metals $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, kerosine oil $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, hardware and cutlery $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from Bombay; grain and pulse $59\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, silk (raw) 12 lakhs, gunny bags 10 lakhs, cotton piece-goods $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, hides and skins $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, apparel $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and metals 4 lakhs from Bengal; grain and pulse 41 lakhs, timber and wood $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and railway materials $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from Burma; sugar $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from Travancore; cotton piece-goods 2 lakhs from Goa; grain and pulse $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from Sind.

External Trade—Exports.

The following statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year :—

Articles.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		RS.		RS.		
1. Hides and skins Cwts.	253,141	2,28,64,643	267,400	2,47,27,809	17·55	17·77
2. Coffee "	306,271	1,96,67,499	296,015	2,06,61,285	15·09	14·84
3. Cotton, raw "	636,863	1,61,96,974	553,200	1,39,54,178	12·43	10·02
4. Indigo "	19,877	44,86,711	47,393	1,15,14,383	3·44	8·27
5. Seeds "	1,813,512	99,60,565	1,224,352	78,36,960	7·64	5·63
6. Grain and pulse { Rice "	1,243,757	54,64,807	1,153,162	58,70,439	5·18	5·14
{ Paddy "	319,607	7,05,866	374,897	10,19,903		
{ Other grains and pulse "	176,083	5,82,919	61,460	2,61,411		
7. Sugar "	1,093,958	60,98,614	948,299	62,17,248	4·68	4·47
8. Spices lbs.	31,758,026	49,73,509	34,531,666	59,74,686	3·82	4·29
9. Cotton piece-goods ... { Yds. 17,226,186 } 54,49,960 { 18,864,190 } 58,72,807	No. 1,801,303				4·18	3·86
10. Oils Gals.	5,704,890	60,78,939	4,487,596	52,43,292	4·66	3·77
11. Coir, yarn and rope ... Cwts.	464,114	34,57,529	501,049	39,14,241	2·65	2·81
12. Cotton twist and yarn ... lbs.	4,661,663	18,20,315	8,237,186	29,90,054	1·40	2·15
13. Tobacco "	8,400,120	18,55,107	10,665,389	25,85,884	1·42	1·86
14. Cocoanut kernel Cwt.	285,361	27,40,602	245,185	24,47,253	3·99	3·19
15. Cocoanuts No.	97,647,926	24,55,371	77,929,450	19,97,030	1·40	1·37
16. Timber and wood Val.	...	18,17,704	...	19,06,201	·70	·85
17. Tea lbs.	1,058,349	9,16,207	1,581,834	11,84,119	9·77	9·71
All other articles Val.	...	1,27,28,549	...	1,35,13,968		
Total, merchandise ... ..	..	13,03,22,390	..	13,91,92,651	100	100
Re-exports ... ..	..	12,05,446	..	14,20,731	...	...
Total ... ..	..	13,15,27,836	..	14,06,13,382	...	...

Compared with 1891-92, the trade in the past official year showed an increase in both quantity and value under (1) hides and skins, (2) indigo, (3) spices, (4) coir, yarn and rope, (5) cotton twist and yarn, (6) tobacco, and (7) tea; a decrease in both under (1) raw cotton, (2) seeds, (3) oils, (4) cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts; an increase in quantity and a decrease in value under cotton piece-goods; a decrease in quantity and an increase in value under (1) coffee, (2) grain and pulse, and (3) sugar; and an increase in value only under timber and wood.

The trade in hides and skins was the largest on record; it showed an increase of 5·64 per cent. in quantity and 8·14 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 71·34 per cent., the United States 17·64 per cent., Bengal 4·67 per cent., the Straits Settlements 2·14 per cent., and other countries 4·21 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 94·21 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Hides and skins.

Coffee.

The trade in coffee during the past year showed a decrease of 3·35 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 5·05 per cent. in value and the value was the largest on record. Of the total quantity, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 44·83 per cent., to France 35·01 per cent., to Austria 7·22 per cent., to Bombay 4·62 per cent., and to the remaining countries 8·32 per cent. The chief ports which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Madras, Calicut and from Beypore.

Cotton, raw.

The exports of raw cotton show a decrease of 13·14 per cent. in quantity and 13·85 per cent. in value owing to short cultivation and poor outturn. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 34·9 per cent., Japan 14·67 per cent., Italy 11·09 per cent., Belgium 8·93 per cent., Bombay 6·36 per cent., France 6·27 per cent., Germany 5·63 per cent., Spain 4·28 per cent., Russia in Europe 3·37 per cent. and other countries 4·5 per cent. The principal ports which exported cotton were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Indigo.

Indigo rose from the 11th to the 4th place in the list of exports in the past year, showing an increase of 138·44 per cent. in quantity and 156·63 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 59·62 per cent., Egypt 19·83 per cent., the United States 5·27 per cent., France 4·88 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 3·26 per cent., Austria 2·35 per cent., and other countries 4·79 per cent.

Seeds.

Owing to the unfavorable season, the trade in seeds which declined largely in 1891-92 showed a further decrease of 32·48 per cent. in quantity and 21·32 per cent. in value. The principal kinds exported were gingelly, ground-nut, castor and coriander. Gingelly seeds were exported chiefly from Cocanada and Bimlipatam; ground-nut from Cuddalore and Madras; and castor seeds from Cocanada.

Rice and paddy.

The exports of rice and paddy showed a decrease of 2·25 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 11·66 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, 82·54 per cent. went to Ceylon, 7·13 per cent. to Goa, 2·99 per cent. to Travancore, and 7·29 per cent. to other places.

Other grains.

The principal 'other grains' were gram and pulse which amounted to 93·39 per cent. of the total quantity. The trade was carried on chiefly with Ceylon, Pondicherry, Mauritius and Réunion.

Sugar.

The trade in sugar showed a decrease of 13·31 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 1·94 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, 73·6 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom. The value of the exports of refined sugar amounted to 15½ lakhs, and of the unrefined article to nearly 47 lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Burma, Bengal, Ceylon, Bombay and the latter by the United Kingdom, Egypt and Bombay. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cocanada, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore.

Spices.

The exports of spices which showed an increase of 8·73 per cent. in quantity and 20·13 per cent. in value were distributed as shown below :—

Countries or provinces.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	7,37,086	3,02,929	2,54,434	4,31,562	2,55,459	7,786	19,89,256	33·13
France	13,23,332	...	...	...	1,792	...	13,25,124	22·18
United Kingdom ...	39,849	7,79,753	2,104	...	34,541	4,891	8,61,138	14·42
Ceylon	13,867	983	4,57,597	981	...	250	4,73,678	7·93
Kattywar	3,171	5,196	1,200	3,13,631	723	...	3,23,921	5·42
Bengal	2,05,508	...	10,075	...	63,153	...	2,78,736	4·67
Other places	3,33,909	1,62,607	83,071	59,824	32,874	548	7,22,333	12·25
Total ... { 1892-93 ...	27,06,722	12,51,468	8,08,481	8,05,998	3,88,542	13,475	59,74,686	} 100
{ 1891-92 ...	23,61,667	5,53,600	7,62,722	7,90,483	4,80,216	19,821	49,73,509	

Cotton piece-goods.

Of the total value of 39½ lakhs of colored cloth exported, 18½ lakhs were sent to Ceylon, 15½ lakhs to the Straits Settlements, and 2½ lakhs to Burma. Out of 9½ lakhs' worth of grey goods, 3½ lakhs' worth was exported to China, 2 lakhs' worth to Bengal, and 1½ lakhs' worth to Burma. Handkerchiefs were chiefly exported to the United Kingdom.

The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. The exports of the former declined by 378,235 gallons in quantity and by 2 lakhs in value. 357,802 gallons of castor oil, valued at Rs. 3,46,099, were exported against 1,206,620 gallons worth Rs. 10,75,351 in 1891-92. The decrease appears to be due partly to the substitution of kerosine for castor oil for lighting, partly to the export by rail and partly to the unfavorable season. The exports of 'oils, essential,' amounted to 12,004 gallons of the value of Rs. 4,03,926, of which over 2½ lakhs' worth, consisting chiefly of sandalwood oil, was exported to Bombay from Mangalore and other ports in the South Canara district. The value of the exports of the other oils was Rs. 96,272.

The exports of coir, yarn and rope showed an increase of nearly 4½ lakhs.

The trade in cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 14½ lakhs in the exports to China and a decrease of 3½ lakhs in those to Bengal. Out of the total quantity, 88·19 per cent. went to China, 4·52 per cent. to Burma, and 2·55 per cent. to Japan.

The exports of tobacco show an increase of 7¼ lakhs over those of the previous year, and the increase occurred chiefly in the exports to Burma. The several kinds exported were unmanufactured tobacco 9,740,770 lbs., cigars 895,425 lbs. and other sorts 29,194 lbs. Burma took over 16 lakhs' worth of the tobacco leaf, and Bengal over 2½ lakhs' worth of cigars. The Straits Settlements took chiefly the leaf, and the United Kingdom cigars.

The exports of cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel amounted to nearly 44½ lakhs against 52 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease is due to Bombay having taken a smaller quantity.

The several kinds of exports under this head are shown below :—

—								1891-92.	1892-93.
								RS.	RS.
Teak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,015	2,64,154
Other timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,28,952	6,25,442
Sandalwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,73,060	8,16,097
Other kinds of wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,571	47,320
Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,106	1,53,188
Total								18,17,704	19,06,201

Teak was exported chiefly to Bombay, Kattywar, Cutch and Asiatic Turkey; other timber to Sind, Bombay, Kattywar and Cutch, and sandalwood to Bombay and France.

The trade in tea continued to increase enormously, advancing from 1,058,349 lbs. to 1,581,834 lbs. Of the total quantity, 85·89 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom.

The trade in the more important of the other articles as compared with 1891-92 is shown below :—

—								1891-92.	1892-93.
								LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Animals, living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	10
Drugs—									
Peruvian bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½	8½
Other drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	8
Horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5½
Myrabolams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	4½
Oil-cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8½
Provisions—									
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	7
Salted fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7½
Other provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	11½
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	14

7½ lakhs' worth of animals were exported to Ceylon and nearly 2 lakhs' worth to the Straits Settlements. Nearly the whole of the Peruvian bark and 4 lakhs'

worth of myrabolams were sent to the United Kingdom. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs' worth of oil-cake was exported to Ceylon, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs' worth to the United Kingdom. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs' worth of ghee was shipped to Burma, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs' worth of salted fish to Ceylon. $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs' worth of turmeric was exported to Bengal, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs' worth to Bombay.

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the external imports from 1876-77 is given below :—

Years.					Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	...	...	...	...	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,404
1877-78	...	...	...	...	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878-79	...	...	...	...	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879-80	...	...	...	...	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880-81	...	...	...	...	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881-82	...	...	...	...	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882-83	...	...	...	...	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883-84	...	...	...	...	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884-85	...	...	...	...	6,04,59,882	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885-86	...	...	...	...	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886-87	...	...	...	...	6,56,58,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326
1887-88	...	...	...	...	6,55,22,096	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888-89	...	...	...	...	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889-90	...	...	...	...	7,40,69,684	1,91,43,241	9,32,17,925
1890-91	...	...	...	...	7,44,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760
1891-92	...	...	...	...	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398
1892-93	...	...	...	...	6,60,77,598	3,00,50,436	9,61,28,034

In the past year there was a decrease of 58 lakhs under foreign produce and of $31\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Indian produce, resulting in a total decrease of $89\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 42·81 per cent., Bombay 23·60 per cent., Bengal 13·96 per cent., Burma 6·39 per cent., Ceylon 3·16 per cent. and the Straits Settlements 1·94 per cent., leaving 8·14 per cent. for other countries. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1892-93 as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Articles.		1891-92.		1892-93.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		MDS.	RS.	MDS.	RS.		
Cotton piece-goods	... { Yds.	143,345,285	2,20,58,451	129,964,466	2,02,10,839	21·02	21·02
	... { No.	783,842		1,227,868			
Do. twist and yarn	... lbs.	23,343,982	1,45,83,161	19,538,142	1,15,07,950	13·87	11·97
Grain and pulse	... Gwts.	4,500,519	1,59,46,058	4,055,704	1,41,72,151	15·17	14·74
Metals	...	615,752	62,34,500	650,479	65,55,589	5·93	6·82
Apparel	...	...	27,26,090	...	29,76,220	2·59	3·10
Liquors	...	...	19,39,016	864,677	21,92,500	1·85	2·28
Railway materials	... Gals.	703,454	39,49,485	...	21,41,908	3·76	2·23
Timber and wood	... Val.	...	23,61,792	...	18,20,201	2·25	1·89
Other articles	...	...	3,52,79,845	...	3,45,50,676	33·56	35·95
Total	...	...	10,51,18,398	...	9,61,28,034	100	100

Of the total imports, 32·99 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, and 14·74 per cent. of grain and pulse.

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in the past year shows a decline of $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom. Owing to high rates of exchange the imports from United Kingdom fell in 1891-92 by 7 lakhs and in the year under report there was a further fall of 25 lakhs, which was partly counterbalanced by an increased importation of $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs' worth of piece-goods from British Indian Ports. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods :—

			Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				RS.		RS.		RS.
Grey ...	...	{ 1891-92 .. Yds.	82,556,664	1,15,14,682	1,384,059	2,15,888	83,940,723	1,17,30,570
		{ 1892-93 .. "	81,146,631	1,12,82,364	1,088,587	1,76,828	82,235,218	1,14,59,192
White	..	{ 1891-92 .. "	21,293,991	42,69,610	59,027	9,943	24,353,018	42,79,553
		{ 1892-93 ... "	22,492,270	40,11,529	15,215	2,649	22,507,485	40,14,178
Colored	...	{ 1891-92 .. "	34,017,693	56,54,346	978,556	2,88,116	34,996,249	59,42,462
		{ 1892-93 ... "	24,304,197	42,70,081	846,701	2,64,672	25,150,898	45,34,753
Other sorts	...	{ 1891-92 ... "	31,769	0,298	23,526	5,273	55,295	11,571
		{ 1892-93 .. "	49,324	10,780	21,541	6,610	70,865	17,390
Handkerchiefs	...	{ 1891-92 .. No.	780,860	1,33,321	2,982	974	783,842	1,34,295
		{ 1892-93 ... "	1,213,088	1,81,202	14,780	4,124	1,227,868	1,85,326
Total ...			140,900,117	2,15,78,257	2,445,168	5,20,194	143,345,285	2,20,98,451
			780,860		2,982		783,842	
			127,992,422	1,97,55,956	1,972,044	4,54,888	129,964,466	2,02,10,839
			1,213,088		14,780		1,227,868	

There was a decrease of 14 lakhs under colored goods, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs apiece under grey and white goods, while there was an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh under handkerchiefs. Of the Indian goods, amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs' worth, chiefly grey goods were imported from Bombay, and 2 lakhs' worth, chiefly colored goods, from Goa.

The trade under cotton twist and yarn showed a decline of $30\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. This is due in a great measure to local manufactures being able to compete more favorably with the foreign article. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 55·31 per cent. in quantity and 68·27 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 91 lakhs, and of the Indian articles to 24 lakhs.

Cotton twist and yarn.

Compared with 1891-92, the imports of grain and pulse showed a decrease of 444,815 cwt. in quantity and $17\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value, due to very large importation of rice in 1891-92, but exceeded the average imports of the last seven years by 1,242,231 cwt. in quantity and 49 lakhs in value. The decrease of $52\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under rice was partly counterbalanced by increases of $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under paddy and 17 lakhs under other grains. Of the total value of grain and pulse, 41·99 per cent. belonged to Bengal, 28·96 per cent. to Burma, 25·89 per cent. to Bombay and 3·16 to other places.

Grain and pulse.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years :—

Metals.

			1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Brass ...	...	{ Cwts.	5,566	11,813	10,507	9,023	10,448
		{ Rs.	1,84,934	4,55,277	4,14,332	3,55,701	4,29,486
Copper	...	{ Cwts.	19,341	58,683	59,542	52,641	49,599
		{ Rs.	10,79,284	24,03,099	24,49,420	21,73,149	21,07,426
Iron ...	...	{ Cwts.	520,122	387,796	517,803	504,417	543,150
		{ Rs.	27,39,948	21,32,232	29,47,000	27,90,926	31,03,294
Other metals	...	{ Cwts.	43,791	41,318	50,791	49,671	47,282
		{ Rs.	7,15,999	7,92,597	9,99,441	9,14,724	9,15,383
Total ...			588,820	499,610	638,643	615,752	650,479
			47,20,165	57,83,205	68,10,193	62,34,500	65,55,589

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 44·37 per cent. in value, Bombay 25·54 per cent., Belgium 17·42 per cent., Bengal 6·14 per cent., the Straits Settlements 3·51 per cent., and other countries 3·02 per cent. Compared with 1891-92, the supply from the United Kingdom declined by $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while Belgium supplied 9 lakhs more than in 1891-92.

The imports of apparel exceeded those of the previous year by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, chiefly owing to increased imports from Bengal. Of the total imports, France supplied 43·89 per cent., the United Kingdom 28·40 per cent., Bengal 14·72 per cent. and Bombay 4·76 per cent.

Apparel.

The following statement shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquors during the past five years :—

Liquors.

Articles.		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Spirits	{ Gals.	222,929	218,037	211,853	194,136	193,611
	{ Rs.	9,84,155	9,58,215	9,48,860	9,21,679	10,14,160
Wines and liqueurs	{ Gals.	61,922	62,629	66,913	56,410	57,234
	{ Rs.	4,33,685	4,36,419	4,68,635	4,30,365	4,23,290
Ale, beer and porter	{ Gals.	450,042	538,767	554,176	452,512	613,594
	{ Rs.	5,79,521	7,41,461	6,84,824	5,85,224	7,53,718
Other sorts	{ Gals.	649	1,002	486	396	238
	{ Rs.	2,973	4,356	1,857	1,748	1,332
Total ..	{ Gals.	735,542	820,435	833,428	703,454	864,677
	{ Rs.	20,00,334	21,40,451	21,04,176	19,39,016	21,92,500

The imports of the several kinds of spirits are compared below with those of 1891-92:—

Spirits.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Brandy	35,952	2,69,650	38,781	3,00,767
Rum	675	3,377	1,332	7,514
Gin	8,138	34,187	13,577	56,169
Whisky	45,588	3,35,189	50,225	73,579
Other sorts	98,719	2,31,630	83,231	18,898
Total ...	194,136	9,21,679	193,611	10,14,160

The imports declined by 525 gallons in quantity while the value advanced by Rs. 92,481, owing to the high rate of exchange which prevailed last year and to the smaller imports of Colombo arrack which was in some measure replaced by more valuable spirits from the United Kingdom. Of the total quantity of spirits 66·12 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 10·02 from Ceylon (chiefly Colombo arrack) and 6·21 from France. Of the total quantity of wines and liqueurs 66·67 per cent. was supplied by the United Kingdom and 15·98 per cent. by France. 92·65 per cent. of the imports of ale, beer and porter were supplied by the United Kingdom and 5·73 per cent. by Germany.

Railway
materials.

The imports of railway materials in 1891-92 showed a decrease of 18½ lakhs from those of the previous year, and in the year under report there was a further fall of 18 lakhs, due to a cessation in the extension of existing railway lines. Of the total the United Kingdom contributed 85·67 per cent. and Burma 12·55 per cent.

Timber and
wood.

The imports of the several sub-heads of timber and wood are given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	15,09,109	12,89,753
Other timber	1,44,853	92,637
Sandalwood	23,772	47,412
Firewood	21,622	23,990
Other kinds	42,416	58,165
Manufactures	6,20,020	3,08,244
Total ...	23,61,792	18,20,201

The decline of 5½ lakhs was due to the dull state of the market owing partly to its being overstocked by speculators in the previous year. Of the total imports, Burma supplied 73·00 per cent., Bombay 11·62 per cent, and Ceylon 10·25 per cent.

* Under 'coasting trade' particulars for gin and whisky are not separately recorded in the trade returns.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below :—

Other
articles.

Articles.	Value.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	3½	3½
Coal, coke and patent fuel	13½	17½
Corals	3	1½
Drugs and medicines	11½	11½
Gunny bags	15	14
Hardware and cutlery	19	20
Horses	2½	3½
Matches	6	5½
Machinery and mill-work	29½	25
Oils { Kerosine	22½	20½
{ Other oils	4	3½
Provisions	17	18½
Salt	42½	39
Seeds	6	7
Silk, raw	14½	12
Spices, areca-nuts	20½	17½
Other spices	3	4½
Stationery, including paper and pasteboard	14	16½
Sugar	5	7
Woollen manufactures	7	8

Private Treasure.

The imports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement :—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878-79.	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	— 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80.	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	— 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81.	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	— 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,86,761	15,94,855
1881-82.	24,04,935	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	— 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83.	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,86,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84.	25,73,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85.	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	— 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86.	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87.	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88.	12,98,936	10,78,324	2,20,632	11,28,861	12,83,251	— 1,53,390	24,27,847	28,60,575	67,272
1888-89.	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889-90.	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890-91.	25,92,531	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	13,71,043	17,72,068
1891-92.	14,89,505	1,41,248	13,48,257	15,86,578	13,43,461	2,43,117	30,76,083	14,84,709	15,91,374
1892-93.	2,73,893	13,150	2,60,743	17,30,707	19,42,272	— 2,11,565	20,04,600	19,55,422	49,178

Government Stores,

The imports and exports of stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 72,78,318 and Rs. 8,14,634, respectively, against Rs. 64,31,720 and Rs. 12,03,771 in 1891-92. Of the total imports, 57½ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 9½ lakhs from Bengal and 4½ lakhs from Burma. Of the total exports, 7 lakhs went to Burma,

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 4,23,868, of which 3½ lakhs went to Bombay, and the imports of silver were Rs. 1,50,000, the whole of which was received from Calcutta,

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	4,98,95,187	4,69,73,531	9,68,68,718	34·69	44·50	38·85
Austria	22,06,701	2,22,436	24,29,137	1·53	·21	·97
Belgium	27,98,964	15,86,760	43,85,724	1·95	1·50	1·76
France	1,52,58,438	15,72,688	1,68,31,126	10·61	1·49	6·75
Germany	26,69,681	6,21,174	32,90,855	1·86	·59	1·32
Italy	21,02,991	98,400	22,01,391	1·46	·09	·88
Russia in Europe	7,34,057	...	7,34,057	·51	...	·29
Spain	6,18,951	5,985	6,24,936	·43	·01	·25
Egypt	26,37,596	1,64,690	28,02,286	1·88	...	1·12
Mauritius	2,85,024	699	2,85,723	·20	...	·12
Bourbon	1,97,883	...	1,97,883	·14	...	·08
United States	80,07,140	2,22,551	82,29,691	5·57	·21	3·30
Arabia	1,42,880	5,206	1,48,086	·10	·01	·06
Ceylon	1,45,30,284	39,99,095	1,85,29,379	10·11	3·79	7·43
China	31,51,487	36,601	31,88,088	2·19	·03	1·23
Java	25,472	68,092	93,564	·02	·06	·04
Persia	2,04,112	12,560	2,16,672	·13	·01	·09
Straits Settlements	34,76,067	19,17,192	53,93,259	2·42	1·82	2·16
Russia in Asia ... ..	...	10,12,023	10,12,023	...	·96	·41
Turkey in Asia	8,77,497	1,99,582	10,77,079	·61	·19	·43
Aden	57,177	...	57,177	·04	...	·02
New South Wales	42,907	10,953	53,865	·03	·01	·02
Victoria	62,331	3,77,598	4,39,929	·04	·36	·13
All other foreign countries ...	26,78,325	3,72,432	30,50,757	1·87	·35	1·22
Total of foreign countries ...	11,26,61,152	5,94,80,253	17,21,41,405	78·34	56·35	69·03
Bengal	58,93,299	1,45,30,306	2,04,23,605	4·10	13·77	8·19
Bombay	1,35,30,780	2,35,02,480	3,70,33,260	9·41	22·26	14·85
Sind	3,45,259	2,36,042	5,81,301	·24	·22	·23
Burma	78,92,705	65,71,236	1,44,63,941	5·49	6·23	5·80
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	2,76,62,043	4,48,40,064	7,25,02,107	19·24	42·48	29·07
Cutch	3,70,808	7,001	3,77,809	·26	...	·15
Kattywar	7,90,411	1,28,674	9,19,085	·55	·12	·37
Goa	6,32,617	3,27,002	9,59,619	·44	·31	·39
Pondicherry	1,63,421	20,080	1,83,451	·11	·02	·07
Travancore	13,74,936	3,87,724	17,62,660	·95	·37	·71
Other Indian ports not British ...	1,51,918	3,70,204	5,22,122	·11	·35	·21
Total of Indian ports not British	34,84,111	12,40,635	47,24,746	2·42	1·17	1·90
Grand Total ...	14,38,07,306	10,55,60,952	24,93,68,258	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.		Exports.				Imports.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.		1,799,026	RS. 59,49,894	2,244,784	RS. 79,78,650	1,832,052	RS. 58,87,818	2,030,172	RS. 72,58,494
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ... {	Yds. No.	7,971,607 3,119	14,60,574 2,891	8,083,907 14,140	14,20,883 8,199	7,325,882 3,214	14,36,350 1,791	7,370,696 6,986	14,64,730 3,817
Twist and yarn ... lbs.		1,234,216	6,85,142	892,742	5,16,371	1,091,214	5,88,216	817,546	4,62,901
Seeds ... Cwts.		130,752	7,45,901	108,538	7,23,731	118,956	7,01,531	95,855	6,53,623
Oils ... Gals.		939,399	8,47,501	1,070,748	10,82,940	850,304	7,12,355	889,799	9,76,048
Spices ... lbs.		4,775,679	6,57,444	6,147,826	8,08,283	4,584,824	6,49,997	7,700,965	8,17,453
Provisions ... Val.		...	4,71,179	...	4,06,996	...	4,94,729	...	4,09,433
Metals ... Cwts.		38,372	2,70,782	10,004	1,05,103	18,226	1,63,565	7,526	1,12,109
Sugar ... „		181,727	7,74,219	125,096	6,34,877	183,863	9,23,384	112,725	7,68,976
Jute, raw and manu- factured ... Val.		...	4,31,457	...	5,02,344	...	3,99,706	...	4,68,254
Tobacco ... lbs.		2,348,357	3,01,717	2,677,648	3,49,218	2,267,786	3,10,344	2,480,281	3,39,429
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...	2,35,324	...	2,45,792	...	4,42,125	...	3,77,803
Hides and skins ... {	Cwts. No.	35,050 994,829	17,32,887	44,583 1,188,408	22,02,833	32,540 905,469	17,79,053	42,803 1,047,871	21,19,627
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.		...	4,34,137	...	6,29,127	...	4,05,736	...	6,58,589
Dyeing and coloring materials ... „		...	7,06,428	...	3,59,145	...	7,15,444	...	3,18,697
Coffee ... Cwts.		61,994	35,68,021	59,123	37,26,954	61,226	35,29,982	72,328	46,82,445
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.		71,486	2,49,221	48,962	2,16,605	77,519	2,69,882	52,944	2,16,954
Coir and rope ... Cwts.		14,597	81,073	13,778	78,245	22,994	1,38,476	22,870	1,43,942
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	...	78,598	...	78,358	...	78,057	...	69,441
All other articles ... „		...	17,98,556	...	16,49,690	...	17,89,060	...	17,04,628
Total ...		...	2,14,81,946	...	2,37,24,344	...	2,14,17,601	...	2,40,27,393
Government Stores ...		...	7,02,464	...	7,56,150	...	16,89,167	...	16,05,958

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, ^{Treasuries.} between the ports within the Presidency are given below :—

		Gold.		Silver.	
		Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Exports	40,01,358	18,24,080
Imports	42,84,650	22,07,000

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade including Government transactions is shown below:—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	9,34,44,006	13,47,801	1,61,563	...	1,51,83,164	2,11,811
Ganjām	3,84,835	...	21,280	...	19,48,798	...
Vizagapatam... ..	39,73,800	...	11,877	...	30,76,444	37,500
Górávari	1,00,35,649	...	74,714	...	64,26,031	5,03,071
Kistna	4,92,101	...	29,600	...	17,21,416	3,214
Nellore	240	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	34,18,363	19,022	4,16,028	...	15,69,085	338
Tanjore	95,33,637	6,67,929	23,095	...	35,62,031	21,000
Madura	5,92,513	...	17,261	...	6,42,430	...
Tinnevely	1,83,63,958	4,95,766	97,770	...	42,07,086	...
South Canara	50,37,331	...	12,63,598	71,800	51,89,180	10,56,506
Malabar	2,43,21,304	13,150	25,36,160	...	2,71,08,020	84,982
Total	16,95,97,737	25,43,668	46,52,946	71,800	7,05,83,685	19,18,422

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	62,44,703	45,50,188	11,49,33,436	61,09,800	12,10,93,236	38·84
Ganjām	24,08,899	13,70,000	47,63,812	13,70,000	61,33,812	1·97
Vizagapatam	45,15,095	5,36,000	1,15,77,216	5,73,500	1,21,50,716	3·90
Górávari	55,61,352	39,43,750	2,20,97,746	44,46,821	2,65,44,567	8·51
Kistna	17,66,217	8,51,000	40,09,334	8,54,214	48,63,548	1·56
Nellore	45,445	...	45,685	...	45,685	·01
South Arcot	11,35,508	...	65,38,984	19,360	65,58,344	2·10
Tanjore	16,29,052	2,03,850	1,47,47,815	8,92,779	1,56,40,594	5·01
Madura	11,98,500	4,000	24,50,704	4,000	24,54,704	·79
Tinnevely	24,37,856	53,000	2,51,06,670	5,48,766	2,56,55,436	8·23
South Canara	78,15,591	2,01,800	1,93,05,700	13,30,106	2,06,35,806	6·62
Malabar	1,53,55,627	6,03,500	6,93,21,111	7,01,632	7,00,22,743	22·46
Total ..	5,01,13,845	1,23,17,088	29,49,48,213	1,68,50,978	31,17,99,191	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 11,75,262 against Rs. 12,21,862 in 1891–92. There were decreases of Rs. 47,113 under kerosine oil and of Rs. 11,343 under spirits, but increases of Rs. 9,445 under ale, beer and porter, of Rs. 758 under arms, &c., and of Rs. 1,482 under salt. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 37,509 against Rs. 32,433 in 1891–92. Deducting them, the net duties on imports amounted to Rs. 11,37,753 against Rs. 11,89,429. The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice were, respectively, Rs. 3,69,247 and Rs. 3,68,180. There was an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh due to larger shipments of paddy and rice to foreign ports.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last five years are given in the following statement:—

Years.	Including steamers.							Steamers only.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1888-89	2,631	639,019	2,776	679,375	5,407	1,318,394	244	257	407,083	283	441,353
1889-90	2,554	689,363	2,757	729,314	5,311	1,418,677	267	295	462,851	327	510,998
1890-91	2,823	779,008	2,940	753,442	5,763	1,532,450	266	542	569,892	542	549,309
1891-92	2,639	858,733	2,556	757,947	5,195	1,616,680	311	546	659,662	506	555,914
1892-93	2,674	813,967	2,758	698,586	5,432	1,512,553	278	549	601,827	519	481,205

The vessels are classified below according to their nationalities :—

	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	973	1,106,290	16	13,336	968	970,026	24	22,484
British Indian .. ..	...	...	1,876	286,363	...	...	2,038	296,223
Foreign	79	109,286	44	17,255	80	113,006	59	20,403
Native craft .. ..	...	...	2,207	84,150	...	...	2,243	90,411
Total	1,052	1,215,576	4,143	401,104	1,068	1,083,032	4,364	429,521

The foreign vessels were chiefly Arabian, French and Austrian. Particulars regarding the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies or foreign ports in India are shown below :—

Nationalities.				1891-92.		1892-93.	
				NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British .. ..	...	...	...	1,257	2,084,052	1,176	2,046,946
British Indian .. ..	...	...	...	409	222,123	475	241,213
Foreign .. ..	...	...	...	902	128,601	835	129,034
Native craft .. ..	...	...	...	9,143	354,845	8,173	335,791
Total				11,716	2,789,621	10,659	2,752,894

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered				Cleared			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1891-92	11,508	4,839,504	5,142	187,973	10,649	4,307,394	5,621	452,170
1892-93	12,256	4,923,549	5,609	190,701	11,485	4,456,081	6,180	445,060

12 vessels of 356 tons burthen were built during the year, and 20 vessels of 552 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1892-93.)

Statements 63 and 64 in the appendix show the expenditure on, and income derived from, protective public works.

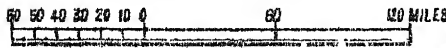
The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjám ...	...	1,768	...	339	9,855	13,905	47,924	2,685
	Rushikulya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Górávari, Eastern.	...	526	264	1,921	...	...	24,659	4,610
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	1,675	1,822	9,410	1,593
	Vizagapatam ...	...	2,673	493	933	...	...	49,771	17,965
II do.	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	263	...	420	...	...	33,607	4,549
	Do. Western ...	...	...	...	223	...	...	11,287	911
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	380	...	23	...	...	12,803	2,902
III do.	Bellary ...	...	60	2,040	336	...	...	36,086	8,979
	Anantapur ...	...	...	6,094	31	...	...	4,467	396
	Cuddapah ...	...	109	405	110	...	...	25,972	1,668
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	389	...	...	17,817	3,919
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	2,950	10,922	164	1,486	...	...	94,926	53,468
	Salem ...	...	...	...	1,193	...	...	38,790	2,842
	West Coast ...	23,644	26,804	324	1,475	...	...	1,73,393	64,252
	North Arcot ...	...	819	78	973	...	...	36,358	2,355
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	8,974	6,000
	South Arcot ...	...	192	55	88	...	...	41,846	4,537
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	763
	Workshops (Pre- sidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	1,349
	Negapatam ...	...	271	...	110	...	...	4,545	784
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	297	...	...	8,832	2,329
VI do.	Madura ...	...	280	1,814	427	...	...	47,758	9,731
	Periyár No. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely ...	...	225	237	296	...	...	18,634	5,642
	Trichinopoly ...	...	6,775	1,500	315	...	...	26,542	2,681
Special ...	Periyár No. I ..	...	...	695	71	...	...	...	...
	Consulting Archi- tect ...	...	...	1,406	2,724	...	...	4,70,688	1,08,566
	Examiner's divi- sion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Re- storation Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Górávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's Cen- tral office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		26,594	52,067	15,580	14,180	11,530	15,727	12,45,882	3,15,825

MAP OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

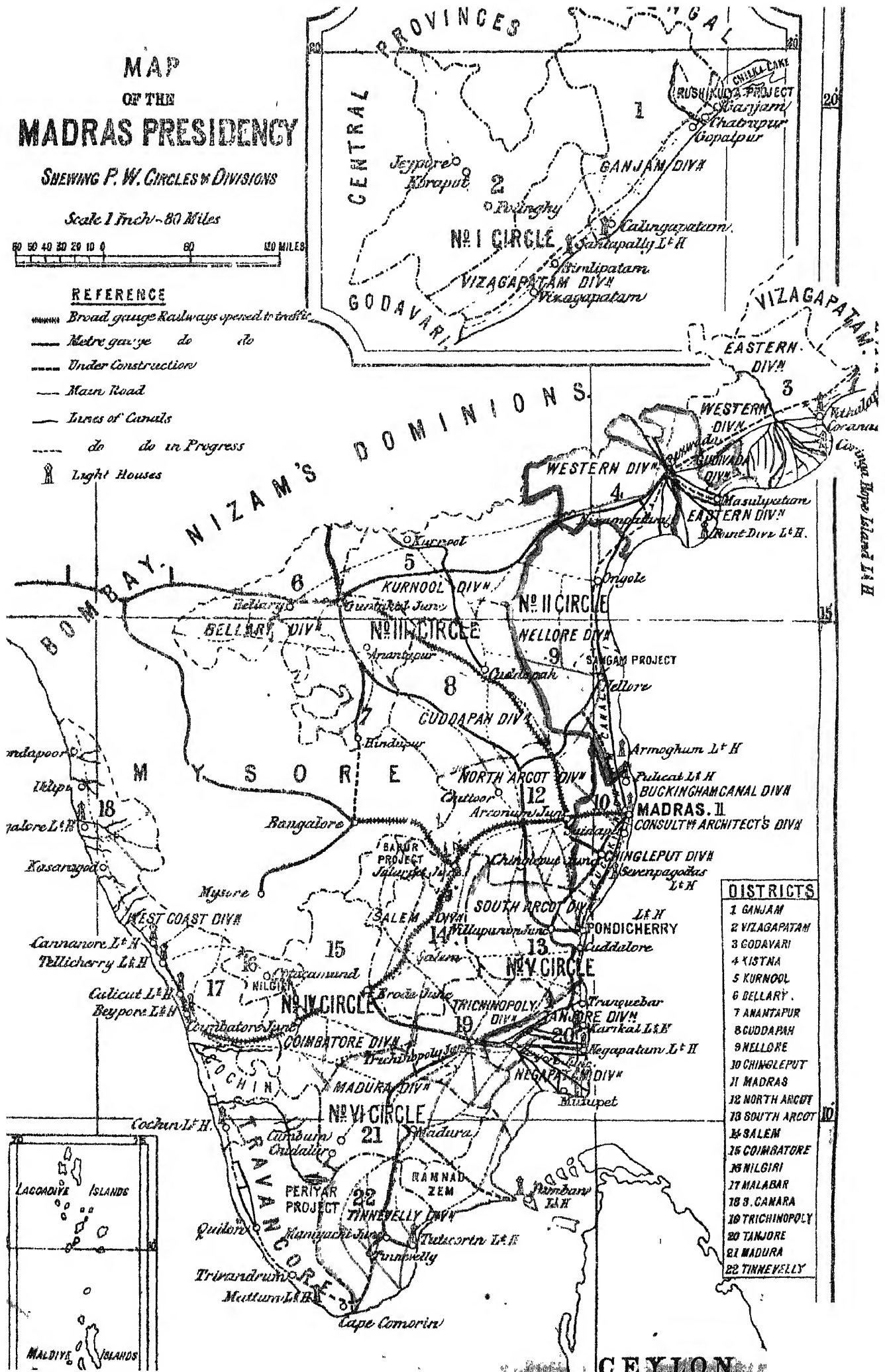
SHOWING P. W. CIRCLES & DIVISIONS

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles



REFERENCE

- Broad gauge Railways opened to traffic
- Metre gauge do do
- Under Construction
- Main Road
- Lines of Canals
- do do in Progress
- ⚓ Light Houses



DISTRICTS

- 1 GANJAM
- 2 VIZAGAPATAM
- 3 GODAVARI
- 4 KISTNA
- 5 KURNOOL
- 6 BELLARY
- 7 ANANTAPUR
- 8 GUDDAPAH
- 9 NELLORE
- 10 CHINGLEPUT
- 11 MADRAS
- 12 NORTH ARCOT
- 13 SOUTH ARCOT
- 14 SALEM
- 15 COIMBATORE
- 16 NILGIRI
- 17 MALABAR
- 18 CANARA
- 19 TRICHINOPOLY
- 20 TANJORE
- 21 MADURA
- 22 TINNEVELLY

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Total works and repairs.	Establish- ment.	Grand Total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Re- pairs.	Works.	Re- pairs.					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I Cir- cle.	Ganjám	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Rushikulya ... ..	...	392	...	...	7,187	26,882	1,10,601	55,522	1,66,123
	Górávari, Eastern.	1,038	4,927	...	1,340	4,06,162	8,894	4,15,448	58,704	4,74,152
	Do. Western.	4,153	...	...	...	23,471	1,49,383	2,12,139	1,00,637	3,12,776
	Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	57	1	37,146	1,93,786	2,49,585	89,927	3,39,512
						19,042	20,313	1,11,248	46,877	1,58,125
II do.	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	234	1,60,290	80,561	2,41,434	56,502	2,97,936
	Kistna, Eastern ...	10,053	1,498	...	—213	38,383	1,16,161	2,04,721	1,07,596	3,12,317
	Do. Western ...	104	1,516	...	...	1,62,185	1,06,968	2,83,194	74,676	3,57,870
	Gudiváda ... ..	...	...	...	...	83,955	41,992	1,25,947	32,687	1,58,634
	Nellore ... ..	...	671	...	...	1,09,281	1,00,755	2,26,815	86,744	3,13,559
III do.	Bellary ... ..	...	...	...	...	58,131	36,413	1,42,045	74,741	2,16,786
	Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	9,239	21,809	42,036	16,384	58,420
	Cuddapah	1,198	405	...	...	79,865	65,120	1,74,852	47,650	2,22,502
	Kurnool ... ..	...	57,233	...	...	10,114	1,85,358	2,74,830	89,826	3,64,656
IV do.	Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,300	40,977	2,12,193	77,411	2,89,604
	Salem	2,394	...	...	...	20,731	37,744	1,08,694	36,302	1,39,996
	West Coast ... ..	...	...	2,215	1,451	...	1,335	2,94,893	48,238	3,43,131
	North Arcot	26,388	6,481	...	...	79,097	1,78,084	3,30,633	69,427	4,00,060
V do.	Chingleput ... ..	...	...	...	...	58,157	1,13,383	1,86,525	54,044	2,40,569
	South Arcot ... ..	...	2,460	3,181	...	49,705	1,43,770	2,45,834	57,644	3,03,478
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	10,598	11,555
	Workshops (Presi- dency) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948	15,915	17,863
	Nagapatam	1,598	15,562	951	723	15,482	50,968	90,994	41,965	1,32,959
	Tanjore ... ..	...	5,729	...	...	23,183	88,478	1,28,848	60,565	1,89,413
	Madura ... ..	...	...	1,634	321	36,666	48,053	1,46,684	53,838	2,00,522
VI do.	Periyár No. II ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,23,954	...	2,23,954	52,851	2,76,805
	Tinnevelly	180	...	9,252	827	26,197	1,09,758	1,71,248	51,519	2,22,767
	Trichinopoly ... ..	...	1,226	...	...	39,087	73,416	1,51,542	71,714	2,23,256
Special.	Periyár No. I ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,67,660	...	7,68,426	1,06,747	8,75,173
	Consulting Archi- tect ... ..	...	...	2,336	1,981	...	...	5,87,701	70,822	6,58,523
	Examiner's divi- sion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	3,04,531	3,04,891
	Ramnád ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Tank Restor- ation Scheme.	Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,669	3,552	10,221	1,236	11,457
	Kistna, Western.	...	...	...	...	5,776	3,679	9,455	3,490	12,945
	Górávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	4,009	3,655	7,664	...	7,664
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	2,406	4,229	6,635	...	6,635
	Bellary ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,474	289	1,763	...	1,763
	Kurnool ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,353	4,695	8,048	...	8,048
	Cuddapah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	69	69	...	69
	Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,431	2,591	...	2,591
	North Arcot ... ..	...	...	...	...	25,497	37,479	62,970	2,214	65,190
	South Arcot ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,383	18,754	25,137	...	25,137
	Chingleput ... ..	...	...	...	...	27,369	54,781	82,150	102	82,252
	Salem ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,098	15,556	30,654	13,329	43,983
	Examiner's Cen- tral office ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,847	...	1,847	9,148	10,995
	Madura ... ..	...	...	...	...	34,068	29,885	63,953	7,978	71,931
	Tinnevelly ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,755	18,911	34,666	3,584	38,250
	Nagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	...	980	...	980	5,857	6,837
	Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,921	...	1,921	...	1,921
Total ...		47,106	98,100	19,682	6,665	27,05,435	22,37,686	68,12,059	21,69,574	89,81,633

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1892-93.)

I.—General Remarks.

Colonel J. Pennycuik, R.E., continued in charge of the department as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government until October 1892, when he proceeded on furlough and was relieved by Mr. G. T. Walsh, who acted as Chief Engineer and Secretary for the remainder of the year. Administration.

Grants and
expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure of the year under the different finance heads :—

Fund and financial heads.					Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military works	...	...	...	...	90,000	1,08,300	95,690
Imperial Civil works	...	...	...	...	31,500	37,400	37,046
Provincial Civil works	...	...	...	...	23,00,000	23,17,000	21,53,086
Local Incorporated funds	...	...	...	...	29,000	1,78,000	1,92,613
Local Excluded funds	...	...	...	...	2,052	31,489	32,800
Estate works	...	...	...	...	38,868	34,810	33,524
Total					24,91,420	27,06,999	25,44,759

Famine
relief works.

In 1892-93 the famine relief operations of the department embraced the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah in the III Circle, North Arcot and Salem in the IV Circle and Madura in the VI Circle. At the close of the official year 1891-92 there were only 9,606 coolies confined to the two districts of Kurnool and Anantapur on 'professional agency' works. Bellary, with 516 persons, was added during the week ending 9th April, and, by the 30th April, large accessions were made in Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem, bringing the total up to 27,521. This was the maximum attained during the famine. The numbers then fluctuated for a few weeks until, in July, they commenced to rapidly decline, and, by the middle of September, they had wholly disappeared. In the VI Circle, Madura, there were no actual transactions under this head: a special (Ramnad) division was organized for famine works, but closed at once in consequence of a timely fall of rain. The following statement shows the total expenditure throughout the Presidency incurred during the year on famine relief works under all heads by the agency of the Public Works department:—

					RS.	A.	P.
Irrigation works	...	...	...	...	2,01,542	15	1
Roads	...	...	...	...	79,858	12	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3,997	10	3
Establishment	...	...	...	...	67,272	3	4
Total					3,52,671	8	11

Madras har-
bour works.

The progress made towards the reconstruction of the Madras harbour during the official year 1892-93 was confined to the construction of the massive pier heads. The general section of the harbour walls, as far as the commencement of the pier heads, is 24 feet wide and founded at 22 feet below sea-level; this was during the year widened and deepened until a section of 38 feet wide and 40 feet deep below sea-level was reached. A length of 61 feet 9 inches was built on to the north pier head superstructure consisting of 11 courses, made up of 264 concrete blocks. The total length of the north pier, inclusive of the pier head, on the 31st March 1893, was 3,753 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the commencement of the concrete block-work in shore, leaving 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet of superstructure to be set before the point is reached, at which the caisson is to terminate the north pier head. 201 wave-breaker blocks were deposited, thus completing the wave-breaker protection to the full section of 40 feet up to a point 3,725 feet from the shore. The north pier rubble base was paved or consolidated with Portland cement concrete along the inside of the pier for a length of 46 feet of completed work, and an additional length of 309 feet 5 inches was prepared ready to receive the concrete. The progress made at the south pier during the year was less than half of that recorded at the north pier, owing to there being more of the rubble base to be raised by divers. During the year 28 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the pier head was built at the widest and deepest section by setting 5 courses, composed of 121 blocks. The total length of the south pier, inclusive of the pier heads, on the 31st March 1893, was 3,846 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the commencement of the concrete blocks on shore, leaving a length of 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet of block-work to be built before the cylindrical head is reached. The wave-breaker screen was continued along the new work to the full width of 40 feet east of the new bonded superstructure of 38 feet in width and completed as far as the permanent work had advanced.

The south pier rubble base was paved with Portland cement concrete for a length of 76 feet \times 20 feet wide, which brought the total length of base so protected up to 997 feet, leaving only a few feet more to complete this work up to the commencement of the south pier head. During the year 152 concrete blocks were made, which completed the necessary number required for the pier heads concrete. The total supply made from the quarries at Pallavaram during the year was 1,851 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons of chips for block-making and 7,078 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of large rubble stone for the protective works north of the harbour. The total outlay on the works during the year, including the expenditure on these protective works, was Rs. 2,56,019. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,19,38,529 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,23,83,386.

Two schemes for the improvement of the Vizagapatam harbour were prepared by Mr. Thorowgood, but the Government of India, though disposed to approve the execution of the less expensive scheme, was not prepared to make any assignment from Imperial revenues. The condition of provincial finances precluded the Madras Government from taking up the scheme, which consequently fell into abeyance.

Vizagapatam
harbour.

The proposal to construct an iron screw pile pier at Negapatam was in abeyance. Plans and estimates for the two stone groynes recommended by the Port Committee were under consideration. The diversion of the main town drain approved in 1891 was not put in hand owing to want of funds. The limits of the port were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 201.

Negapatam
harbour.

The New Law Courts, Madras, were completed with the exception of the main central tower which was built to a height of 140 feet, leaving only one-third of the stone dome to be erected, and at a grand and impressive ceremony the building was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July 1892. The City Civil Court and Vakils' chambers were completed during the year. The total estimate for the New Law Courts amounts to Rs. 13,06,640 and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,94,102, the total outlay being Rs. 12,28,196.

New Law
Courts,
Madras.

To render the courses of study as practical as possible, the provision of a permanent workshop for the College of Engineering was sanctioned during the year. A site was selected to the south of the college buildings, and at the end of the year the walls had been carried to their full height and roof materials were under preparation. The estimate for the workshops amounted to Rs. 56,126.

Workshops
for the Col-
lege of Engin-
eering.

To remedy the insufficiency of the space available in the chemical laboratory of the Presidency College, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 32,125, for additions to the building, was sanctioned and the work was commenced in 1891-92 and completed during the year under report with the exception of a few fittings.

Extensions
to the Presi-
dency Col-
lege.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the scheme for the establishment of a Law College at Madras, the Government considered it advisable to construct an entirely new building for the college. The Consulting Architect was accordingly directed to draw up the necessary plans and estimates. A site was selected for the building on the Esplanade to the west of the New Law Courts, and sketch plans with an approximate estimate of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees were approved by Government with certain modifications. The detailed plans and estimates were nearly ready at the close of the year.

Law Col-
lege, Madras.

The Coonoor ghât and Kullar bridge again suffered much damage. The new bridge over the Kullar river, which had been commenced in the previous year, was nearly completed, when an unprecedented series of floods in March culminated in the entire destruction of the right abutment and iron work. On the ghât several heavy land slips occurred on the 1st mile below Coonoor, blocking the road and delaying the mails, and a large deposit of mud was washed down from the railway cutting above the 21st mile, which caused much delay to traffic. The road was, however, rendered passable with commendable rapidity. At the Kullar river the temporary bridge was washed away in March and several rough-stone causeways, built to keep traffic going till the new bridge was ready, were successively destroyed. After the new bridge was swept away another temporary bridge was at once built, and a temporary suspension bridge of 200 feet span was commenced to accommo-
date foot-passengers.

Coonoor
ghât and
Kullar
bridge.

Light-houses

The undermentioned light-houses were inspected by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle :—Calingapatam, Santopalli, Vakalapudi and Hope Island.

Works in Wards' estates.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay on Wards' Estates placed under the charge of the Public Works department :—

	Buildings.				Communications			
	Original works.		Repairs.		Original works		Repairs.	
	Revised grant	Outlay	Revised grant	Outlay	Revised grant	Outlay	Revised grant	Outlay.
Ganjām division—5 estates .	RS. 2,822	RS 2,859	RS. 1,610	RS 1,543	RS 563	RS 593	RS 497	RS 470
Góđávarī Western division—2 estates .	...		2,300	1,823	.	..		..

Presidency Public Works Stores.

Stock-taking was completed during the year. The opening balance was Rs. 1,91,527. The receipts during the year were Rs. 26,016, and the issues Rs. 35,704, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,81,839. 45 consignments were received from England, and there were 57 shipments to Public Works divisions as against 49 and 52 in the previous year.

Presidency Public Works Workshops.

At the Presidency workshops the total value of work done in 1892-93 was Rs. 1,15,759 including Rs. 4,196, the cost of materials belonging to other divisions utilized in the workshops, but not passed through the workshop accounts. Deducting this, the value of work done was Rs. 1,131 more than that of the previous year. The value of machinery and plant in the shops at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,03,227. After deducting the usual 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding receipts amounting to Rs. 519, the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 99,291. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 526 from a grant of Rs. 1,500, while the balance of materials on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 19,612.

Nellore Workshops.

The outturn at the Nellore workshops was Rs. 14,053 against Rs. 17,443 in the preceding year. The shops worked at a loss of Rs. 343.

Bezwada Workshops.

The outturn at the Bezwada workshops was Rs. 1,11,562 against Rs. 1,11,535 for the preceding year. They yielded a net profit of Rs. 359.

Daulaishwaram Workshops.

At the Daulaishwaram shops the value of work done amounted to Rs. 72,896 as against Rs. 78,699 in the preceding year.

Roads,

222.18 miles of metalled and 240.40 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained by the Public Works department during the year.

Government Brick and Tile Manufactory, Madras.

About 6,945,603 bricks, 264,360 flooring tiles, 131,160 roofing tiles, 33,804 Mangalore pattern roofing tiles, besides a large quantity of terracotta, were manufactured and supplied to Government works.

II.—Progress of Works.

I.—IMPERIAL, MILITARY WORKS,

Ganjām.—The only original work in progress was constructing a well for the use of the public, in lieu of that reserved for the regiment at Berhampur. The expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 913 against an estimate of Rs. 928. 19 repair works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,768 against an allotment of Rs. 1,800. *Góđávarī (Eastern).*—Rs. 200 were spent on minor repair works and Rs. 326 were paid on account of compensation for quarters for Serjeant-Instructors of the East Coast Volunteers. The total grant was Rs. 540. *Vizagapatam.*—3 minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,148 against an allotment of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 2,673 against an allotment of Rs. 2,500. *West Coast.*—The new barracks at West Hill, Calicut, were completed and occupied. The total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 35,243 against an estimate of Rs. 35,000. A supplemental estimate of Rs. 2,500 for wire fencing and improving the sheds for transport animals at Calicut was sanctioned during the year and an outlay of Rs. 760 incurred in the collection of materials. The walls of the Officers' mess and out-houses at Malappuram were raised to their full height

and roofing was in progress; Rs. 6,179 were spent during the year against a grant of Rs. 5,920. On the swimming bath at West Hill, Calicut, an outlay of Rs. 1,993 was incurred against a grant of Rs. 1,992. Against an estimate and grant of Rs. 2,590, Rs. 1,000 were spent on materials for the construction of 4 blocks of corrugated iron latrine for the Madras Infantry at Cannanore. The head-quarters for 8 men of the Army Hospital Native Corps, Calicut, were approaching completion; Rs. 844 were expended against a grant of Rs. 1,650 and estimate Rs. 1,900. 13 minor works also were completed during the year. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 26,804 against an allotment of Rs. 26,188. *Coimbatore*.—The new quarters for the Sergeant-Instructor attached to the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps at Podanúr were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,950 against an estimate of Rs. 3,800. 4 minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,010. The total outlay under repairs was Rs. 10,992 against an allotment of Rs. 11,030, of which Rs. 2,530 were paid as compensation in lieu of quarters and rents of hired buildings for military subordinates, while Rs. 6,033 were spent on the Lawrence Asylum and buildings in Ootacamund connected with it and Rs. 1,016 on the road leading to the rifle range at Ootacamund from Sígúr road. *North Arcot*.—Repairs to one of the blocks of the European barracks at Ranipet to fit it for the accommodation of the office of the Pension Paymaster were carried out at a cost of Rs. 819. *Negapatam*.—The building occupied by the Sergeant-Instructor of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Negapatam was repaired at a cost of Rs. 215 and municipal tax for the building, Rs. 55, was paid. *Trichinopoly*.—A sum of Rs. 6,775 was spent in repairing several buildings and maintaining the cantonment roads at Trichinopoly.

Ganjám.—The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 339 incurred on alterations for locating combined post and telegraph offices in the old District Munsif's court at Aska (Rs. 109) and adjustments on account of repairs to the post office at Sómpéta executed by the Local Fund department in 1891-92 (Rs. 230).

II—IMPERIAL, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Góddavari (Eastern).—The compound wall to the post office, Kunavaram (Wadigudem), was completed at a cost of Rs. 264. Repairs to the post offices at Wadigudem, Tuni and Bhadráchalam were carried out at a cost of Rs. 191, while the telegraph office and signallers' quarters, Cocanada, and the telegraph office, Rajahmundry, were repaired for an outlay of Rs. 1,730.

Vizagapatam.—An additional room to the Bimlipatam post office was completed at a cost of Rs. 492. Repairs to post offices at Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Korapat and Párvatipuram were carried out at a cost of Rs. 698. The telegraph office at Vizagapatam was repaired for Rs. 235.

Kistna (Eastern).—Repairs to the post office at Bezwada were carried out at a cost of Rs. 110, while Rs. 310 were expended in repairing the telegraph offices at Bezwada and Masulipatam.

Kistna (Western).—The post office at Vinukonda and the telegraph office at Guntúr were repaired during the year.

Nellore.—The post office at Kávali was repaired at a cost of Rs. 23.

Bellary.—The telegraph office at Guntakal was completed for a total outlay of Rs. 14,748 against an estimate of Rs. 15,030. Two minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 371, while Rs. 336 were expended on 5 repair estimates.

Cuddapah.—A telegraph office was attached to the post office at Cuddapah at a cost of Rs. 405. Repairs to the post office at Jammalamadugu and to the west verandah of the post office at Cuddapah were carried out at a cost of Rs. 110.

Kurnool.—Repairs to the post offices at Nandyál and Pyápali were completed at a cost of Rs. 389.

Salem.—Repairs to post offices at Salem, Suramangalam, Yercaud, Jalarpét, Dharmapuri and Vániyambádi were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,193.

North Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 78 was spent on new works and Rs. 973 on repairs to postal buildings.

Coimbatore.—A porch to the post office at Tiruppúr was completed for an expenditure of Rs. 164. Rs. 950 were spent against an allotment of Rs. 1,000 for repairs to postal and Rs. 536 against a grant of Rs. 200 for telegraph buildings.

West Coast.—Rs. 1,900 were expended in repairs to the postal buildings at Chérambádi, Cannanore, Puttúr, Muthancheri, Mangalore, Beypore, Mallápuram, Palghat, Tellicherry, Pandalur and Devála.

South Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 55 was spent on a vain attempt at constructing a well in the compound of the post office at Tindivanam. Repairs to the post office at Manchakkuppam cost Rs. 83.

Tanjore.—Repairs to post offices at Tanjore and Kumbakónam cost Rs. 297.

Negapatam.—The post office at Membisil and Government telegraph office at Negapatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 31 and Rs. 85, respectively.

Trichinopoly.—Alterations to the old Collector's cutcherry for the postal department were made at a cost of Rs. 1,488. Repairs costing Rs. 315 were executed to the postal buildings at Teppakkulam, Kothavalchávadi and Trichinopoly.

Madura.—The demarcation of lands belonging to postal buildings, improvements to the postmaster's quarters at Periyakulam and conversion of a portion of the taluk cutcherry at Tirumangalam into a post office and postmaster's quarters were completed, and improvements to the post and telegraph office at Ramnad were in progress, the aggregate outlay being Rs. 1,814. Post offices at Védasandúr, Butlagundu and Ramnad were repaired for Rs. 427.

Tinnevelly.—For sinking a well in the compound of the post office at Virudupatti Rs. 237 were paid to the Local Fund Engineer, and Rs. 296 were spent on repairs to the post offices at Tenkási, Palamcottah, Virudupatti and Sáttur.

Presidency.—Rs. 1,406 were expended on several minor works in the post and telegraph offices, Madras.

III.—PRO-
VINCIAL,
CIVIL BUILD-
INGS.

Ganjám.—The following 6 works were completed :—(1) District Munsif's court at Aska, estimate Rs. 12,730; (2) Post office at Udayagiri, estimate Rs. 2,500, expenditure Rs. 3,439; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Russellkonda, estimate Rs. 2,080; (4) District Forest office at Chatrapur, estimate Rs. 2,500; (5) Dead-house at Tekkali, estimate Rs. 730; (6) Masonry drains in the District Jail, Berhampur, estimate Rs. 1,320. The undermentioned 7 works were in progress :—(1) New residence for the Collector at Chatrapur; (2) Combined office for the Stationary and Town Magistrates at Berhampur; (3) Post office at Balliguda; (4) New record-room to the Collector's office at Chatrapur; (5) Compound wall round the burial ground at Gopalpur; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Purushottapur; (7) Compound wall around the sub-jail and Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Sompéta. 10 repair work were in progress and 9 of these were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,232 against a grant of Rs. 2,170.

Góddávari (Eastern).—The following 4 works were completed :—(1) Additions to the Provincial College, Rajahmundry, revised estimate Rs. 13,600, outlay to the end of the year Rs. 15,672; (2) School-house, Bhadráchalam, estimate Rs. 6,000; (3) Improvements to building No. 4 in the District Jail, Rajahmundry, in order to convert it into an office for the Sub-Collector, estimate Rs. 5,020; (4) New verandah to the Sea Custom office, Cocanada, estimate Rs. 1,440. 7 other works were in progress, viz. :—(1) Quarantine ward, Central Jail, Rajahmundry; (2) Close prison, Central Jail, Rajahmundry; (3) Improvements to Central Jail, Rajahmundry; (4) District Munsif's court, Rajahmundry; (5) Sub-Registrar's office at Prattipad; (6) Improvements to sub-jail, Cocanada; (7) Well for the Police force at Kota. Repairs to the taluk cutcherry, Rámachandrapuram, the District Munsif's court, Cocanada, and to the Public Works buildings, &c., Daulaishwaram, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,039.

Góddávari (Western).—The following works were completed :—(1) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and out-houses at Razole, estimate Rs. 10,870; (2) District Munsif's court-house at Amalápuram, estimate Rs. 13,800; (3) Sub-Registrar's

office at Amalápuram, estimate Rs. 4,410. Progress was made in the construction of the undermentioned 3 works:—(1) District Munsif's court-house at Tanuku; (2) First-class taluk cutcherry at Ellore; (3) Police station-house at Tallapudi. Rs. 1,593 were expended on 13 repair works.

Vizagapatam.—The following works were completed:—(1) Special Assistant Agent's office, Korapat, estimate Rs. 10,300; (2) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry with out-houses at Korapat, estimate Rs. 9,580; (3) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and sub-jail at Gajapatinagaram, estimate Rs. 8,800; (4) 33 huts for the Reserve Police at Vizagapatam, estimate Rs. 5,720; (5) Deputy Collector's office, Vizianagram, estimate Rs. 5,000. The Middle and Normal school-house at Gunupur was nearly completed and progress was made in executing additions and alterations to the hill jail at Párvatípuram. A sum of Rs. 10,408 was spent during the year under minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 10,369, while the expenditure on repairs to public buildings was Rs. 1,987 against a grant of Rs. 2,151.

Kistna (Eastern).—The following works were in progress:—(1) Taluk cutcherry, Nandigáma; (2) Taluk cutcherry, Masulipatam; (3) Record-room in the Collector's cutcherry at Masulipatam; (4) Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Bezwada.

Kistna (Western).—The taluk cutcherry at Sattenappalle was completed, while the following works were in progress:—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Gurazala; (2) Taluk cutcherry at Tenali; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Sattenappalle.

Nellore.—The District Munsif's court at Ongole (estimate Rs. 4,700) was completed and progress was made in the construction of cutcherries for the Deputy Collector at Atmakúr and the Head Assistant Collector at Gudúr. 7 minor works were completed and 3 were under progress, while repairs were executed to 19 buildings.

Bellary.—5 major works were completed, viz, (1) District Munsif's court at Bellary, estimate Rs. 13,510; (2) Subsidiary jail at Hospet and improvements to the taluk office, estimate Rs. 9,775; (3) First-class taluk office at Kudligi, estimate Rs. 26,225; (4) Deputy Tahsildar's office at Kampli, estimate Rs. 11,199; (5) District Surgeon's quarters at Anantapur, estimate Rs. 11,435, total outlay Rs. 12,312. The following 6 major works were in progress:—(1) Constructing a police ward in the compound of the civil hospital, Bellary; (2) Additions and improvements to the combined Superintending and Executive Engineer's offices; (3) Constructing 4 additional cells to the District Jail, Bellary; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Ráyadrug; (5) Improvements and alterations to the Taluk and Deputy Collector's office at Anantapur; (6) Police hospital at Anantapur. 16 minor works were put in hand during the year; 6 remained to be completed. The outlay was Rs. 5,834. 41 repair works were commenced, of which 24 were completed at an outlay of Rs. 8,575.

Cuddapah.—The following works were completed:—(1) Additions and alterations to the District Jail at Cuddapah, estimate Rs. 73,295, outlay Rs. 67,917; (2) Combined office for the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate at Cuddapah, estimate Rs. 25,400, outlay Rs. 23,973; (3) Two additional rooms to the Executive Engineer's office, Cuddapah, estimate Rs. 3,800; (4) District Munsif's court at Prodatur, estimate Rs. 13,363; (5) Sub-Registrar's office at Jammalamadugu, estimate Rs. 2,509; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Sidhout, estimate Rs. 2,880; (7) Sub-Registrar's office at Badvel, estimate Rs. 3,170; (8) Sub-Registrar's office at Madanapalle, estimate Rs. 2,680, outlay Rs. 2,859; (9) Sub-Divisional office at Madanapalle, estimate Rs. 2,915. The following works were in progress:—(1) Sub-Magistrate's office at Pílérú; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Kadirí; (3) Taluk office at Ráyachóti. 2 minor works were completed and an outlay of Rs. 1,073 was incurred in constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Pílérú. A sum of Rs. 1,668 was spent on repairs to 15 buildings.

Kurnool.—The following larger works were completed:—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Markapur, estimate Rs. 23,398, outlay Rs. 27,047; (2) District Munsif's court at Markapur, estimate Rs. 15,800; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Giddalur, estimate

Rs. 2,761; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Markapur, estimate Rs. 2,828. Progress was made in the following works :—(1) Improvements to Koilkuntla taluk cutcherry; (2) Taluk cutcherry at Allagadda; (3) Munsif's court at Nandyál. Out-houses and punkahs for the Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Nandyál were provided at a cost of Rs. 1,149.

West Coast.—Progress was made in the following works :—(1) Combined office for the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar at Mangalore; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Kasaragod; (3) District Munsif's court at Karkal; (4) Improvements to the Deputy Collector's office at Puthur; (5) Collector's office, Calicut, estimate Rs. 1,94,620: all the different buildings were completed and made fit for occupation except the currency office, which was being roofed in: Rs. 29,729 were spent against the grant of Rs. 29,000: the total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,87,544; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Manantoddy; (7) Constructing a police hospital at Maláppuram. The following more important works were completed :—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Perintamana, estimate Rs. 37,400; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Tirurangadi, estimate Rs. 3,900; (3) Raising the compound wall of the Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, estimate Rs. 3,050; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Kuttiyáti, estimate Rs. 3,450; (5) Sub-Registrar's office at Naduvanaur, estimate Rs. 3,500; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Panur, estimate Rs. 3,500; (7) Circular kitchen to the Central Jail at Cannanore, estimate Rs. 3,115, outlay Rs. 4,563. 13 minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,644. Repairs were executed to 34 buildings at a total cost of Rs. 10,502.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed :—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Kodumudi, estimate Rs. 2,650; (2) Improvements to the Collector's office at Ootacamund, estimate Rs. 3,680. This work was reported completed in the previous year, but some additional work was found necessary; (3) Improvements to the huzur treasury at Coimbatore, estimate Rs. 3,020; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Palladam, estimate Rs. 3,410; (5) Walling the compound around St. Thomas' Church at Ootacamund, estimate Rs. 3,400; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Gopichettipálayam, estimate Rs. 2,680. The following works were in progress :—(1) Government House at Ootacamund, estimate Rs. 7,79,150, outlay during the year Rs. 11,365, expenditure up to 31st March 1893 Rs. 7,51,674; (2) 6 police huts at Wellington; (3) Constructing a police ward in the compound of the civil hospital at Gúdalúr; (4) Additions and alterations to the Mountstuart buildings used as Army Head-quarters office at Ootacamund. A sum of Rs. 9,643 was spent on minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 10,226, while Rs. 21,863 was spent on repairs to civil buildings against an allotment of Rs. 24,510.

Salem.—The following major works were completed during the year :—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Omalúr, estimate Rs. 2,570; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Atúr, estimate Rs. 2,725; (3) Quarters for the clerks and servants of the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Yercaud, estimate Rs. 3,500. The undermentioned works were in progress :—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Tiruchengódu; (2) Taluk cutcherry at Tiruppattúr; (3) 50 close prison cells in the Central Jail at Salem; (4) 15 police huts at Vániyambádi; (5) 23 police huts at Tiruppattúr; (6) Ward for civil debtors in the central jail at Salem. A sum of Rs. 8,928 was spent during the year under minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 8,000, while Rs. 2,842 were spent on repairs against an allotment of Rs. 3,000.

North Arcot.—The District Munsif's court at Tirupati was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,032. Taluk cutcherries at Chandragiri and Wandiwash were commenced, as also the following major works :—(1) Civil debtors' ward at the central jail, Vellore; (2) Quarantine ward at the central jail, Vellore; (3) Police lines at Puttúr; (4) Compound wall at Head Assistant Collector's office at Ranipet. 19 minor works were in progress, of which 8 were completed. The aggregate outlay during the year was Rs. 5,408. Under repairs the outlay was Rs. 2,355. 16 works were in progress, of which 7 were completed.

Chingleput.—The following works were completed :—(1) The new bar-room for the District court at Chingleput, outlay Rs. 3,323; (2) The Sub-Registrar's office at Satyavedu, outlay Rs. 2,813; (3) Improvements to the coach-house at

Government House, Guindy, outlay Rs. 2,427. 13 minor new works were under construction, of which 12 were completed. The expenditure was Rs. 4,556. 26 repair works were carried out including repairs connected with Government House, Guindy.

South Arcot.—New rooms for the Deputy Collector, treasury and stationery and stores at the Collector's cutcherry at Manchakkuppam, the extension of the buildings occupied by the Deputy Collector's office at Tirukkóyilúr, and new taluk offices at Tirukkóyilúr and Tindivanam, were completed, as also a first-class police station-house at Panruti. The new District Munsif's court at Tirukkóyilúr continued in progress. Other works progressing were new taluk offices at Chidambaram and Tiruvannámalai and a Sub-Registrar's office at Mannárgudi. 4 minor new works were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 4,537 were spent on 17 repair works.

Tanjore.—Sub-Registrar's offices at Tirukkáttuppalli and Perallam were in process of construction. Improvements to the old taluk cutcherry at Kumbakónam were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,187; the only other completed major work was a new second-class police station at Pápanásam (estimate Rs. 2,580). On minor works the outlay was Rs. 1,491. 5 repair works were in progress.

Negapatam.—A Sub-Registrar's office at Tirutturaippúndi was in progress, Rs. 1,370 being expended on it. A staircase was added to the sub-divisional officer's quarters at Mannárgudi constructed in the previous year. 10 police huts were built at Nídámangalam (estimate Rs. 2,960). 4 minor new works were put in hand, of which 2 were completed; 15 repair works were in progress and 10 completed, the outlay being Rs. 785.

Public Works Stores and Workshops.—Out of the grant of Rs. 500 for minor new works and Rs. 863 for repairs to the Public Works Stores buildings, Rs. 194 and Rs. 763, respectively, were spent. To the Public Works Workshops buildings minor new works to the extent of Rs. 599 and repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,005 were carried out.

Trichinopoly.—The following works were completed during the year:—(1) Extension of workshop at the central jail at Trichinopoly costing Rs. 4,904; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Musiri, outlay Rs. 3,239. The construction of drains in the central jail at Trichinopoly was still in progress. Considerable progress was made with a first-class taluk cutcherry at Musiri, on which Rs. 12,000 were spent in the year. Materials were in process of collection for a first-class taluk cutcherry at Jayankondasólapuram. The outlay on minor and petty works amounted to Rs. 2,972, while a sum of Rs. 2,681 was spent on repairs to buildings.

Madura.—The following works were completed during the year:—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Mudukulattúr, total cost Rs. 3,841; (2) Improvements to the Sea Custom office at Kulakarai, estimate Rs. 5,067; (3) Improvements to the lightning conductors attached to Tirumal Náyak's Palace, Madura, cost Rs. 3,526; (4) Providing additional accommodation to the Native College at Madura, estimate Rs. 12,470. Nearly all the other improvements and alterations to Tirumal Náyak's Palace, Madura, were completed. Materials were collected for new Sub-Registrars' offices at Védasandúr and Nattam, and for Police huts at Usilampatti. The outlay on minor and petty works amounted to Rs. 8,245. A sum of Rs. 9,731 was laid out on re-roofing the blocks of the district jail with Calicut tiles, on repairs to the Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Mudukulattúr, Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Ramnad and petty repairs to some other buildings.

Tinnevely.—The following works were completed during the year:—(1) Improving District Munsif's court at Srívaikuntam, estimate Rs. 7,460, cost Rs. 6,766; (2) A subsidiary jail to the taluk cutcherry at Ottappidáram, outlay Rs. 6,608; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Kayattár, cost Rs. 3,326. Substantial progress was made with the Sub-Registrar's office at Srívaikuntam. Materials were collected for the following works:—(1) Improving English record-room of the Collector's office at Kokkarakulam; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Sivagiri. The outlay on petty works was Rs. 3,186 and that on repairs Rs. 5,641.

Presidency.—The following works were in progress or completed under the supervision of the Consulting Architect :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
<i>Completed.</i>		
1. Providing eight roof lights to the record-room of the Revenue Board office ...	3,475	3,350
2. Enclosing a piece of ground around Munro's Statue	4,595	4,722
3. Filling in tank in the compound of Government House, Madras	13,020	12,688
4. Latrine for students at the Medical College	7,125	7,247
5. Providing iron gates for Government House, Madras	4,391	4,367
6. Hygiene laboratory at the Medical College	18,173	18,304
7. Improvements to Resident Surgeon's quarters at the General Hospital ...	12,478	14,182
8. Improvements to coach-house and stables of Government House, Madras ...	2,970	2,588
9. Re-roofing Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras	4,365	4,108
10. Converting the Auxiliary Medical school into quarters for two Apothecaries ...	3,070	2,554
11. Urinal and latrine for the clerks of the Chief Secretariat at Fort St. George ...	4,551	4,515
12. Additions and alterations to Government Press buildings	5,545	4,718
13. Providing additional accommodation at the School of Arts	17,910	18,088
<i>In progress.</i>		
14. New Law Courts, Madras	13,06,640	12,28,296
15. Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library	3,56,255	2,96,665
16. Additions to the Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College	32,125	27,840
17. Workshops for the College of Engineering at Chepāk	56,126	13,365
18. Third storey at the General Hospital	66,400	63,328
19. Out-office to the hospital at Her Majesty's Penitentiary	5,325	5,040
20. Muhammadan Branch Normal school at Triplicane	6,640	5,186
21. Hcbart and Argyle ward at the General Hospital	19,590	16,594
22. Improvements to the Police station, Egmore	2,755	2,185
23. Additions and improvements to out-patient dispensary, General Hospital ...	22,000	20,546
24. Erecting a verandah on the south side of the office of the Director of Public Instruction at the Old College.	5,446	572
25. New criminal enclosure at the Lunatic Asylum	60,680	56,902
26. Police mortuary and enlarging the Police Station, Wall Tax Road	4,470	3,515
27. Boundary wall for the Lunatic Asylum	15,820	2,916
28. 75 huts and 12 latrines for native keepers, Lunatic Asylum	13,130	824
29. Additions to the Accountant-General's office	6,892	3,186
30. Adding an upper storey to the Doctor's quarters, Government House, Guindy. ...	4,665	3,594
31. Quarters for native nurses and converting the nurses' quarters into store-rooms at the Lying-in Hospital.	5,460	4,971

Rs. 32,559 were expended under minor original works. Under repairs, Rs. 83,209 were expended for the annual and general repairs of buildings in charge of this division, including Rs. 3,523 for municipal taxes and Rs. 1,495 for the conservancy of the floating and Senate house latrines at Chepāk.

IV.—PROVIN-
CIAL, COM-
MUNICATIONS.

Ganjām.—The following important works were in progress or completed :—
(1) Constructing Mahasinghi bridge; estimate Rs. 41,200, outlay Rs. 2,351 against a grant of Rs. 2,344. Most of the wells were sunk to the required depth and bricks and lime stone collected. (2) Constructing Tekkali-Anantagiri road; estimate Rs. 23,500, outlay Rs. 12,103 against an allotment of Rs. 12,779. (3) Re-making the road from 8th to 18th mile of Battili-Hiramandalam road; estimate Rs. 11,520, outlay Rs. 2,487 against a grant of Rs. 2,475; the work was completed. (4) Metal-ling the road from Udayagiri to Kalingayā; estimate Rs. 4,250, expenditure Rs. 2,668 against an allotment of Rs. 2,602. (5) Constructing Ichchhāpuram-Jarada road; estimate Rs. 30,000, outlay Rs. 8,057 against an allotment of Rs. 9,468. (6) Constructing road from Kalingayā to Tekkali; estimate Rs. 7,230, outlay Rs. 1,782 against a grant of Rs. 2,000. The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 453 against a grant of Rs. 1,500.

Vizagapatam.—The outlay during the year on the Pottinghi-Korapat road was Rs. 27,183, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 3,08,256 against an estimate of Rs. 2,80,205. All bridges except Karandi were completed and the work was transferred to the Civil department in December 1882. The annual grant for repairs was Rs. 16,235 against which an outlay Rs. 15,982 was incurred chiefly in maintaining the Pottinghi ghāt and Pottinghi-Korapat roads.

Coimbatore.—The re-constructing of the Farewell bridge at 14th mile of Ootacamund-Kullar road was completed; estimate Rs. 18,100, total outlay Rs. 16,045. The iron girder bridge on the Barliyar river was completed for a total outlay of

Rs. 14,506 against an estimate of Rs. 15,600. Rs. 29,350 were spent on an iron girder bridge on the Kullar river, the estimate being Rs. 28,600; and there was an outlay of Rs. 3,659 on the construction of a new bridge across the Kullar river. Rs. 511 were spent in re-building a bridge over Burnfoot lake sluice on Ootacamund-Coonoor road. The annual maintenance of the Ootacamund-Kullar road, including special repairs, cost Rs. 31,121.

North Arcot.—The only work undertaken was the construction of road dam at the 31st mile on the road from Arni to Wandiwash (estimate Rs. 4,120). The expenditure was Rs. 3,674.

West Coast.—Improvements to the Vayittiri-Gúdalúr road; estimate Rs. 6,59,337, outlay Rs. 6,31,843. The road was completely metalled, consolidated and in capital order throughout. Cooly lines at Pudupádi and out-houses for the inspection sheds at Pudupádi and Támracheri were completed for a total outlay of Rs. 2,446. The whole road from Calicut to Vayittiri and Gúdalúr (61 miles) was maintained during the year in excellent order and kept open for traffic at a cost of Rs. 53,750 against a grant of Rs. 56,300.

South Arcot.—Work necessary for completion of the bridges newly built over the Ponnaiyár and the Gadilam was carried out at an outlay of Rs. 355.

Madura.—2 of the 4 arches of the bridge over the Suruliyár at Uttama-pálaiyam were completed; the total outlay was Rs. 30,779 against an estimate of Rs. 36,840. The bridge across the same river at Vírapandi made progress, 2 arches being completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 23,159 against an estimate of Rs. 31,900.

Presidency.—Rs. 13,501 were paid to the Madras Municipality for maintaining the roads, bridges on the Cooum river and the telegraph line.

Gó dávari (Eastern).—The roads and drainage culverts, &c., in the Sappers cantonment were repaired at a cost of Rs. 362 against a grant of Rs. 300.

Coimbatore.—A sum of Rs. 902 was spent on the following works:—(1) Improvements to Stonehouse hill at Ootacamund (Rs. 888); (2) Fixing stop-cock in 2-inch pipe on Jail Hill, Ootacamund (Rs. 14). Rs. 408 were spent on repairs.

West Coast.—The following works were carried out during the year:—(1) Rough stone revetment to protect the river foreshore opposite the public offices at Ponnáni, estimate Rs. 2,140, outlay Rs. 1,971; (2) Improvements to a well at Devála, estimate Rs. 1,000, outlay Rs. 985.

South Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 104 was spent on account of compensation for lands taken up in the previous year for the drainage channel cut to carry off water from the fields on the north of Tiruppáppuliyúr flood banks into the Gadilam river.

Negapatam.—Improvements to the wharf wall at Tópputturai were in progress, the outlay being Rs. 400. Ramps on either side of the main town drain on the sea beach road at Negapatam were completed at an outlay of Rs. 100.

Presidency.—Rs. 11,758 were expended on the upkeep of Chepák Park and the Marina, the conservancy of the Cooum river and the maintenance of plots and trees in the old fishing village.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Suradá road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 400.

Gó dávari (Eastern).—The widening and gravelling the Gó dávari left embankment in the first four miles below the anicut was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,555 against the estimate of Rs. 9,100. The ordinary repairs to Kovur-Manjeru junction canal were carried out at a cost of Rs. 44,888.

Gó dávari (Western).—The most important work completed during the year was the construction of an iron girder bridge at the 20th mile of the Khandavalli road (estimate Rs. 6,950). 4 minor works were completed.

Kistna (Eastern).—The outlay during the year on constructing the Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute at Bezvada was Rs. 3,849. The only work remaining to be done was the flooring, and the ornamental finishing off with terracotta work round parapets, &c., and the leaded glass windows. On the bridge

V.—PROVIN-
CIAL, MIS-
CELLANEOUS
PUBLIC
IMPROVE-
MENTS.

VI.—LOCAL,
INCORPO-
RATED.

of three arches over Ryve's canal the outlay during the year was Rs. 7,289, and to the end of the year Rs. 17,750 against an estimate of Rs. 17,600.

Cuddapah.—The Gurramkonda-Galivedu road was carried out by famine labour at a cost of Rs. 1,603 against an estimate of Rs. 1,600.

Kurnool.—38 miles of road in charge of the department, for which metal and gravel were collected by famine labour, were handed back to the District Board after the close of famine.

Salem.—The Thalavásal bridge was completed.

North Arcot.—The construction of the causeway across the Pálár river on the road from Ranipet to Arcot was resumed with an allotment of Rs. 31,000 and completed. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July 1892 and named 'The Wenlock Causeway.' To give additional security in times of flood a rough-stone apron was put in below the causeway and the roadway gravelled.

South Arcot.—60 miles of roads along river embankments and tank bunds were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 2,460 against a grant of Rs. 2,689.

Tanjore.—101 miles of roads on river embankments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,729.

Negapatam.—A culvert on road No. 63 over Pokkuvoikal was constructed on an estimate of Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,500 were contributed by the Local Fund Board. 45½ miles of roads on river embankments were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 3,659.

Trichinopoly.—Road No. 20 from Sirudayúr to the lower anicut *viâ* Sankarayúr and the Iyar Konakarai flood bank were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 70 respectively and breaches on the former were closed at an outlay of Rs. 155.

Tinnevelly.—A sum of Rs. 180, the Local Fund contribution, was spent on metalling the road running along the bund of the Kothenkulam tank.

Górávari (Eastern).—The repairs to Marine Villa, Cocanada, were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,871, the outlay during the year having been Rs. 518. A new cupola to the Hope Island lighthouse was fitted at a cost of Rs. 822.

Vizagapatam.—A sum of Rs. 57 was spent in demarcating the limits of the Bimlipatam port.

Buckingham Canal.—Repairs to the lighthouse at Pulicat were completed.

West Coast.—The following minor works were completed :—(1) Providing ventilation to the lantern of the lighthouse at Calicut, outlay Rs. 139 ; (2) Revetting an erosion on the north-west side of the foreshore at Cochin (Rs. 567) ; (3) Improvements to the Cruz Milagre dam (Rs. 57). The following works were in progress :—(1) Providing lightning conductor to the lighthouse at Calicut ; (2) Constructing quarters for a lightkeeper of the lighthouse at Mangalore ; (3) Improvements to the lighthouse at Cochin. A sum of Rs. 1,451 was spent on repairing the lighthouses at Cannanore and Tellicherry, the flagstaffs at Beypore and Mangalore, and the Port office building at Beypore.

South Arcot.—Quarters for the head signaller and two lightkeepers at the flagstaff at Cuddalore were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 2,413. A bath-room and well for the head signaller's quarters were under construction, and the survey of the ports of Cuddalore and Porto Novo were in progress.

Negapatam.—3 huts for the use of lightkeepers at Point Calimere were nearly completed. 4 repair works, including repairs to the value of Rs. 500 to the lighthouse, Negapatam, were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 723.

Tinnevelly.—The corrugated iron goods shed at Tuticorin was practically completed at an expenditure of Rs. 8,899. The port lands at Tuticorin were demarcated at an expense of Rs. 353. Repairs to the Light Superintendent's and lightkeeper's quarters on Hare Island and to the lighthouse at Muttam were completed with the exception of fitting up two cast-iron gratings for the lower floor of the latter ; the outlay was Rs. 827.

Madura.—The lightning conductor attached to the light house at Pamban was improved at an outlay of Rs. 23, while improvements and repairs to the Tumkum bungalow at Madura were in progress on estimates amounting to Rs. 4,295.

Presidency.—Rs. 4,316 were expended on original works and repairs to the Senate House.

Kistna (Eastern).—A well was constructed in the compound of the Police station-house at Bezwada at a cost of Rs. 598.

Bellary.—A new site was selected for the Municipal high school at Anantapur, but it was subsequently decided to construct the building from Provincial funds.

Coimbatore.—The work of constructing out-houses and improving Sergeant Instructor's quarters, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,081, which was met from Asylum funds.

Salem.—The contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the Appannasamudram anicut across Vasistanadi was fully spent. Rs. 270 was contributed for improvements to Reid Sahib's anicut and the work was in progress.

Presidency.—Rs. 1,959 were expended during the year in carrying out certain works for the Military Female Orphan Asylum buildings.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS CONTRIBUTIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1892-93.)

General Remarks.

The final grant for the year from 'Imperial' funds was Rs. 33,89,000 and the expenditure Rs. 33,74,644; from 'Provincial' the grant was Rs. 33,59,000 and the expenditure Rs. 33,29,627. Rs. 18,878 were spent from the 'Local Irrigation Cess fund' against a grant of Rs. 22,000, and Rs. 6,950 were spent from 'Contributions.' The total expenditure in the year under all heads was Rs. 67,30,099 or Rs. 7,36,481 less than the expenditure incurred in the previous year. Deducting loss by exchange and the expenditure in England on stores received for famine relief works, the net outlay in India was Rs. 66,80,258.

Grants and expenditure.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,45,198, that is, Rs. 9,975 more than in the previous year and Rs. 9,198 more than the amount anticipated. The increase was chiefly from plantation and other canal produce under 'Agricultural' works.

Direct receipts.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 6,068,078 acres against 5,516,378 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,396,520 acres were under 'Major Works,' 450,681 acres under 'Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept,' and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total area irrigated.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue exclusive of deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 1,71,86,228 against Rs. 1,50,33,569 in the previous year. Of the increase of Rs. 21.52 lakhs in the net revenue, Rs. 12.08 lakhs represent the saving in remissions over the figures of the previous year. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 15,77,545 or 8.3 per cent. of the gross irrigation revenue. Inclusive of the enhanced share of land revenue and receipts collected in the Public Works department, the total revenue, both direct and indirect, was Rs. 1,89,63,829, of which Rs. 85,51,238 were derived from 'Major Works,' Rs. 25,43,531 from 'Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept,' and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Under '49. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works,' the estimates, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as follows:—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1892-93.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	4,70,11,549	10,34,508	12,68,235	12,58,093	10,142	4,35,83,972
Establishment	68,43,792	2,29,672	2,83,268	2,83,028	240	60,72,637
Tools and plant	23,63,219	35,820	1,08,497	1,11,640	- 3,143	22,24,117
Loss by exchange	41,07,316	...	...	...	...	40,97,245
Suspense	- 769	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,03,25,107	13,00,000	16,60,000	16,52,761	7,239	5,59,77,971
Deduct receipts on Capital account ..	2,32,864	...	...	9,614	- 9,614	2,48,460
Net Total ...	6,00,92,743	13,00,000	16,60,000	16,43,147	- 2,375	5,57,29,511
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	31,17,137	...	...	19,031	...	28,44,468
Leave and pension allowances	12,15,087	...	...	40,261	...	11,02,980
Total ...	43,32,224	...	...	59,292	...	39,47,448
Grand Total ...	6,44,24,967	...	...	17,02,439	...	5,96,76,959

The outlay during the year was Rs. 549 more than in the previous year. The budget grant of Rs. 13,00,000 was increased during the year to Rs. 16,60,000 for the vigorous prosecution of the works of the Periyár project.

Revenue Account.

Charges on
Revenue
Account.

The charges under '42. Major Works (working expenses)' were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Grant. *		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,34,587	96,099	95,826	4,261	91,565
Maintenance and repairs	5,17,854	5,89,430	7,36,555	1,36,586	5,99,969
Establishment	4,57,779	4,63,285	6,68,016	2,06,225	4,61,791
Tools and plant	85,780	83,186	84,331	1,743	82,588
Total ...	11,96,000	12,31,000	15,84,728	3,48,815	12,35,913
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ... ..	...	...	11,886	...	11,886
Leave and pension allowances ... ..	...	...	93,586	28,935	64,651
Total ...	...	...	1,04,972	28,935	76,037
Grand Total ...	...	...	16,89,700	3,77,750	13,11,950

The expenditure during the year was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 65,823. The budget grant of Rs. 11,96,000 was increased to Rs. 12,31,000 during the year to meet the charge to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal on account of the dismantled canal telegraph line.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The total area irrigated under 'Major Works' and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
1892-93	...	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1891-92	...	2,416,510	2,396,519	78,17,974	3.26
	...	2,483,080	2,413,591	75,04,292	3.10

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

The Revenue Account, compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

Financial results.

	1892-93.	1891-92.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	78,51,215	74,71,207
Add share of enhanced land revenue ...	5,13,016	5,26,115
Deduct revenue over-credited in the accounts of previous years.		-18,148
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,87,007	1,74,938
Total ...	85,51,238	81,54,112
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil department	19,63,062	18,77,985
Total net revenue ...	65,88,176	62,76,127
Deduct old irrigation revenue <i>minus</i> old maintenance charges.	25,19,250	25,19,250
Net revenue ...	40,68,926	37,56,877
Deduct interest charges	21,28,698	20,02,402
Surplus revenue ...	19,40,228	17,54,475

The net revenue amounted to 7·47 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and the percentage would have been 11·28 if the Capital outlay were not weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GÓDÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

A revised schedule of the Gódávári delta works which remained to be carried out on 1st April 1890 was submitted in November 1892 and sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1893.

Works remaining to be executed.

The following statement exhibits the total of the open capital sanctions and the grant and expenditure of the year :—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,06,213	5,009	1,647	77,991
Less receipts on Capital account ... ..	...	...	...	34
Net Total ...	1,06,213	5,009	1,647	77,957

The total Capital outlay to end of 1892-93 was Rs. 1,28,04,279. The allotment sanctioned for the completion of the works was not fully utilized, owing chiefly to non-settlement of land compensation by the Revenue department.

Revenue Account.

Excluding old maintenance charges, the grant for 1892-93 was Rs. 5,45,506, and the outlay Rs. 5,86,599, including indirect charges (Rs. 39,723).

The area irrigated, which is now considerably greater than the 612,000 acres anticipated as the 'ultimate,' and the revenue derived during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	636,662	631,839	20,27,891
{ 1891-92	642,571	640,781	20,20,345
Second crop ... { 1892-93	65,630	65,549	2,74,867
{ 1891-92	91,600	91,583	2,24,230

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,54,326	1,29,33,419	Direct receipts in the Public		
Indirect do.	39,723	8,38,119	Works department ..	1,19,681	20,45,250
Collection charges in the Civil			Irrigation revenue	23,02,258	5,21,46,821
department	1,17,043	34,50,090	Share of enhanced land reve-		
Interest on Capital outlay—			nue	1,62,606	53,02,463
Direct charges	4,36,408	1,12,87,367	Total	25,84,545	5,94,94,534
Total ..	11,47,500	2,55,08,995	Deduct revenue over-credited		
Surplus revenue	13,21,545	2,71,26,429	in previous years	...	18,148
			Deduct portion of revenue as-		
			sumed to be due to 'old irri-		
			gation' less old mainten-	1,15,500	38,40,962
			ance charges		
Total ...	24,69,045	5,56,35,424	Net Total ...	24,69,045	5,56,35,424

Navigation
receipts and
charges.

The principal portion of the direct receipts was derived from navigation, the revenue from which amounted to Rs. 1,02,122 against Rs. 96,287 in the previous year. The charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 87,905 against Rs. 72,943 in the previous year.

Net revenue.

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 10·32 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 9·99 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

*General Remarks.*State of the
river.

The Górávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 10th June 1892 and did not fall below it during the year, there being an unusual rise of the river again in March 1893. The number of days the water stood at or 3 feet above anicut crest was 166 against an average of 107 days for the previous 40 years, and at or above 4 feet 102 days against an average of 63 days for the same period. The maximum flood of the year was 13 feet on the anicut against the highest flood of 17 feet on record. The state of the river was favorable for irrigation.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

*Capital Account.*Extension
of sanction.

The extension of the Secretary of State's sanction to the estimates of the Kistna delta system authorized in January 1889 expired on the 31st March 1893. The information required for submitting an application to the Government of India for a further extension of sanction was under preparation.

Grant and
outlay.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of the year on the Capital Account of the Kistna delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,39,19,784	3,22,102	3,06,594	1,00,44,233
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	21,218	7,50,871
Total ..	1,49,00,944	...	3,27,812	1,07,95,104

The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 8,617, owing to an abnormal fresh in the river which came down about 12th March and remained above the crest of the anicut till 3rd April, which stopped all work on widening the head of the western delta main canal, to the delay in handing over land required for the straight cut at Buddam on the Tungabhadra drain and to the prevalence of cholera.

Revenue Account.

Excluding old maintenance charges, the grant for 1892-93 was Rs. 4,19,645, and the net expenditure was Rs. 4,47,897, including indirect charges (Rs. 23,940).

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—				Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
				ACRFs.	ACEES.	Rs.
First crop ...	{ 1892-93			476,990	471,114	17,46,520
	{ 1891-92			483,408	480,331	17,20,771
Second crop ...	{ 1892-93			288	287	1,011
	{ 1891-92			397	397	1,620

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,28,857	77,75,488	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	52,231	7,40,727
Indirect do.	23,940	4,70,572	Irrigation revenue	17,47,531	2,94,59,353
Collection charges in the Civil department	92,024	18,77,332	Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,63,942	37,74,396
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total .	19,63,704	3,89,74,476
Direct charges	3,95,637	73,83,433	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,100	30,28,635
Total	9,40,458	1,75,06,325	Net Total ...	18,97,604	3,09,45,841
Surplus revenue	9,57,146	1,34,39,016			
Total	18,97,604	3,09,45,841			

The navigation charges (chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 32,563 against Rs. 70,327 during the previous year; the navigation receipts were Rs. 37,695.

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 8·87 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 9·19 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Kistna river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 7th June 1892; the maximum height of water which passed over the anicut was 15·50 feet on the 1st November 1892. The highest flood recorded is 19·04 feet, the crest level being + 47·25 as raised in 1891.

State of river.

PENNÉRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Rs. 56 were paid during the year to a contractor for work done on the Nellore tank supply channel in 1891-92. The total Capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 18,81,684 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 18,76,910.

Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

Excluding old maintenance charges, the grant on Revenue Account was Rs. 22,593, while the outlay came to Rs. 22,862, of which Rs. 1,557 related to indirect charges.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—			Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	... { 1892-93	...	66,439	65,604	2,45,867
	... { 1891-92	...	61,667	35,210	1,07,931
Second crop	.. { 1892-93	..	7,447	7,447	21,681
	.. { 1891-92	...	442	442	1,250

The increase of 37,399 acres in the area irrigated and of Rs. 1,58,367 in the revenue derived during the year is due to the fact that in the previous year there was a considerable falling off in the area irrigated owing to scanty rainfall with a consequent decrease of revenue.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	49,761	10,76,640	Direct receipts in the Public Works department . . .	661	6,359
Indirect do.	3,101	86,238	Irrigation revenue	2,67,548	57,06,618
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,497	1,77,636	Share of enhanced land revenue	19,389	4,21,888
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	65,316	15,64,310			
Total ...	1,26,675	29,04,824	Total ...	2,87,598	61,34,865
Surplus revenue	73,923	7,50,759	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	87,000	24,79,282
Total ...	2,00,598	36,55,583	Net Total ...	2,00,598	36,55,583

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3.93 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against a deficit of 4.25 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

Floods.

The highest flood in the Pennéru this year occurred on the 30th October 1892, when the depth over the anicut crest was 10 feet. The highest flood on record is 19 feet 3 inches which occurred on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Estimates sanctioned.

Estimates, amounting to Rs. 65,000, for the Allúru main drain and affluents, submitted to the Government of India in May 1892, were sanctioned in February 1893. A redistribution of the existing sanction for direct charges was sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1892.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant and the outlay of, and up to the end of the year :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	31,30,000	19,246	18,716	30,15,079
Indirect do.	7,62,552	...	505	6,77,274
Total ...	38,91,552	...	19,221	36,92,353

The short outlay of Rs. 532 was due to the non-adjustment of land compensation by the Revenue department.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—			Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1892-93	...	71,128	70,106	2,78,084
	{ 1891-92	...	66,614	38,975	1,36,326
Second crop	{ 1892-93	...	4,912	4,881	14,801
	{ 1891-92	...	234	234	697

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The increase both in the area irrigated and revenue derived during the year is due to the fact that in the previous year, owing to deficient supply from the river, there was a considerable decrease in the area irrigated.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	67,779	4,37,454	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	905	6,113
Indirect do.	3,775	23,725	Irrigation revenue	2,92,885	17,66,886
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,505	35,753	Share of enhanced land revenue	16,209	55,378
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	1,20,229	10,28,792			
			Total ...	3,09,999	18,28,327
Total ...	2,00,288	15,25,724	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,14,000	9,54,734
Surplus revenue	— 4,289	— 6,52,131			
Net Total ...	1,95,999	8,73,593	Net Total ...	1,95,999	8,73,593

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 4,289.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 5·9 feet on 30th October 1892, the highest recorded being 8·70 feet on 17th October 1889.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred on the Capital Account of the canal since its purchase. Owing to receipts on Capital Account to the extent of Rs. 235 by sale of stores, the cost of the purchase of the canal, which stood at Rs. 2,16,40,725 at the end of the previous year, was reduced to Rs. 2,16,40,490 during the year.

Reduction of purchase-money.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue assessed compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

					Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
					ACRES.	RS.
Kurnool	...	{ 1892-93	...	...	14,556	46,626
		{ 1891-92	...	...	56,941	96,636
Cuddapah	...	{ 1892-93	...	...	16,210	52,901
		{ 1891-92	...	...	16,559	51,517
Total					{ 1892-93 ...	99,527
					{ 1891-92 ..	1,48,153

There was a decrease of 42,651 acres in the area irrigated during the year, 42,237 acres of the decrease being under dry crops for which canal water was not much in requisition owing to the favorable character of the season.

The following statement exhibits the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,58,105	17,27,221	Receipts in the Public Works department ...	9,742	1,16,458
Indirect do.	4,255	54,451	Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,38,539	9,16,180
Collection charges in the Civil department	6,927	40,809	Total ...	1,48,281	10,32,638
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	8,66,119	90,94,738	Net deficit	8,87,125	98,84,581
Total ...	10,35,406	1,09,17,219	Total ...	10,35,406	1,09,17,219

General Remarks.

State of the river.

On the 30th October 1892 the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., 6·1 feet, over the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. There was enough canal water for both first and second crops. The telegraph line between Sunkesala and Kurnool was dismantled in December 1892, Rs. 36,600 being paid to the Telegraph department towards the capital cost of its construction. In May 1892, the Government of India sanctioned the estimate of Rs. 49,000, including indirect charges, for a new supply channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the Patha Cuddapah tank, the expenditure on the work being charged to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal under '43. Minor Works and Navigation.' The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 25,359 against a grant of Rs. 25,153.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Works remaining to be executed. Grant and outlay.

A revised schedule of works required to be carried out to complete the Barur tank project was sanctioned by Government in September 1892.

The following statement shows the open capital sanction, the grant and expenditure of the year :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	7,115	2,653	2,798	6,299
Less receipts on Capital account..	...	...	...	6
Net ...	7,115	2,653	2,798	6,305

The total Capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 4,18,590 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 4,32,681.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—			Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1892-93	...	2,127	2,127	7,519
	{ 1891-92	...	1,743	1,743	6,374
Second crop	{ 1892-93	...	1,457	1,457	1,742
	{ 1891-92	...	1,014	1,014	1,407

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
				RS.	RS.
Direct charges	Rs. 4,462	Rs. 21,183	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ... ..	...	157
Indirect do.	186	821	Irrigation revenue	9,261	33,885
Collection charges in the Civil department	363	1,082	Share of enhanced land revenue . .	2	16
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	15,805	1,11,659	Total .	9,263	34,058
Total .	20,816	1,34,745	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	1,850	11,380
Surplus revenue	— 13,403	— 1,12,067	Net Total ...	7,413	12,678
Net Total ...	7,413	12,678			

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 13,403.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system, all sanctioned works having been finished, and the total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 17,79,153 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,29,692.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 2,898 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 8,500. The collections consisted of the sale-proceeds of plantations and other canal produce.

Receipts in the Public Works department.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—			Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1892-93	...	913,452	912,785	27,38,339
	{ 1891-92	...	911,950	908,616	27,24,427
Second crop	{ 1892-93	...	99,264	99,264	2,25,312
	{ 1891-92	...	99,474	99,443	2,25,329

The increase of Rs. 13,895 in the revenue derived during the year was due chiefly to savings in remissions.

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	2,82,425	92,68,889	Direct receipts in the Public		
Indirect do.	28,036	5,97,490	Works department ...	2,898	1,27,413
Collection charges in the Civil			Irrigation revenue ...	29,63,651	15,46,67,109
department	37,097	14,34,467	Share of enhanced land reve-		
Interest on Capital outlay—			nue	1,43,302	46,04,698
direct charges	66,242	16,02,734	Total ...	31,09,851	15,93,99,220
Total ...	4,13,800	1,29,03,580	Deduct portion of revenue		
Surplus revenue	6,27,751	1,87,86,797	assumed to be due to 'old		
			irrigation' less old main-		
			tenance charges	20,68,300	12,77,08,843
Total ...	10,41,551	3,16,90,377	Net Total ..	10,41,551	3,16,90,377

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 35·28 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 32·98 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood of the year was on the 24th July 1892, when the water rose on the gauge of the dam at the head of the Cauvery to 12·1 feet, and at the Cauvery and Vennár regulators to 11·1 feet on the front gauge. The highest flood on record was in 1858, when it rose to 13·25 on the gauge at the head of the Cauvery dam.

SRÍVAIKUNTAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 14,51,541 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,76,806.

*Revenue Account.*Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	21,597	15,531	88,144
{ 1891-92	23,300	22,219	1,26,455
Second crop ... { 1892-93	18,351	13,580	47,169
{ 1891-92	19,366	19,103	59,277

The decrease of Rs. 50,419 in the revenue derived during the year was due to the large remissions granted on account of the unfavorable character of the season.

Financial
results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	29,313	6,35,536	Direct receipts in the Public		
Indirect do.	1,702	39,891	Works department ...	889	24,234
Collection charges in the Civil			Irrigation revenue ...	1,35,313	34,82,599
department	2,906	96,906	Share of enhanced land reve-		
Interest on Capital outlay—			nue	1,795	35,899
direct charges	54,041	10,83,991	Total ...	1,37,997	35,42,732
Total ...	87,962	18,56,324	Deduct portion of revenue as-		
Surplus revenue	- 16,465	1,780	sumed to be due to 'old		
			irrigation' less old main-		
			tenance charges	66,500	16,84,628
Total ...	71,497	18,53,104	Net Total ...	71,497	18,53,104

The working expenses inclusive of interest charges for the year exceeded the revenue by Rs. 16,465.

General Remarks.

Water over-topped the anicut only on 5 days against a total of 66 days in the preceding year. The highest level attained by the river was 80 feet over the crest on the 12th March, the previous highest known flood being 11.75 feet.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1892-93.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Total expenditure to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,25,000	13,10,921	13,13,558	50,82,141
Indirect do.	2,14,913	..	34,819	1,31,327
Total ...	56,39,913	...	13,48,377	52,13,468

General Remarks.

No. I Periyár Division.—The season under report opened with a disastrous flood, the heaviest recorded since the commencement of the works which may be said roughly to have caused damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees and to have retarded the works by two months. The last six months of the season, however, were unusually favorable, and the progress made was on the whole greater than in any preceding year. The health of the laborers was better than in the previous year.

No. II Periyár Division.—The sudden transfer from the No. II Periyár division of Rs. 80,000 from the grant for works in January 1893 to the No. I Periyár division where funds were urgently required necessitated the stoppage of the great majority of works in February and March. The general health of the people employed on the works was good.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORKS.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The budget grant of Rs. 4,50,000 was raised to Rs. 5,13,000 during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 15,000 were surrendered to the Government of India owing to the last three months of the year having proved singularly unfavorable for work.

Modification of budget grant.

The following statement shows the total of the sanctioned estimate, the grant and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year:—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	39,40,000	4,98,000	4,95,584	29,70,319
Indirect do.	3,76,000	...	12,481	2,74,940
Total ...	43,16,000	...	5,08,065	32,45,259

The amount realized during the year was Rs. 858. Of this, Rs. 517 were the rents of buildings and the balance of Rs. 342 represents the sale-proceeds of the usufruct of mango and tamarind trees and firewood in the bed of the Suradá and Russellkonda reservoirs.

Receipts on Capital Account.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The Revenue Account of this project was opened during the year. The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom are shown below :—

						Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
						ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	...	...	...	...	...	489	3,019	3,508	5,831
Second crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	675	..

The area cultivated with second crop was not charged, as the crops were completely lost owing to excessive rainfall.

General Remarks.

The progress of works notwithstanding the bad weather of the last three months of the official year was distinctly good. Water was let down the Rushikulya canal as far as the 10th mile in June. On the 26th August it was let down as far as Errandra, 17½ miles, a channel having been blasted through the rock of the Shergada cutting. The Mahánadi canal was opened to its full length, 19 miles, on 16th September.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	1,28,23,320	2,54,173	2,53,099	1,13,70,014
Establishment	29,87,968	57,902	58,051	26,56,205
Tools and plant	2,22,182	2,839	1,592	1,96,458
Loss by exchange	2,000	..	...	...
Total	1,60,35,470	3,14,914	3,12,742	1,42,22,667
Less receipts on Capital account	1,965	...	...	2,320
Net Total	1,60,33,505	...	...	1,42,20,347
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,82,858	...	1,131	6,03,765
Leave and pension allowances	4,55,023	...	8,127	4,13,349
Total	12,37,881	...	9,258	10,17,114
Grand Total	1,72,77,386	...	3,22,000	1,52,37,461

The budget grant of Rs. 2,20,625 was increased during the year to Rs. 3,14,914 chiefly to provide funds for the prosecution of the Patha Cuddapah tank supply channel and the Sagilérú projects. The outlay incurred on the former work, though included under this head, is noticed under 'Major Works,' Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, in conformity with the orders of the Government of India on the estimate for the work. The total outlay fell short of the increased grant by Rs. 2,172 owing chiefly to bills relating to the works of the Pálár anicut system not having been received for payment in time.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below :—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Grant.*		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,04,097	82,966	73,016	6,120	66,750
Maintenance and repairs	2,41,166	2,41,634	2,49,613	6,264	2,43,349
Establishment	90,911	86,157	84,861	2,845	82,016
Tools and plant	2,826	1,987	2,132	125	2,007
Refunds of revenue	1,600	1,600	...	...	...
Total	4,40,600	4,14,344	4,09,622	15,354	3,94,122
Indirect charges ... ..	...	...	18,110	396	17,714
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	4,27,732	15,750	4,11,836

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 450,681 acres against 378,998 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 25,43,531 and deducting the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 4,94,801, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 20,48,730. Deducting the sum of Rs. 10,68,394 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 9,80,336. No interest is charged to any of the works under this class, and the return shown against them is irrespective of interest charges.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and financial results.

DONDAPAD TANK PROJECT.*Capital Account.*

The capital expenditure on the Dondapad tank project was as follows :—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>				
Works	1,07,000	15,000	15,775	15,775
Establishment	21,516	3,450	3,628	3,628
Tools and plant	1,484	75	...	...
Total	1,30,000	18,525	19,403	19,403
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,988	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	3,012	..	508	508
Total	11,000	...	508	508
Grand Total	1,41,000	...	19,911	19,911

The tank bund was fully raised except at the breach for a length of 500 feet. 1,800 cubic yards of stone for revetment were collected. The stone-shed was erected and 44,459 cubic feet of stone and 13,187 cubic feet of sand were collected for constructing the surplus weir and head sluice to east side channel. The earth-work of the surplus channel was nearly completed.

Progress of works.

SAGILÉRU 'UPPER PROJECT.'*Capital Account.*

The capital expenditure on the Sagiléru 'Upper Project,' which was undertaken to give relief to the distressed population in Badvel taluk of the Cuddapah district, was as follows :—

Grant and outlay.

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

Departmental heads.							Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,000	35,000	35,089	35,089
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,440	8,050	8,068	8,068
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,560	...	...	...
Total							2,96,000	43,050	43,157	43,157
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,660	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,340	...	1,129	1,129
Total							15,000	...	1,129	1,129
Grand Total							3,11,000	...	44,286	44,286

Progress of works.

Work was started from $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the head of the proposed channel to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Chintalapalle tank. The left side bank from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles was formed up to full height and the right side bund from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles was completed.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

In April 1892 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,700, for direct charges was sanctioned by Government for constructing a scouring sluice and bridge across the Cumbum tank surplus. Against a grant of Rs. 1,722, Rs. 565 were spent on this work during the year in the collection of metal by famine labor. The total capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 47,677.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

						Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Area occupied.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	
						ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	...	1892-93	...	...	...	5,382	4,690	689	5,379
	...	1891-92	...	...	...	5,153	4,210	386	4,596
Second crop	...	1892-93	...	...	...	4,501	2,449	2,052	4,501
	...	1891-92	...	...	...	3,214	1,347	...	1,347

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.			Receipts.		
During 1892-93.			During 1892-93.		
To end of 1892-93.			To end of 1892-93.		
Direct charges	...	...	Receipts in the Public Works department	...	...
Indirect do.	...	...	Irrigation revenue	...	...
Collection charges in the Civil department	...	...	Share of enhanced land revenue.	...	...
Total			Total		
Surplus revenue			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges		
Total			Net Total		

The actual return was 3.57 per cent. on the capital outlay.

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. Total outlay. The outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 89,486.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

—	Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation	New irrigation	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	14,236	9,856	4,242	14,098	1,01,069
{ 1891-92	14,263	10,005	3,970	13,975	99,376
Second crop ... { 1892-93	609	172	437	609	2,161
{ 1891-92	569	170	312	482	2,038

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of the year:—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,289	2,83,321	Direct receipts in the Public		
Indirect do.	83	7,260	Works department	48	372
Collection charges in the Civil			Irrigation revenue	1,03,230	34,35,176
department	1,519	35,528	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	2,609	75,032
Total	4,891	3,26,109	Total	1,05,887	35,10,580
Surplus revenue .. .	25,534	3,84,814	Deduct portion of revenue assumed		
Total	30,425	7,10,923	to be due to 'old irrigation'		
			less old maintenance charges ...	75,462	27,99,657
			Net Total	30,425	71,093

The actual return was 28.53 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

ARKENKOTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The work of providing scouring sluices in the Mangamari surplus weir of the channel was in progress. The outlay fell short of the grant of Rs. 2,105 by Rs. 1,292 owing to disputes between joint contractors for the work. The total capital expenditure to the end of the year including indirect charges amounted to Rs. 1,01,820.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	4,120	2,665	1,442	4,107	27,195
{ 1891-92	4,108	2,667	1,429	4,096	27,023
Second crop ... { 1892-93	60	7	48	55	176
{ 1891-92	70	6	52	58	235

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,608	2,34,834	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ... ..	...	1
Indirect do.	94	6,146	Irrigation revenue	27,371	7,81,094
Collection charges in the Civil department	434	11,012	Share of enhanced land revenue	255	8,434
Total ...	4,136	2,51,092	Total ...	27,626	7,89,529
Surplus revenue ...	4,538	—31,750	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	18,952	5,69,287
Total ...	8,674	2,20,242	Net Total ..	8,674	2,20,242

The actual return was 4·46 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

KALINGARÁYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 55,253.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	11,278	8,319	2,954	11,273	67,140
{ 1891-92	11,250	8,338	2,912	11,250	64,518
Second crop ... { 1892-93	10,270	8,186	2,084	10,270	36,497
{ 1891-92	10,505	8,403	2,102	10,505	36,338

Financial
results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,824	4,71,020	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	381	603
Indirect do.	52	12,338	Irrigation revenue	1,03,637	33,32,596
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,036	17,928	Share of enhanced land revenue.	393	8,236
Total ...	2,912	5,01,286	Total ...	1,04,411	33,41,435
Surplus revenue ...	18,198	—1,42,090	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	83,301	29,82,239
Total ...	21,110	3,59,196	Net Total ...	21,110	3,59,196

The actual return was 32·94 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

*General Remarks.*Estimate for
further
improve-
ments.

Owing to want of funds no work was done on the estimate of Rs. 8,71,000 sanctioned under 'Major (Productive) Works' by the Secretary of State for further improvements and extension of the channel.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :—

Grant and
outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	15,34,990	15,481	11,675	14,64,716
Establishment	4,14,269	3,561	2,685	3,86,728
Tools and plant	34,491	...	...	29,875
Total ..	19,83,750	19,042	14,360	18,81,319
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	17,147	...	538	17,263
Leave and pension allowances	81,881	...	376	80,249
Total ...	98,978	...	914	97,512
Grand Total ..	20,82,728	...	15,274	19,78,831

The Kukundi channel works in the North Arcot division were completed, but outlay was not fully adjusted. The construction of a weir and provision of new stone revetment to the Tirupakuli tank in the Chingleput division was in progress.

Progress of
works.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	73,071	50,554	21,444	71,998	1,95,513
{ 1891-92	70,575	33,316	10,483	43,799	1,13,052
Second crop { 1892-93	25,628	15,377	10,020	25,397	52,543
{ 1891-92	16,035	11,827	...	11,827	18,087

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial
results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	76,647	15,09,862	Direct receipts in the Public		
Indirect do.	2,019	1,65,119	Works department ...	1,217	13,255
Collection charges in the Civil depart- ment	8,015	60,387	Irrigation revenue	2,48,056	58,63,335
			Share of enhanced land revenue	15,634	4,63,564
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the ac- counts this year	21,519	...
Total ...	86,681	17,34,863	Total ...	2,86,476	63,40,204
Surplus revenue ...	78,695	10,59,366	Deduct portion of revenue as- sumed to be due to ' old irri- gation ' less old maintenance charges	1,21,100	35,45,970
Total ...	1,65,376	27,94,234	Net Total ...	1,65,376	27,94,234

The actual return was 3·98 per cent. on the Capital outlay. Deducting the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the account this year, the actual return was 2·94 per cent.

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. Against a grant of Rs. 3,390 an outlay of Rs. 4,771 was incurred during the year on the improvements to the head works and under-sluices of the system for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,700, for direct charges was sanctioned in February 1892. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 2,25,142.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
					ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{	1892-93	...	...	22,302	17,449	4,490	21,939	70,670
		1891-92	...	...	21,297	12,395	4,997	17,392	53,895
Second crop...	{	1892-93	...	...	5,969	2,354	3,607	5,961	15,685
		1891-92	...	...	1,999	1,647	...	1,647	4,016

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.		During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.		During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Direct charges	...	17,500	4,60,461	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	476	1,206
Indirect do.	...	465	12,067	Irrigation revenue	...	86,355	19,72,687
Collection charges in the Civil department	...	3,361	53,885	Share of enhanced land revenue	...	4,923	1,27,275
				Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	...	62,796	.
Total expenditure and charges	...	21,326	5,26,413	Total receipts	...	1,54,550	21,01,163
Surplus revenue	...	46,372	5,52,493	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	...	86,852	10,22,262
Total	...	67,698	10,78,906	Net Total	...	67,698	10,78,906

The actual return was 20.59 per cent. on the capital outlay. Deducting the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year, the actual return was 12.39 per cent.

CHEYYÁRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. Against a grant of Rs. 430 on Capital Account, an outlay of Rs. 431 was incurred on survey establishment employed for investigation and preparation of estimates for improving the distribution of the system and the Elattúr anicut channel. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 2,39,106.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
					ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	...	1892-93	...	...	20,666	15,321	5,253	20,574	60,365
		1891-92	...	...	19,378	12,598	1,596	14,194	38,463
Second crop	...	1892-93	...	...	13,812	1,734	12,030	13,764	19,986
		1891-92	...	...	11,357	1,728	7,641	9,364	11,692

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,467	5,80,571	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	173	752
Indirect do.	1,428	15,208	Irrigation revenue	80,351	17,65,647
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,925	38,798	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	3,259	1,02,524
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	58,258	...
Total expenditure and charges .	58,820	6,34,577	Total receipts	1,37,041	18,68,923
Surplus revenue	— 152	1,42,127	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	78,373	10,92,219
Total ...	58,668	7,76,704	Net Total	58,668	7,76,704

The working expenses exceeded the revenue, the deficit being 0·06 per cent. on the capital outlay and 7·45 per cent. if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted. The deficit was due to the large outlay incurred under 'Revenue extensions and improvements' in improving the main channel.

CHEMBRAMBÁKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop { 1892-93	12,822	11,263	1,559	12,822	39,128
{ 1891-92	12,707	5,505	545	6,050	13,643
Second crop { 1892-93	3,808	1,147	2,661	3,808	10,078
{ 1891-92	1,987	1,235	293	1,528	2,631

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,489	2,40,154	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	15	1,001
Indirect do.	117	10,982	Irrigation revenue	49,206	9,40,155
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,698	38,346	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	763	12,312
			Total receipts . .	49,984	9,53,468
Total expenditure and charges ...	6,304	2,89,482	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	9,100	1,80,636
Surplus revenue	34,580	4,33,350	Net Total ...	40,884	7,72,832
Total ...	40,884	7,72,832			

The actual return was 4·69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no outlay on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

Direct receipts. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,105,806 cubic yards, the charge to the Municipality being Rs. 12,105.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

—					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
					ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1892-93	...	...	...	7,560	5,485	1,969	7,454	16,845
	{ 1891-92	...	...	...	7,465	5,279	1,550	6,829	14,275
Second crop	{ 1892-93	...	...	...	1,730	926	801	1,727	2,374
	{ 1891-92	...	..	...	1,382	786	556	1,342	1,837

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	12,424	5,64,792	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	12,332	1,56,984
Indirect do.	465	17,843	Irrigation revenue	19,219	3,95,487
Collection charges in the Civil department	434	11,885	Share of enhanced land revenue	466	8,619
Total expenditure and charges ...	13,323	5,94,020	Total receipts ...	32,017	5,61,090
Surplus revenue	12,494	—1,38,554	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	6,200	1,05,624
Total ..	25,817	4,55,466	Net Total ...	25,817	4,55,466

The actual return was 0·71 per cent. on the capital outlay.

VALLÚRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 63,805.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

						Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
							Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
						ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	{	1892-93	...	...	...	5,038	3,797	836	4,633	6,492
		1891-92	...	...	...	4,940	3,310	687	3,997	4,738
Second crop	{	1892-93	...	...	...	225	57	153	210	318
		1891-92	...	..	...	90	...	90	90	196

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,527	30,364	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	4	4
Indirect do.	39	794	Irrigation revenue	6,810	1,32,547
Collection charges in the Civil department	163	2,768	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	967	15,585
Total expenditure and charges ...	1,729	33,926	Total receipts ...	7,781	1,48,136
Surplus revenue	1,531	21,424	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	4,521	92,786
Total ...	3,260	55,350	Net Total ...	3,260	55,350

The net return was 2·39 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

TIRUKKÓYILUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The improvements to the Bombay channel, an incomplete work of the previous year, were in progress on an estimate of Rs. 29,600 for works. All masonry works, with the exception of the terminal drop and earthwork up to the 8th mile, were completed. An outlay of Rs. 7,500 was incurred on the works during the year. The total Capital outlay including indirect charges amounted to Rs. 2,45,241. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

				Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
					Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	...	...	...	23,114	16,756	5,082	21,838	76,059
{ 1891-92	...	...	...	22,737	16,954	5,460	22,414	74,375
Second crop ... { 1892-93	...	...	...	2,620	21	2,516	2,537	7,458
{ 1891-92	...	...	...	1,997	22	1,915	1,937	5,550

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	10,245	3,37,513	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	834	1,653
Indirect do.	278	8,855	Irrigation revenue	83,517	18,77,881
Collection charges in the Civil department	4,468	31,463	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	3,038	66,440
Total expenditure and charges ...	14,991	3,77,831	Add revenue of previous year brought into the accounts this year	1,63,638	...
Surplus revenue	75,202	2,53,090	Total receipts ...	2,51,027	19,45,974
			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	1,60,834	13,15,053
Total ...	90,193	6,30,921	Net Total ...	90,193	6,30,921

The actual return was 30·66 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 8·39 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous two years brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

General Remarks.

During the year water passed over the Tirukkóyilur anicut 54 days against 56 days in the previous year.

MEHAMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 71,047.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

					Area. occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old irrigation.	New irrigaton.	Total.	
First crop ...	{ 1892-93	...	...	..	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRFS.	RS.
	{ 1891-92	...	...	...	2,479	320	1,864	2,184	8,423
Second crop ..	{ 1892-93	...	...	...	2,614	542	2,072	2,614	8,813
	{ 1891-92	...	...	..	52	...	52	52	188
					23	...	23	23	78

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.				During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.		During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
				RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Direct charges	...	...	...	15,098	1,12,782	Direct receipts in the Public Works department		102	111
Indirect do.	..	...	..	896	2,953	Irrigation revenue		8,611	1,88,121
Collection charges in the Civil department	...	...	..	343	7,816	Share of enhanced land revenue		8	1,734
Total expenditure and charges	...			15,837	1,23,551	Total receipts		8,721	1,89,966
Surplus revenue	...	...	...	—8,867	32,886	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges		1,751	33,529
Total	...			6,970	1,56,437	Net Total		6,970	1,56,437

The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 8,867.

VRIDDHACHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, remains as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 49,737.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
						Old Irrigation.	New Irrigation.	Total.	
First crop	...	{ 1892-93	...	...	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
		{ 1891-92	...	...	5,525	2,196	2,453	4,649	14,923
Second crop	..	{ 1892-93	...	...	5,850	978	4,872	5,850	19,765
		{ 1891-92	...	...	211	...	207	207	635
			...	...	265	...	265	265	776

The decrease in the revenue derived during the year was due to drought which necessitated remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,033.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,550	1,08,234	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	35	65
Indirect do.	146	2,834	Irrigation revenue	15,558	3,82,818
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,310	13,296	Share of enhanced land revenue	311	10,912
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	21,176	...
Total expenditure and charges ...	7,006	1,24,364	Total receipts ...	37,080	3,93,795
Surplus revenue	19,225	1,41,611	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	10,849	1,27,820
Total ...	26,231	2,65,975	Net Total .	26,231	2,65,975

The actual return was 38·65 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 8·75 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The execution of the improvements to the Morattu channel, commenced in the preceding year on an estimate of Rs. 20,700, was continued and Rs. 6,000 were spent during the year. The total expenditure to the end of the year including indirect charges was Rs. 1,01,911. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop { 1892-93	29,406	8,273	20,417	28,690	93,595
{ 1891-92	27,656	17,154	10,497	27,651	85,556
Second crop { 1892-93	2,945	8	2,921	2,929	8,071
{ 1891-92	1,995	18	1,977	1,995	5,729

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	14,566	4,51,262	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	165	398
Indirect do.	383	11,818	Irrigation revenue	1,01,666	19,39,746
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,667	1,08,215	Share of enhanced land revenue	13,022	6,58,844
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	94,786	...
Total expenditure and charges ...	23,616	5,71,295	Total receipts ...	2,09,639	25,98,988
Surplus revenue	1,49,884	15,93,401	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	36,139	4,84,292
Total ...	1,73,500	21,64,696	Net Total ...	1,73,500	21,64,696

The actual return was 147·07 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 71·36 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

General Remarks.

During the year water passed over the Shatiatope anicut for 63 days against 87 days in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

In February 1893 the total existing sanction on the Capital Account of the system for direct charges was raised from Rs. 4,16,200 to Rs. 4,18,640 to meet the outlay on the proposed store and lascars' sheds at the anicut; but under the orders of the Government of India subsequently received, the construction estimate of the system was closed with effect from the 31st March 1893. There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital Account during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 4,51,336 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 4,59,446.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

					Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.	
						Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.		
					ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop	...	{	1892-93	...	...	8,971	1,464	6,913	8,377	26,558
			1891-92	...	...	...	8,193	1,993	5,979	7,972	26,448
Second crop	...	{	1892-93	...	...	101	86	15	101	270
			1891-92	...	...	...	91	81	10	91	259

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	20,928	4,00,751	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	89	952
Indirect do.	549	15,341	Irrigation revenue	26,828	2,03,066
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,391	8,230	Share of enhanced land revenue	168	1,968
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year		
Total expenditure and charges.	23,868	4,24,322		23,816	...
Surplus revenue	24,183	— 2,71,929	Total receipts	50,901	2,05,986
			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,850	53,593
Total	48,051	1,52,393	Net Total	48,051	1,52,393

The actual return was 5·36 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 0·34 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 5,64,401.

In October 1892 estimates, amounting to Rs. 2,35,000 including indirect charges, were sanctioned by Government for improving the drainage of the southern portion of the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district. Estimate for improving drainage.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the preceding year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

				Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
					Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	{ 1892-93	...	...	106,934	44,687	62,247	106,934	3,44,215
	{ 1891-92	...	...	105,968	92,161	13,305	105,466	3,63,652
Second crop ..	{ 1892-93	...	...	4,283	18	4,265	4,283	11,168
	{ 1891-92	...	...	4,721	23	4,696	4,719	12,759

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	27,582	9,43,437	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,155	2,491
Indirect do. ...	3,785	27,772	Irrigation revenue ..	3,55,383	1,24,01,914
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	26,595	4,65,380	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	51,117	19,69,138
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year ...	3,80,555	...
Total expenditure and charges.	57,962	14,36,589	Total receipts ...	7,88,210	1,43,73,543
Surplus revenue ...	4,75,089	78,73,496	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	2,55,159	50,63,453
Total ...	5,33,051	93,10,085	Net Total ...	5,33,051	93,10,085

The actual return was 84·18 per cent. on the capital outlay and 40·70 per cent. if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be excluded.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water over the Lower Coleroon anicut during the year was 7·9 feet on the north and 7·6 feet on the south branch. The highest flood recorded is 11·5 feet on the north and 12·0 feet on the south branch, and this occurred in 1858.

MARADÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 41,135. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1892-93	17,748	13,920	..	13,920	92,291
... { 1891-92	17,533	16,955	465	17,420	1,17,155
Second crop ... { 1892-93	16,291	465	12,936	13,401	60,025
... { 1891-92	16,315	429	15,784	16,213	68,240

The decrease in the revenue derived during the year was due to drought which necessitated remissions to the extent of Rs. 35,253.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	14,071	3,07,613	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	203	1,804
Indirect do.	814	8,518	Irrigation revenue	1,52,316	38,22,913
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,126	71,901	Share of enhanced land revenue	240	3,843
Total expenditure and charges.	18,011	3,88,032	Total receipts ...	1,52,759	38,28,560
Surplus revenue	44,711	10,51,804	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	90,037	23,88,724
Total ...	62,722	14,39,836	Net Total ...	62,722	14,39,836

The actual return was 108·69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this canal during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 31,027.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 927 against a grant of Rs. 984.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	86,14,000	1,83,308	1,85,559	76,80,930
Indirect do.	6,77,954	...	5,409	4,63,920
Total ...	92,91,954	...	1,90,968	81,44,850

Revenue Account.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,14,384	25,70,343	Direct receipts—		
Indirect do.	3,963	79,491	Navigation receipts	99,709	11,18,817
			Miscellaneous receipts	1,657	14,45,775
Total expenditure	1,18,347	26,50,834	Total	1,01,366	25,64,592
Deficit	18,590	1,03,846	Deduct refunds of revenue	1,609	17,604
Net Total	99,757	25,46,988	Net Total	99,757	25,46,988

The financial result during the year was a loss of Rs. 18,590 against Rs. 74,599 in the previous year.

VÉDÁRANNIYAM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The canal was cleared of silt where necessary. The banks from the 13th to the 16th mile were repaired and repairs to masonry works were executed. The total outlay was Rs. 7,050 against a grant of Rs. 5,500. The traffic on the canal other than salt was very small. The amount of license fees collected during the year was Rs. 1,068.

GANJÁM-GOPALPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal which was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjám district. The work was stopped in November 1890, as it was no longer required for famine relief purposes and the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. The expenditure of Rs. 294 incurred during the year represents the compensation paid for land taken up in previous years. The total expenditure including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 1,55,466 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,51,145.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :—

Grant and outlay.

	Grant for 1892-93.		Outlay during 1892-93.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
<i>Ordinary works.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.
Minor Works, Public Works department—			
Original works—			
Major	2,11,200	2,51,367	2,54,068
Minor	1,22,500	96,747	97,206
Repairs	3,61,000	4,37,584	4,25,520
Establishment	1,60,981	1,82,210	1,78,913
Tools and plant	10,420	13,853	13,965
Total	8,66,101	9,81,761	9,69,672
Minor works, Revenue department—			
Original works ... ..	...	2,200	11,147
Repairs	4,00,000	3,90,724	4,12,600
Establishment ... ..	...	6,642	10,113
Tools and plant ... ..	...	434	660
Total	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,34,520
Total, Ordinary works	12,66,101	13,81,761	14,04,192

	Grant for 1892-93.		Outlay during 1892-93.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
<i>Ordinary Works—cont.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.
Investigation of Kistna upland project—			
Original works	3,000	6,160	5,965
Establishment	1,000	1,500	1,431
Tools and plant	200	200	200
Total ...	4,200	7,860	7,596
<i>Old Maintenance Charges.</i>			
Original works	10,381	10,381	10,381
Repairs	1,42,850	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment	2,09,070	2,09,060	2,09,060
Tools and plant	1,868	1,868	1,868
Total ...	3,64,169	3,64,159	3,64,159
<i>Tank Restoration Scheme.</i>			
Investigation—			
Original works	26,000	17,285	17,186
Establishment	64,550	47,225	46,938
Tools and plant	450	850	1,944
Total ...	91,000	65,360	66,068
Execution—			
Original works	1,05,385	1,32,303	1,28,412
Repairs	1,97,000	2,05,405	1,83,512
Establishment	69,549	79,284	71,742
Tools and plant	4,536	5,169	4,679
Total ...	3,76,470	4,29,161	3,88,345
Total, Tank Restoration Scheme ...	4,67,470	4,94,521	4,54,413
Grand Total ...	21,01,940	22,48,301	22,30,360

The outlay fell short of the revised estimate by Rs. 17,941 owing chiefly to difficulty in procuring labor for repairs to tank restoration works in the Kistna Western division consequent on the sudden outbreak of cholera at the end of the year, and to the failure on the part of the contractor in executing repairs to ordinary works in the Kurnool division.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

Investigating
establish-
ment,

The Tank Restoration Scheme Parties, with the exception of Nos. IV and V Parties which were transferred from Salem and North Arcot, respectively, to Pattukkóttai taluk in the Tanjore district in November 1892, continued to work in the districts in which they had been engaged during the previous year. The tanks in the Pattukkóttai taluk required immediate attention to settle the new rates of assessment.

Extent of
investigation
operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 28,195 square miles, of which 25,128 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were during the year increased by 3,802 and 1,746, bringing the totals up to 31,997 square miles of area entered upon and 26,874 square miles completed.

Amount of
estimates
sanctioned.

The amount of estimates for Government works sanctioned during the year was Rs. 3,51,920 against Rs. 5,54,042 in the previous year. Estimates, amounting to Rs. 8,794, were also prepared for works in the Yelagiri mitta, Salem district, and sent to the Collector of that district for execution. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 66,067, or 18·3 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the commencement of operations to the end of the year was Rs. 37,55,121, against which the total expenditure incurred on 'Works' was Rs. 26,34,760, or Rs. 32,72,126 including establishment and tools and plant charges. During the year the expenditure on 'Works' was Rs. 3,13,607, or Rs. 3,90,441 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay :—

Grants and outlay.

	Grant for 1892-93.					Expenditure during 1892-93.					Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	Works.	Repairs.	Estab-lishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Estab-lishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
<i>Investigation.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ...	2,238	...	1,278	...	3,516	2,233	...	1,236	...	3,469	...
Górávari, Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	940	...
Górávari, Western ..	150	...	...	...	150	121	...	...	...	121	...
Kistna do. ...	1,993	...	3,945	...	5,938	2,085	...	3,490	...	5,575	...
Salem ...	1,636	...	12,984	300	14,920	1,747	...	13,329	13	15,099	...
Coimbatore ...	1,629	...	...	...	1,629	1,640	...	102	...	1,640	...
Chingleput ...	122	...	101	...	223	122	...	...	...	224	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	2,154	...	2,154	...	...	2,213	...	2,213	...
Madura ...	2,745	...	6,937	100	9,782	2,872	...	7,978	42	10,892	...
Tinnevely ...	3,303	...	3,712	...	7,015	3,539	...	3,584	70	7,193	...
Central office ...	1,780	...	9,816	150	11,776	1,847	...	9,148	...	10,995	...
Negapatam ...	1,689	...	6,268	300	8,257	980	...	5,858	879	7,717	...
Total ...	17,285	...	47,225	850	65,360	17,186	...	46,938	1,944	63,068	11,07,372
<i>Execution.</i>											
No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
Vizagapatam do. ...	5,500	3,500	2,070	135	11,205	4,436	3,552	1,837	120	9,945	35,192
Górávari, Eastern ...	4,000	4,000	1,840	120	9,960	4,009	3,655	1,763	115	9,542	30,486
Górávari, Western ...	3,130	4,700	1,801	117	9,748	2,286	4,229	1,498	98	8,111	42,618
Kistna, do. ...	3,137	7,208	2,380	125	12,880	3,691	3,679	1,675	111	9,176	12,538
Anantapur ...	1,921	...	442	29	2,392	1,921	...	442	29	2,392	5,104
Cuddapah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	16	1	86	22,017
Kurnool ...	3,000	5,000	1,840	120	9,960	3,353	4,695	1,851	121	10,020	2,51,929
Bellary ...	1,599	380	455	30	2,464	1,475	289	406	26	2,196	23,445
Salem ...	15,000	17,300	7,429	484	40,213	13,351	13,891	6,566	409	33,617	1,20,221
Coimbatore ...	1,300	1,600	667	43	3,610	1,161	1,431	596	39	3,227	3,55,518
North Arcot ...	24,207	39,000	14,538	948	78,693	23,858	37,479	14,107	920	76,364	3,78,578
Chingleput ...	27,000	54,948	18,848	1,229	1,02,025	19,074	42,993	14,275	931	77,273	8,54,066
South Arcot ...	6,460	18,769	5,803	378	31,410	6,383	18,754	5,782	377	31,296	1,01,391
Madura ...	31,210	30,000	14,085	919	76,244	31,197	29,885	14,049	915	76,046	9,23,496
Tinnevely ...	11,809	19,000	7,086	462	38,357	12,217	18,911	7,159	467	38,754	1,12,005
Total ...	1,39,303	2,05,405	79,284	5,169	4,29,161	1,28,412	1,83,512	71,742	4,679	3,88,345	32,70,029
Grand Total ...	1,56,588	2,05,405	1,26,509	6,019	4,94,521	1,45,598	1,83,512	1,18,680	6,623	4,54,413	43,77,401

The special establishment organized in December 1890 for investigating irrigation projects in the upland taluks of the Kistna district completed during the year the investigation of the Macherla and Ipur tanks; estimates amounting to Rs. 41,900 and Rs. 32,000 for these projects were prepared for submission to Government. The investigation of the Mellavagu and Agnigundala and two other tanks therewith connected was in progress. In December 1892 a special party was organized for employment on the investigation of the Vansadhara project in the Ganjam district and the irrigation of Palkonda taluk, Vizagapatam district. The investigation of the Vansadhara project was in progress.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 8,010.

Investigation projects.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept was 3,220,877 acres against 2,720,872 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived from these works was Rs. 78,28,923 exclusive of deductions and remissions of Rs. 13,43,948. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) Other Minor Works, Public Works Department, and Minor Works, Revenue Department, compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
1 Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	226,812	213,847	7,76,969	7,41,812
2 { Other Minor Works, Public Works Department	1,266,471	1,056,843	32,95,101	25,48,886
{ Minor Works, Revenue Department	1,727,594	1,450,182	37,56,853	29,20,372
Total ...	3,220,877	2,720,872	78,28,923	62,11,070

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works Department was Rs. 78,36,933, and the total charges incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 23,00,926, leaving Rs. 55,36,007 as the net revenue.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the irrigation revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1302 (1892-93).			Outlay during the official year 1892-93.				
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, P.W.D.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.</i>								
<i>Ganjām.</i>								
Lāngulya left bank, two channels	13,881	909	28,965	...	...	...	...	...
Vansadhāra right bank, six channels	39,841	1,349	78,188	...	...	...	...	...
Garibula Gedda	1,527	108	2,074	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>								
Sārada, six anicuts	11,807	9,327	28,045	...	1,373	316	21	1,710
Varaha, four anicuts	6,263	5,461	20,249	7,112	755	1,309	118	9,794
<i>Salem.</i>								
Pennagundapuram tank	417	414	1,395	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Coimbatore.</i>								
Amarāvati, twenty-two channels.	24,144	19,096	1,31,014	77	10,433	2,418	158	13,086
<i>Chingleput.</i>								
Madurāntakam tank	6,021	1,237	12,359	968	1,785	633	41	3,427
<i>South Arcot.</i>								
Myorenadi, Kattumailur anicut.	412	39	1,872	...	514	118	8	640
Gadilam, Tiruvadi, Vēnamādēvi and Tiruvēndipuram anicuts.	10,113	2,993	51,339	2,921	3,571	1,493	97	8,082
Kullar, Vikravāndi anicut ..	1,366	93	4,190	329	1,296	374	24	2,023
<i>Tinnevelly.</i>								
Tambraparni, six anicuts	36,473	33,521	4,17,279	2,347	12,165	3,338	218	18,068
Total ...	152,265	74,547	7,76,969	13,754	31,892	10,499	685	56,830

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1302 (1892-93).			Outlay during the official year 1892-93.				
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
<i>Other Minor Works, P.W.D.</i>	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	73,331	1,380	99,790	6,760	7,521	3,143	2,557	19,981
Vizagapatam	27,591	27,037	80,953	17,897	7,454	6,302	330	31,983
Gó dávari	42,462	1,778	80,387	10,235	21,511	7,899	1,448	44,093
Kistna	17,009	...	42,080	14,422	12,807	9,545	502	37,276
Nellore	84,368	11,332	3,15,388	62,696	22,936	19,601	1,276	1,06,579
Anantapur	49,254	22,998	2,27,544	10,970	7,273	4,314	274	22,831
Bellary	30,958	7,887	1,86,975	45,837	34,190	18,858	1,229	1,00,114
Cuddapah	56,942	33,138	2,79,751	24,413	22,705	10,695	697	58,510
Kurnool	21,406	7,984	89,177	7,166	48,659	12,743	831	69,399
West Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,295	298	19	1,652
Coimbatore	30,350	13,437	1,49,748	5,391	16,018	4,946	320	26,675
Salem	29,957	29,257	1,36,822	29,779	27,729	26,393	845	84,746
North Arcot	53,771	24,384	2,16,302	40,187	82,721	30,159	1,819	1,54,886
Chingleput	187,751	31,064	4,26,907	60,055	93,242	36,301	2,366	1,97,054
South Arcot	65,345	10,551	2,33,724	19,396	44,887	14,671	955	79,409
Tanjore	14,307	1,260	21,944	3,320	2,119	6,889	946	13,274
Trichinopoly	85,110	36,803	2,97,875	25,505	23,097	11,207	726	60,535
Madura	52,564	23,752	2,04,414	70,734	45,550	34,039	1,741	1,52,064
Tinnevely	34,154	25,799	2,05,320	30,983	47,926	20,941	1,200	1,07,070
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme ... ..	...	...	...	1,847	...	9,148	...	10,995
No. II Periyár ... ..	...	...	...	1,490	...	343	22	1,855
Total ...	956,630	309,841	32,95,101	1,89,083	5,77,140	2,88,525	20,103	13,74,811
<i>Minor Works, Revenue Department.</i>								
Ganjām	79,630	3,966	88,252	...	14,274	...	...	14,274
Vizagapatam	50,807	48,851	1,30,453	561	12,000	129	8	12,698
Gó dávari	57,374	290	81,401	...	8,904	...	...	8,904
Kistna	28,369	977	94,661	...	12,511	...	...	12,511
Nellore	32,306	8,079	1,10,884	...	16,881	...	...	16,881
Anantapur	76,957	31,091	2,81,718	190	14,536	527	34	15,287
Bellary	24,196	7,783	76,277	...	2,513	—406	—26	2,081
Cuddapah	157,428	62,888	5,36,087	...	36,234	1,319	86	37,639
Kurnool	30,201	7,927	1,05,424	...	15,204	2,529	165	17,898
West Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
Coimbatore	12,317	4,566	41,744	...	2,155	...	...	2,155
Salem	77,241	72,772	2,58,923	...	19,409	383	26	19,818
North Arcot	167,303	83,041	6,29,942	1,343	68,356	534	35	70,268
Chingleput	102,433	15,251	1,89,084	8,173	50,562	4,592	299	63,626
Madras ... ..	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	360
South Arcot	168,993	31,166	5,62,022	343	37,394	358	23	38,118
Tanjore	25,783	1,821	38,673	...	9,952	...	...	9,952
Trichinopoly	45,739	11,645	88,121	487	17,263	137	9	17,896
Madura	83,269	17,900	2,07,148	...	32,388	...	...	32,388
Tinnevely	56,471	37,763	2,35,939	50	41,664	11	1	41,726
Total ...	1,276,817	450,777	37,56,853	11,147	4,12,600	10,113	660	4,34,520
Grand Total ...	2,385,712	835,165	78,23,923	5,13,984	10,21,632	3,09,137	21,448	*18,66,201

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments as compared with the grants:—

Grants and outlay.

* This amount includes the expenditure incurred on Tank Restoration Works.

							Grants for 1892-93.		Outlay during 1892-93.
							Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original works—							RS.	RS.	RS.
Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,213	73,059	76,913
Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,650	12,535	11,821
Total							84,863	85,594	88,734
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,000	2,19,818	2,27,727
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,339	71,584	71,492
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,633	4,508	4,450
Total							3,86,835	3,81,504	3,92,403

Establishment.

The charge for establishment amounted to Rs. 71,492.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The receipts realised by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 32,127 against budget and revised estimates of Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Grant and outlay.

In Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue Department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river-beds at the bunds of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government in the Revenue Department in February 1888, on the representation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, that there was no objection to such balances being used for the construction of much-needed sluices by the Public Works Department. Accordingly, since 1888-89, expenditure has been incurred under this head. The grants and expenditure of the year are shown below :—

Divisions.							Original grant, 1892-93.	Final grant, 1892-93.	Outlay, 1892-93.
							RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	17,000	13,769
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	4,963
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Total							31,000	22,000	18,878

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Grant and outlay.

The outlay incurred on irrigation works carried out by the Public Works Department in the estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was Rs. 19,969 against a revised grant of Rs. 19,340. Rs. 18,294 were expended in Ganjám and the rest in Górávari.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) General. (1892-93.)

Length of Railways in the Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines—'open,' 'under construction' and 'under survey'—during the past year in the Madras Presidency, excepting railways at present in abeyance :—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under con- struction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
Mysore Gold Field Railway ...	...	10½	...	Do.	Do.	Under construction by the Mysore Government but to be worked by the Madras Railway Company.
South Indian Railway	* 1,042	...	..	Metre.	Do. ...	{ State Imperial, worked by South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Villupuram-Guntakal						
Nellore Branch						
Dhmaravaram-Mysore Frontier ...	...	† 56	...	Do.	Do. ...	Under construction as far as Hindupur by the South Indian Railway Company (Ld.).
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	135	...	...	{ Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	279	..	...		Madras Government.	Worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Bezwada Extension Railway ...	21½	..	...	
Nílgi Railway ... ..	...	16½	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Under construction by the Nílgi Railway Company.
Máyavaram-Muttupet ... ..	...	54	...	Do.	Do. ...	Provincial, under construction by South Indian Railway Company.
East Coast Railway †	93	423	...	Standard	Do. ...	Imperial, the portion of line open for traffic is worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company; the remainder is under construction by the State.
Palghát-Kurrapatnam ... ..	...	...	60½	Do.	Travancore ...	Provincial, under survey by Madras Railway.

East Coast Railway.—The sanctioned length of railway under construction is 516 miles. On 20th February 1893 the section between the existing railway system at Bezwada and the bank of the Gódávári opposite Rajahmundry, 93 miles in length, though in an unfinished state, was opened for goods and passenger traffic. It was for the time worked under a contract with the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company, which was in a position to work it in direct continuation of its existing service. The section from the Gódávári to Cocanada and from Samalkot to Vizianagram, 171 miles in length, will probably be opened for passengers and goods in August 1893. The southern section (300 miles) was about three-fourths finished and the northern (200) about half-way towards completion. Considerable damage was done by the floods of October and November 1892 to the newly-formed banks and a few culverts were carried away. The abnormally heavy rainfall, however, showed what alterations in existing waterways were needed, and they were accordingly rectified where necessary.

Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway.—Great difficulty was again met with in obtaining labor. Fair progress was, however, made on earthwork. Up to the end of March 1893, 303 lakhs of cubic feet out of an estimate of 386 lakhs had been completed, of which 209 lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up during the year. The manufacture of bricks and concrete material went on steadily although much

* 63 miles from Dharmavaram to Guntakal were transferred to Southern Mahratta Railway on 1st January 1893.

† This line has also been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway from 1st April 1893.

‡ This line has been placed under the control of the Director-General of Railways from 1st June 1893.

delayed and hampered by the difficulty in procuring fuel. Out of a total of 337 bridges, 109 had been started and were in varying stages of completion. At the end of March 1893, 404,000 cubic feet had been built out of an estimate of 738,400 cubic feet, and of this 393,000 cubic feet were set up in the year. The major bridges were in an advanced state. About 15 miles of permanent-way were laid and the station buildings and staff quarters were commenced.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway.—The line was actually opened for public traffic on the 23rd April 1893. The works were practically complete; the only important item still in hand were the pitching of the bank through the Hindupur tank and the completion of the watering arrangements.

Nilgiri Railway.—During 1892–93 active progress was made throughout the entire length. The supply of hill coolies was quite inadequate and the men from the plains objected to work in the higher portion on account of the cold and in the lower on account of the notorious unhealthiness of the Kullár valley at the foot of the hills; but notwithstanding this, one-third of the earthwork was completed by the end of the year 1892. 5 out of the 8 major bridges were in progress and 20 of the minor bridges were completed. Most of the girders, signals, tanks, &c., as well as permanent-way had been received. Orders were issued for the Abt rack and fastenings, as also for rolling-stock. One mile of permanent-way was laid as far as the Bhaváni bridge and the junction arrangements at Méttupálayam were advanced.

Lines under
survey or
projected.

East Coast Railway.—The project for bridging the Górávari near Rajahmundry was completed during the year. The proposal is to train the river from a width of 8,000 to a width of 5,000 feet and to bridge it with 19 spans of 250 feet on 80 feet wells. As the execution of this project is deferred until more money becomes available, a ferry was being established across the river capable of carrying full wagons in order to facilitate the through booking of goods between the East Coast Railway and Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway. The question of the bridging of the Mahánadi was investigated during the year and there appeared reason to hope that it might be economical and practicable to bridge it in three parts in the immediate neighbourhood of Cuttack instead of making a detour round the head of the delta, involving an extra 10 miles of railway, for the sake of crossing it in one at Naraj. A re-alignment was investigated between Khurda and Cuttack, which gave promise of another saving of about 5 miles of railway.

Nilgiri Railway.—Sanction of Government was given for a survey for the extension of the Nilgiri Railway to Ootacamund.

Palghát-Kurrapatnam Survey.—The survey for a branch line from Palghát through Trichur to Kurrapatnam at the head of the Cochin backwater, a distance of $60\frac{3}{4}$ miles, was completed in December 1891, two alignments being examined in the ghát portion. Government, however, considered the cost of both alignments prohibitive and the question was still in abeyance for want of funds to prosecute fresh surveys.

Shoranur to Trichur Survey.—The Madras Railway Company applied to Government for permission to undertake a survey from Shoranur station on the south-west line to the point on the Trichur road where the Pattámbi-Trichur survey of 1879 commenced. The length of this survey will be about 20 miles and its estimated cost is Rs. 2,500.

West Coast Railway.—In view of the desirability of connecting the West Coast with the interior by a line joining the Mysore State Railway or Southern Mahratta Railway a reconnaissance of several routes has been undertaken by the Mysore Government. Negotiations were proceeding between the Government of India and Messrs. Kirby and Longsdale who proposed to form a company for the construction of a railway from Mangalore to Erode *via* Hassan and Mysore and from Hassan to Arsikere on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Lines in abeyance.—The projects for the following lines are still in abeyance :—Porto Novo-Salem, Palghát-Dindigul, Madras-Bezwada, Cuddalore-Pondicherry, Peralam-Kárikál, Tinnevely-Quilon, Madura-Pámban, Bezwada-Masulipatam.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

The open length of this railway is 839·22 miles, the portion of the line between Madras and Arkonam, viz., 42½ miles, being double. Open mileage.

The following were the principal new works:—The Pápaghni bridge was completed and opened for traffic on 1st July 1892. The overstrained girders of the Rallavanka bridge on the North-west line, which consists of 9 spans of 64 feet, and those of the Thútha bridge, twelve 64-foot openings on the South-west line, were replaced by others of a stronger type. The strengthening of the weak girders of 28 spans of the Cheyyár bridge, North-west line, was commenced. The proposal to support the present weak type of girders of the bridge (three 64-foot spans) at ¾ miles, South-west line, by screw piles at the centre of the spans was carried out. The works necessary for the junction of the South Indian Railway at Kátpádi were completed and those in connection with the junction of the Nílgeri Railway Company at Méttupálayam were in progress. Plans and estimates were under preparation for the junction with the Mysore Gold Fields Railway at Kolar Road station. Distant signals were being provided at nearly every station, 131 having been erected up to the close of the year. Additions were made to the traffic bungalows at Calicut and accommodation was provided for the subordinate staff at meeting stations and for other employés who are required to live in station compounds in consequence of night traffic. The overbridge at Tiruvallúr station was completed. Temporary stations were replaced by permanent ones at Man-karai, Edakkolam, Devankundi and Gangayapalle, and trial stations were opened at Kullipálayam and Lattari on the South-west line and at Ponpadi and Kalamala on the North-west line. New works.

With the exception of roughness in places on the North-west line, notably in miles 21, 99 to 101, 144, 145, 203 and 207, the permanent-way was in first-class order throughout. Permanent-way.

21 persons were killed and 61 injured in 1892 against 18 killed and 45 injured in the previous year. The total number of accidents was 176 or 40 less than in 1891. There were only 2 collisions against 5 in the previous year, and the number of derailments—31—was fewer by 3. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of cattle run over, viz., 92 against 116. No individual accident calls for special notice. The Bangalore Branch line breached in two places on the 18th August owing to abnormally heavy rain, but the permanent-way was restored by the 19th idem. Accidents.

As in the previous year the employés numbered 14,152, of whom 215 were Europeans, 1,077 East Indians, and 12,860 natives. Employés.

302 private police were maintained by the company at a cost of Rs. 39,296. This force was supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government. Police.

During the year, the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps decreased by 30, but the number of efficient increased by 51. The strength of the regiment on 31st March 1893 was 934, of whom only 30 were non-efficient. The musketry of the battalion improved greatly, the figure of merit for the season under notice being 39·52, or an increase of 12·38 on last year's results. Volunteers.

The medical staff of the company consisted of a medical officer and 18 apothecaries maintained at a total cost of Rs. 2,924 per mensem. Medical department.

Railway schools for European and Eurasian children were maintained at 9 of the most important stations, 1 extra school having been established at Cuddapah in October 1892. The net cost of the schools to the company was Rs. 9,436, or Rs. 23·13 per head on the register. The average daily attendance was 296·87. Schools.

During the calendar year, 4,219 tons of stores and materials valued at £61,478 were shipped to India in 35 consignments, besides which 1,016½ tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-17-3 per ton. At the close of 1892 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 29,25,393 against a balance at the close of 1891 of Rs. 29,86,176. The receipts and issues during the year were, respectively, Rs. 21,98,672 and Rs. 22,59,455. Stores and materials.

Rolling-
stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	153	34	119
Coaching vehicles	792	59	733
Goods do.	2,880	64	2,816

75 engines passed through the shops for repairs, 4 being converted into P.B. class engines. During the year 2 Governor's saloons, 3 composite carriages, 80 covered goods wagons and 15 ballast wagons were renewed.

Capital
transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 11,69,03,761. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 29,25,393, viz. :—

Stores	Rs. 28,53,645
Other items stores outstanding	71,748

The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 6,58,407 incurred on the following works :—

Name of works.	Amount. Rs.
New bridge over the Pápaghni river	1,28,863
Assistant Traffic Manager's bungalow at Arkonam	7,799
Loading bank and goods godown at Guntakal	6,043
Alterations and additions to Kátpádi station	22,068
Two additional lay-byes at Mulanur	6,672
Alteration of sidings and lengthening platform at Arkonam	15,562
Sidings at Olavakkódu	7,367
Extension of engine shed at Rénigunta	6,794
Distant signals for South-west and North-west lines	38,182
Alterations and additions of sidings at Salem	6,217
Double bungalow for engine-drivers at Gooty	5,913
Alterations and additions of sidings at Pódanúr	9,104
Buildings consequent on the introduction of block system between Arkonam and Madras	10,638
Extension of goods shed and loading bank at Bangalore City	10,162
Watering arrangements at Kátpádi	10,639
Extension of block system and introduction of starting semaphore signals on the South-west and North-west lines	5,185
Substituting stronger girders for Thútha bridge	33,357
Transshipping shed at Raichur	26,444
Alteration of level-crossings at Perambúr	18,410
Through siding at Kalláyi	7,865
Open shed over loading bank at Raichur	5,305
Works, engineering, of less than Rs. 5,000 each	2,09,089
Commission on placing debentures	21,000
Expenditure transferred in connection with revenue new minor works	7,981
	6,26,659
	Rs.
100 wooden covered goods wagon	571
3,230 screw couplings	8,460
1 composite carriage	618
Do. do.	4,452
1,200 centre chains	1,753
4 tank wagons for carrying kerosine oil	6,196
6 covered goods wagons	7,414
6 brake vans	2,279
	31,748
Total	6,58,407

The total capital outlay including suspense at the end of 1892 and the interest charges thereon were as follows :—

Capital outlay to end of 1892	Rs. 11,98,29,154
Guaranteed interest for year at $\frac{1}{2}$ per rupee plus interest on overdrawn capital charged in India	58,10,956
Excess of interest charges over net earnings	15,18,823

General
results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1891 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense.
1891	MILES. 839.30	MILES. 2,522,227	RS. 93,44,688	RS. 54,38,159	RS. 39,06,529	58.19	RS. 214	3.28
1892	839.26	2,519,724	96,24,670	53,32,537	42,92,133	55.40	221	3.59

With a decrease of 2,503 miles or 0.10 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 2,79,982 or 2.99 per cent. and the working expenses a decrease of Rs. 1,05,622 or 1.94 per cent.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1891 :—

	1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	36,14,372	37,54,832	+ 1,40,460
Goods	55,38,684	56,90,713	+ 1,52,029
Electric telegraph	20,056	18,479	— 1,577
Sundries	1,71,576	1,60,646	— 10,930
Total	93,44,688	96,24,670	+ 2,79,982

Gross earnings.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom compare as under :—

Coaching traffic.

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1891	17,534	RS. 1,62,585	70,342	RS. 2,06,990	8,465,339	RS. 27,43,620	8,553,215	RS. 31,13,195
1892	17,789	1,58,923	69,260	2,10,203	8,966,014	28,66,036	9,053,063	32,53,162
Increase	255	...	...	3,213	500,675	1,22,416	499,848	1,21,967
Decrease	...	3,662	1,082	...	...	...	...	...

The decrease in the earnings of first-class traffic was mainly due to reduced receipts from 'troops and police.' In second-class traffic the improvement occurred principally in single journey passengers during the second half of 1892. The number of third-class passengers carried exceeded that of any previous year. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 1.78 pies against 1.86 pies in the previous year. The earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2.96 against Rs. 3.02 in 1891.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1891 :—

Goods traffic.

	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	820,020	50,73,163	745,836	51,32,000	— 74,184	+ 58,837
Military stores	1,640	82,683	2,064	92,977	+ 424	+ 10,294
Railway materials for construction.	23,448	36,919	49,442	44,345	+ 25,994	+ 7,426
Coal for the public and construction.	33,475	1,55,549	51,506	2,43,909	+ 18,031	+ 88,360
Coal for revenue only	10,017	15,273	20,109	21,402	+ 10,092	+ 6,129
Revenue stores other than coal ...	289,310	1,26,375	249,900	1,03,632	— 39,410	— 22,743
Live-stock	1,326	34,920	1,417	38,732	+ 91	+ 3,812
Rents, miscellaneous, &c. ... ..	...	13,802	...	13,716	...	— 86
Total	1,179,236	55,88,684	1,120,274	56,90,713	— 58,962	+ 1,52,029

The increased receipts under 'general merchandise' were chiefly owing to the introduction from 1st January 1892 of terminal charges at the rate of 4 pies per

maund at each end for local and at the Madras end for foreign traffic. The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 229,618 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 13,20,407 against 287,148 tons carried and Rs. 14,15,899 earned during the previous year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8·24 pies against 7·24 pies in 1891. The earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 4·53 against Rs. 4·17 in 1891.

Working
expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance	13,06,188	13·98	14,52,779	15·09	+ 1,46,591	+ 11 22
Locomotive	21,14,864	22 63	18,61,234	19 34	— 2,53,130	— 11 97
Carriage and wagon	4,97,690	5 32	5,16,752	5·37	+ 19,062	+ 3 83
Traffic	8,54,582	9·14	8,43,745	8 77	— 10,837	— 1 26
General	5,67,456	6 07	5,40,155	5 61	— 27,301	— 4 81
Special and miscellaneous	97,879	1 05	1,17,872	1 22	+ 19,993	+ 20 42
Total	54,38,159	58 19	53,32,537	55 40	— 1,05,622	— 1 94

The increase under 'maintenance' was Rs. 2,39,582, but this was reduced by an extra credit of Rs. 92,991 for returned stores, the net result being an increase of Rs. 1,46,591, mainly due to the increased maintenance and renewal of permanent-way and loss by exchange. The decrease under 'locomotive' occurred chiefly in the charge for 8 new engines in the first half of 1891, the cost of which was Rs. 2,31,352 less a credit of Rs. 15,897 for sale of old engines.

Train
service.

3·05 per cent. of the trains were late against 2·81 per cent. in 1891. An additional passenger train was run from Madras to Tiruvallūr and a return train from Tiruvallūr to Madras from 1st February 1892. The goods train from Cuddapah to Arkonam was converted into a mixed train in order to form a through connection with the 2-25 train from Raichur from 1st February 1892. 2 additional local trains ran from Ráyapuram to Connur and 2 return trains from Connur to Ráyapuram from 1st February to 31st March 1892. From 1st April 1892 1 train from Ráyapuram to Connur and a return train from Connur to Ráyapuram and a train from Ráyapuram to Perambūr and from Perambūr to Ráyapuram.

Rates and
fares.

There were no important changes in rates and fares during the year.

(c) South Indian Railway.

Open
mileage.

The open length of this railway, which is a single line on the metre gauge, was 654 miles. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length and the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, including the Nellore branch (Pákála to Nellore), 451 miles in length, were also worked by the Company. Of this the Dharmavaram to Guntakal section, a distance of 63 miles, was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on 1st January 1893.

New works.

The following are the principal new works:—The construction of a 20-feet girder bridge at the 190th mile was completed and a 10-feet span girder bridge in the Yerpedu tank was in progress. 40·49 miles of the permanent-way were relaid with 50 lb. steel rails on cast iron pot sleepers during the year. Estimates were sanctioned for '88 miles of extension of through sidings to meet traffic requirements at Mailam, Kuttálam, Tiruvadamarudúr, Kumbakónam, Búdalúr, Sáttúr and Kadambúr. The erection of home signals and shifting of distant signals to a greater distance from facing points was in progress. The enlargement of the Villupuram station to accommodate the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway traffic was nearing completion; the additional staff quarters for locomotive staff were completed in January 1893 as far as sanctioned and an apothecary's quarters and dispensary were in progress. The re-arrangement of the Mávavaram station consequent on the construction of the Mávavaram-Muttupet Railway was in progress.

At Tanjore junction a steam pump for the locomotive well was being set up, and a refreshment room was being built. Additional staff quarters and carriage accommodation at Trichinopoly junction were in hand. At Madura station additional staff accommodation and a recreation room were in progress. At Tuticorin the Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow was completed. The enlargement of Tiruválúr junction station to provide for the Májavaram-Muttupet Railway traffic was in progress, while at Negapatam station additional locomotive workshop accommodation and a permanent shed for rolling-stock were being constructed.

On the Villupuram-Dharmavaram section the construction estimate lapsed on the 31st March 1893, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,40,434, was sanctioned to bring the railway up to the proper standard of efficiency. The principal items were the completion of the Venkatesapuram and Mugaiyúr stations, additional quarters and offices at Pákála and the completion of the rolling-stock.

Villupuram-Dharmavaram section.

The South Indian Railway was purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890. This line, together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway which includes the Nellore branch, was handed over to the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line, and for completing and working when finished, the unfinished portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway in the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the new company on the 24th November 1890. A fresh contract was made between the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) and the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) on 30th December 1890 for the working, management and maintenance of the Pondicherry Railway by the former company for a period of 3 years from 1st January 1891, terminable by either party on their giving 12 months' previous notice, expiring on the 31st day of December in any year. The terms set forth therein are nearly identical with those contained in the old working agreement made with South Indian Railway on 25th March 1879.

Working agreements.

The total number of accidents was 418 against 473 in the previous year. 246 of these were case of running over cattle. The number of derailments increased from 53 to 96, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by decreases under 'defects in rolling-stock' and 'running over cattle.' The numbers of persons killed and injured were, respectively, 15 and 49 against 14 and 50 in 1891. While No. 6 mail train was running between Tanjore and Búdálúr roof of a third-class carriage caught fire and 8 passengers jumped out in a panic; of these 4 were severely injured—2 of whom eventually died—and the other 4 were slightly hurt. A material train running from the 41st mile to Penukonda on the Dharmavaram-Hindúpur State Railway was derailed on the 28th September 1892 and the second fireman was killed on the spot, his body being jammed between the tender and a rock; the injury to the engine and derailed vehicles was very slight and the permanent-way sustained no damage.

Accidents.

The number of employés on 31st December 1892 on the open line, including the Nellore branch and Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, was 13,145, of whom 112 were Europeans, 673 Eurasians and 12,360 natives. There was an increase of 1,013 in the number of persons employed, which was due to the opening of the new sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.

Employés.

214 police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,958. Under the contract of 1890 they were supplied by Government, 70 per cent. of the cost being included in the railway working expenses.

Police.

During the year the total strength of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps increased by 34 and the number of efficient by 72; the enrolled strength was thus 772, of whom 681 were efficient. A team was sent to Bangalore to represent the Corps at the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting and won the Non-commissioned Officers' Cup valued at Rs. 300 with a score of 215 points. A second company was formed, consisting of 3 officers and 79 non-commissioned officers and men at Trichinopoly under the command of Captain F. G. Oliver.

Volunteers.

The medical staff of the company consisted of a Superintending Physician and 24 apothecaries at the commencement of the official year. But on account of the completion of construction works of Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, the year

Medical department.

closed with 20 apothecaries on the staff. The open system of the South Indian Railway is for medical purposes, divided into 16 charges, each under an apothecary, an extra subordinate being reserved for relief duty on the open line. At the chief station of each apothecary's charge, *i.e.*, at the local head-quarters, is a hospital. The cost of working the department for the open portion of the line was, exclusive of the cost of medicines, Rs. 2,273½ per mensem.

Stores and materials.

At the close of 1892 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 36,60,047, showing a reduction of Rs. 5,97,187 on the previous year which was due to the issue of the Villupuram-Guntakal construction material. During the calendar year 1892, 7,684 tons of stores and materials valued at £85,223 were shipped to India in 47 consignments, besides which 1,195 tons of coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-14-2 per ton. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 35,71,853 and Rs. 41,69,030, respectively.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1892 was as follows :—

	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	184	28	156
Coaching vehicles	758	146	612
Goods vehicles	3,249	333	2,916

During the year 124 engines passed through the shops. 176 vehicles were constructed for the Villupuram-Guntakal section and a certain amount of rolling-stock was hired out to the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway. 10 of the new engines arrived, 5 of which were erected. Orders were given for 150 third-class carriages, of which 100 were to be on 40-feet bogie frames fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.

Capital transactions.

The total Capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 7,45,74,660. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 37,09,101, including stores to the value of Rs. 36,60,047. The expenditure of the year on final heads on the combined undertaking was Rs. 18,40,396 made up of the following items :—

	RS.
Engineering works, Villupuram-Guntakal section	14,31,636
Rolling-stock	2,12,577
Engineering works on old undertaking and Nellore branch	1,96,183

The outlay on rolling-stock was chiefly on that provided for the Villupuram-Guntakal section. The engineering outlay is detailed below :—

	Villupuram-Guntakal section.	Old undertaking and Nellore branch.
	RS.	RS.
Preliminary expenses	34,948	1,110
Land	1,232	5,280
Formation	1,14,207	3,204
Bridge-work	4,17,011	1,404
Fencing	54,100	1,109
Electric telegraph	11,923	14,085
Ballast and permanent-way	2,44,275	1,57,719
Stations and buildings	4,31,259	1,376
General charges	1,10,915	1,297
Receipts on capital account to end of December 1891 adjusted by credit to above heads in 1892	18,505	9,599
Less credits	6,739	...
Total	14,31,636	1,96,183

The following are the most important works and charges included in the foregoing expenditure of Rs. 1,96,183 on the old undertaking :—

	RS.
Providing a fourth-class station at Padalam	9,244
Lengthening through siding and raising the platform at Mailam	2,324
Enlarging Villupuram station to provide accommodation for Villupuram-Guntakal Railway traffic	5,258
Two blocks of quarters for Europeans and two for Natives at Villupuram	19,440
Dispensary and apothecary's quarters at Villupuram	2,645
Enlarging station at Māvavaram to provide accommodation for Māvavaram-Muttupet Railway traffic	9,115
Providing a steam-pump and shed at Tanjore	3,536
Further workshop accommodation at Negapatam	35,877
Enlarging station at Tiruvālūr to provide accommodation for Māvavaram-Muttupet Railway traffic	24,594
Lengthening through siding end platform at Bīdalūr	3,142
Carriage shelter and three cross-over roads at Trichinopoly junction	5,598
Constructing Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow at Trichinopoly junction	4,796
Providing dispensary and apothecary's quarters at Trichinopoly junction	3,446
Providing additional water column, drip well and drain at Manappārai	2,831
Lengthening through siding and widening the platform at Manappārai	2,098
Constructing Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow at Tuticorin	2,512
Providing home signals at 36 stations	11,985
Total	1,48,441

The total capital outlay including suspense at the end of 1892 and the interest charges thereon were as follows :—

	RS.
Capital outlay to end of 1892	7,82,83,761
Interest for the year 1892—	
(a) In terms of the company's contract for division of surplus profits	24,42,553
(b) As actually incurred by Government	39,51,093
(c) Company's share of surplus profits	76,586
Excess of interest charges over net earnings—	
(a) As actually incurred by Government	11,74,088
Excess of net earnings over interest charges—	
(a) In terms of the company's contract for division of surplus profits	2,03,311

The mean mileage worked, including that of branches and of the Villupuram-Guntakal and the Pondicherry Railways, was 1,087·29 miles against 883·11 in 1891. The increase was due to the opening of the remaining sections of Villupuram-Guntakal Railway during the first half of 1892. The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1891 :—

General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
1891 ...	MILES. 883·11	MILES. 2,907,210	RS. 70,36,757	RS. 46,07,132	RS. 24,29,625	65·47	RS. 153	3·16
1892 ...	1,087·29	3,277,620	77,14,996	48,61,405	28,53,591	63·01	135	3·66
Difference.	+ 204·18	+ 370,410	+ 6,78,239	+ 2,54,273	+ 4,23,966	— 2·46	— 18	+ 0·50

With an increase of 12·74 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of 9·64 per cent. and the working expenses an increase of 5·52 per cent.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1891 :—

Gross earnings.

	1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	37,34,924	40,70,125	+ 3,35,201
Goods	32,08,563	33,29,239	+ 1,25,676
Electric telegraph	23,509	24,122	+ 613
Sundries	74,761	1,43,069	+ 68,308
Old Company's Fire Insurance Fund ... ..	...	1,48,441	+ 1,48,441
Total	70,36,757	77,14,996	+ 6,78,239

Coaching
traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as under :—

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1891	16,956	RS. 55,117	146,435	RS. 1,26,451	9,468,071	RS. 33,38,902	9,631,462	RS. 35,20,470
1892	20,754	63,000	162,274	1,39,764	10,317,070	36,69,710	10,500,098	38,72,474
Increase	3,798	7,883	15,839	13,313	848,999	3,30,808	868,636	3,52,004

There was thus an increase in the number of passengers carried and earnings thereon under all classes almost entirely due to the greater length of line open for traffic and to the establishment thereby of through communication between the southern and northern districts. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·06 pies, being exactly the same as in the previous year. The earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2·80 against Rs. 2·84 in 1891.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1891 :—

	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	865,708	28,78,361	800,887	30,52,579	— 64,821	+ 1,74,218
Military stores	244	8,576	174	4,584	— 70	— 3,992
Railway materials for construction	244,845	1,35,795	360,693	91,666	+ 115,848	— 44,129
Coal for public and construction ...	1,141	3,002	5,915	6,096	+ 4,774	+ 3,094
Coal for revenue only	21,853	39,059	25,928	43,833	+ 4,075	+ 4,774
Revenue stores other than coal ...	488,927	1,31,202	630,435	1,19,557	+ 141,508	— 11,645
Live-stock	230	3,158	149	3,907	— 81	+ 749
Rents, miscellaneous, &c. ... ..	...	6,040	...	7,017	...	+ 977
Total	1,622,948	32,05,193	1,824,181	33,29,239	+ 201,233	+ 1,24,046
Less outstandings irrecoverable ...	...	1,630	...	...	...	— 1,630
Net total	1,622,948	32,03,563	1,824,181	33,29,239	+ 201,233	+ 1,25,676

The merchandise general traffic showed a falling off in weight, but the earnings therefrom showed a large increase due to the longer lead of goods carried. The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 240,423 tons yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,89,567 as against 241,122 tons carried and Rs. 8,64,388 earned during the previous year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7·36 pies against 7·53 pies in 1891. The earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 1·83 against Rs. 2·03 in 1891.

Working
expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance	15,63,789	22·22	13,54,670	17·56	— 2,09,119	— 13·37
Locomotive	16,67,037	23·69	18,09,661	23·46	+ 1,42,624	+ 8·56
Carriage and wagon	2,85,870	4·06	3,94,650	5·11	+ 1,08,780	+ 38·05
Traffic	5,88,496	7·65	6,58,671	8·54	+ 1,20,175	+ 22·31
General	5,05,853	7·19	5,90,513	7·65	+ 84,660	+ 16·74
Special and miscellaneous	46,087	0·66	53,240	0·69	+ 7,153	+ 15·52
Total	46,07,132	65·47	48,61,405	63·01	+ 2,54,273	+ 5·52

The decrease under 'maintenance' was chiefly attributable to the shorter length of 50-lb. road laid, viz., 25·66 miles against 65·80 in the corresponding period of 1891. The increase under 'locomotive' was mainly due to the cost of 5 new locomotives obtained from England and that under 'carriage and wagon' to heavier repairs and renewals to stock and also to the replacement of the old type of couplings by Jones' flexible buffer couplings. The increased expenditure under 'traffic' and 'general' charges is attributed to the longer mileage worked and the greater number of stations.

5·61 per cent. of the trains were late against 7·77 per cent. in 1891.

No important changes were made in the fares and rates in 1892.

Punctuality.

Rates and fares.

(d) *Bezwada Extension Railway.*

The Bezwada Extension Railway from the frontier of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions to Bezwada is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. It is worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of its system.

Open mileage.

The company provides rolling-stock at a charge of 5 per cent. on the half-yearly gross earnings. The actual expenditure incurred on maintenance is met by the Government of India. The amount paid to the company for working is the same percentage of the gross earnings of the State line as that of working expenses to the gross earnings of the amalgamated undertaking in each half-year.

Working agreement.

No important work of any kind was undertaken during the year.

New works.

There were no accidents of a serious nature.

Accidents.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 14,17,674. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 6,597. The total capital outlay including suspense to the end of 1892 and the interest charges thereon were as follows:—

Capital trans-
actions.

	RS.
Capital outlay to end of 1892	14,17,674
Interest for 1892 reckoned at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay to end of 1891 and 2 per cent. on capital outlay during 1892	56,575
Excess of net earnings over interest charges of 1892	— 28,228

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1891:—

General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
1891	MILES. 21·47	MILES. 20,586	RS. 87,368	RS. 58,667	RS. 28,701	67·15	RS. 78	2·03
1892	21·47	19,386	98,779	70,432	28,347	71·30	88	2·00
Difference ...	NIL.	— 1,200	+ 11,411	+ 11,765	— 354	+ 4·15	+ 10	— 0·03

With a decrease of 5·82 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of 13·06 per cent., and the working expenses an increase of 20·05 per cent. The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1891:—

	1891.	1892.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	23,831	24,556	+ 725
Goods	62,048	73,472	+ 10,824
Electric telegraph	807	589	— 218
Sundries	82	162	+ 80
Total ...	87,368	98,779	+ 11,411

Coaching
traffic.

The number of passengers of various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1891	265	RS. 384	1,222	RS. 568	125,576	RS. 21,557	127,063	RS. 22,509
1892	330	494	1,246	554	129,548	22,187	131,124	23,235
Difference ...	+ 65	+ 110	+ 24	— 14	+ 3,972	+ 630	+ 4,061	+ 726

The increase in the third-class traffic was mainly due to the bookings from Bezwada to Kondapalle and *vice versa*. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·07 pies against 2·06 pies in the previous year. The earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2·85 against Rs. 2·69 in 1891.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1891:—

—	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	31,259	42,904	36,817	46,467	+ 5,558	+ 3,563
Railway materials for construction ..	311	209	76	48	— 235	— 161
Coal for public and construction ..	22,221	15,228	34,909	24,029	+ 12,688	+ 8,801
Coal for revenue only	76	26	811	371	+ 735	+ 345
Revenue stores other than coal ...	21,151	3,756	7,894	1,957	— 13,257	— 1,799
Live-stock	10	37	9	14	— 1	— 23
Rents, miscellaneous, &c. ... ..	...	488	...	586	...	+ 98
Total ..	75,028	62,648	80,516	73,472	+ 5,488	+ 10,824

The increase under 'general merchandise' chiefly occurred in 'grain,' 'metals' and 'stone and lime.' The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8·67 pies against 8·55 pies in 1891. The earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 6·78 against Rs. 5·31 in 1891.

Rates and
fares.

There were no important changes in the rates and fares during the year.

IMPERIAL POST. (1892-93.)

Post offices,
letter-boxes,
postmen
and village
postmen.

The year closed with a total of 1,835 post offices, 1,709 letter-boxes, 1,057 postmen and 919 village postmen against 1,814 post offices, 1,660 letter-boxes, 1,038 postmen and 911 village postmen on the 31st March 1892, showing an increase of 21 post offices, 49 letter-boxes, 19 postmen and 8 village postmen. 37 post offices and 113 letter-boxes were opened during the year, while 16 post offices and 64 letter-boxes were closed.

Mail lines.

The distance over which the mails were carried by various means of conveyance at the close of the year under review was 15,778 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles against 15,474 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles on 31st March 1892. While there was no change in the mileage of the boat (15) and steamer lines (1,207), the length of the railway and mail cart lines increased, respectively, from 2,878 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 3,152 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 138 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The runners' lines decreased in length from 11,296 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 11,265 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles, owing to the opening of 273 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of railway and the extension in the length of the mail cart lines. The first section of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Rajahmundry was opened during the year, and as a consequence postal articles for the latter station and its neighbourhood are now delivered one day earlier than before.

Extent of
the corre-
spondence
for the year.

The following statistics of the correspondence for the year show that the rate of increase was greatest in the various classes of value-payable articles with the exception of value-payable parcels, and in insured letters:—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1891-92.	Number given out for delivery in 1892-93.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	29,532,958	30,778,878	1,245,920		4.22	
Do. unpaid	2,688,400	2,631,694		56,706	...	2.11
Do. registered	1,473,264	1,537,614	64,350		4.36	
Do. value-payable, registered	27,170	31,694	4,524		16.65	
Do. insured	31,720	35,464	3,744		11.80	
Do. service privileged	1,581,398	1,660,802	79,404		5.02	
Post-cards, single	18,076,552	19,309,576	1,233,024		6.82	
Do. reply	766,870	812,630	45,760		5.97	
Newspapers	4,148,326	4,486,092	337,766		8.14	
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	2,340,650	2,561,260	220,610		9.42	
Do. do. registered	32,656	35,542	2,886		8.84	
Book packets, value-payable, registered	16,354	19,396	3,042		18.60	
Do. do. unregistered	111,150	146,172	35,022		31.50	
Parcels, paid	133,796	122,460		11,336		8.47
Do. unpaid	50,622	47,138		3,484		6.88
Do. insured	42,770	37,804		4,966		11.61
Do. value-payable	100,802	106,418	5,616		5.57	
Total ...	61,155,458	64,360,634	3,281,668	76,492	...	
Net increase ...	...	...	3,205,176	...	5.24	
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1892-93.	...	64,360,634	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered.	...	1,608,854	...	...	2.49	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1891-92.	...	61,155,458	...	...	2.5 nearly	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered.	...	1,500,148	...	...	2.45	...

The following is a statement of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during the past two years :—

Money orders.

—	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.		Average value of each money order issued.	Average value of each money order paid.
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		
1891-92	1,014,606	Rs. 2,07,88,995	Rs. 2,75,387	1,084,298	Rs. 2,42,42,259	20	22
1892-93	1,097,744	2,24,31,451	2,96,837	1,151,387	2,57,49,475	20	22
Difference between 1891-92 and 1892-93, increase.	83,138	16,42,456	21,449	67,089	15,01,215	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	8.19	7.90	7.78	6.19	6.22	...	...

While the issues have increased by one-third during the past five years, the number and value of money orders paid have risen by 50 per cent. The average value of the orders has remained remarkably steady, the fluctuations ranging only between 20 and 23. The money order business transacted in sub-offices is about double that of the head offices. The business in telegraphic money order made a considerable advance; foreign money orders, though more numerous, covered a smaller amount of money than in 1891-92. The number of British postal orders sold during the year was 3,901 and their value Rs. 36,022 against 3,769 of the value of Rs. 34,572 sold in the year 1891-92.

The following is a statement of the business in value-payable articles of all kinds during the past two years :—

Value-payable articles.

—	Number.	Value.	Commission.
1891-92	152,623	Rs. 13,16,350	Rs. 27,089
1892-93	166,084	14,72,901	29,989
Difference between 1891-92 and 1892-93	13,466	1,56,551	2,900
Percentage of increase ...	8.81	11.89	10.70

There was an increase under all heads and notably in the case of unregistered packets. The number of parcels despatched under the value-payable railway receipt system rose from 13,803 to 15,700 and their value from Rs. 3,15,943 to Rs. 3,56,273.

Insurance.

The following is a statement of insured articles posted during the past two years :—

	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commis- sion.
1891-92	29,914	Rs. 83,13,840	33,157	Rs. 83,38,765	63,071	Rs. 1,66,52,605	Rs. 44,696
1892-93	29,469	81,85,968	35,562	94,93,385	65,031	1,76,79,353	47,071

The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 2,547 against Rs. 580 in the previous year. Payments were made on account of 13 articles in all.

Savings' bank.

The following table shows the working of the Savings' bank department in 1892-93 and the preceding year :—

	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remain- ing open on 31st March 1893.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1891-92	121,706	Rs. 39,69,899	83,169	Rs. 35,47,567	74,600	Rs. 63,72,366
1892-93	133,819	42,13,565	90,596	40,06,391	83,536	68,03,857
Increase of 1892-93 over 1891-92 ..	...	...	...	...	8,936	4,31,490
Percentage of increase ..	...	...	...	...	11.98	6.77

Complaints by the public against the post office. Offences by postal officials.

The number of complaints made by the public increased from 1,176 in 1891-92 to 1,313 in 1892-93. 629 of these were ascertained on enquiry to be groundless.

There were 87 cases of offences punishable by law committed by officials in this circle during the year against 55 in the previous year. In 54 of these cases 47 postal officials were punished judicially and in the remaining 33 cases 37 other employes of the post office were punished by dismissal.

Mail robberies.

The number of highway robberies of the mail committed during the year 1892-93 was 9 against 2 in the previous year. 3 of these occurred in the Kistna district, 3 in Tinnevely and 2 in Salem, and the remaining and most serious one in the Native State of Travancore. Property worth some Rs. 1,500 was lost in all, and convictions were only secured in one case during the year.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

The number of combined offices rose from 152 to 174, and the number of messages from 563,153 to 641,541. The net revenue from these offices was Rs. 2,09,079 in 1892-93 against Rs. 1,94,459 in the previous year.

DISTRICT POST. (1892-93.)

The total expenditure actually incurred during the year on account of the District Post was Rs. 79,254. The income derived amounted to Rs. 66,366; there was thus a deficit of Rs. 12,888 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 16,198 in the previous year; this result is attributable to the transfer to Imperial Post with effect from the 1st January 1892 of certain highly remunerative establishments costing Rs. 14,442 per annum. 10 new post offices and 39 new letter-boxes were opened during the year, while 7 additional village postmen were entertained. On

the other hand, 31 old letter-boxes were closed and the services of 4 postmen were dispensed with. At the close of the year, the length of District Post lines opened was 924 miles against 865 in the previous year, while the service comprised 43 post offices and 586 letter-boxes served by 754 village postmen and 173 runners and 2 other servants at a monthly cost of Rs. 6,455. The number of articles collected for despatch was 1,169,504 and that of those received for delivery 2,613,304, while 166,716 articles were returned undelivered; the corresponding figures for 1891-92 were 1,311,906, 2,800,024 and 156,690.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1892-93.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1892-93 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1892-93 ...	6,359	249	...	6,608	18,426	1,052	...	19,478
Compare 1891-92.	5,703	656	...	6,359	16,381	2,045	...	18,426

Offices.

	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over the previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	175	22	...	197	817,032	44,195	RS. .
Railway and canal offices.	12	...	2	10			
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	118	24	17	125			11,42,239
Total ...	305	46	19	332	772,837	97,431	
Compare 1891-92 ..	262	43	...	305			10,90,683

Government offices were opened at Aruppukóttai, Chitaldrug, Devanagiri, Ganjám New Port, Guntakal, Kadúr, Krishnagiri, Madanapalle, Mulki, Pallávaram, Palmanér, Punganúru, Puttúr, Shenkottai, Sivakási, Sríviliputtúr, Tarikeri, Takkalai, Tinnevely Railway Station, Udipi and Waltair. The only offices closed were those at Kurnool and Sankesala on the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1892-93.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross
revenue and
expenditure.

THE following statement exhibits the gross revenue and expenditure of this Presidency for each of the past ten years. It includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil, Military and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds and the sums issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the treasury accounts, but excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign Transactions. Further the expenditure of the last eight years does not include loss by exchange amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, Rs. 50,82,032, Rs. 54,03,023, Rs. 82,92,900, Rs. 45,41,353, Rs. 68,56,498 and Rs. 1,29,17,664, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The figures for 1892-93 are still subject to alteration, as the revenue and finance accounts of that year have not yet been closed :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883-84	10,11,53,063	8,30,15,559	1,81,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	9,85,37,381	8,87,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	10,62,38,441	9,50,77,083	1,11,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	10,93,52,501	10,13,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	11,12,45,956	9,75,83,591	1,36,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	11,43,62,755	9,20,97,887	2,22,64,868	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	11,97,56,546	10,04,32,740	1,93,23,806	...	15,56,134	...
1890-91	12,67,28,410	11,21,26,808	1,46,02,102	...	...	9,48,210
1891-92	12,53,38,536	12,54,30,552	...	92,016	...	34,08,721
1892-93	13,57,67,742	12,15,79,602	1,41,88,140	...	...	8,89,394

Although there was considerable scarcity in part of the Presidency in the year under report, it was not so severely felt as the distress which prevailed in 1891-92, when Government had in many cases to remit revenue or to suspend collections, the effect of which was shown in the great decrease of revenue in that year. In 1892-93 most of the arrears were collected, and the improvement under the principal heads of Civil revenue alone amounted in the aggregate to very nearly 91½ lakhs of rupees, the remaining heads of receipts in the civil department contributing an increase of a lakh. The expenditure of the year, on the other hand, fell considerably below that of its predecessor, chiefly in the outlay on Railways, Civil Works by Public Works Officers and Irrigation and Navigation. A little more than 35 lakhs of the decrease was due to the transfer to the Southern Mahratta Railway of the actual outlay on the Dharmavaram-Guntakal Section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway up to 31st December 1892.

Opening and
closing
balances.

The cash balances, which stood at a little over 275½ lakhs of rupees on the 31st March 1892, were reduced to 266 lakhs on the 31st March 1893, being distributed as follow :—

	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	20,28,684	52,69,048	+ 32,40,364
District treasuries	1,71,69,966	1,34,56,907	- 37,13,059
Bank of Madras	26,27,511	22,73,630	- 3,53,881
Branches of the bank	57,09,557	56,04,687	- 1,04,870
Total ..	2,75,35,718	2,66,04,272	- 9,31,446

The magnitude of the balance in the reserve treasury on the last day of the year was due chiefly to the opening of temporary currency agencies in several districts; all surplus balances were transferred to these agencies and through them by a simultaneous transfer in Madras, to the reserve treasury there, and as the treasury balance could always be replenished at the shortest notice by a converse process it was possible to maintain the reserve at its maximum and the district balances at their minimum levels.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements under 'debt and foreign transactions':—

Debt and
foreign
transactions.

	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
<i>Receipts.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	<i>Charges.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	44½	54	Interest on Government securities	33	33½
Other deposits	6½	4½	Loans	22½	21½
Receipts of Home Government	4½	1½	Remittances to other provinces	264	279½
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	190½	178½	Exchange transactions	68½	129½
Southern Mahratta Railway	½	4½	London bills paid	19½	...
Maisur assigned tract	2½	3½	Advances repayable	2½	...
London bills outstanding ... ..	...	½			
Cash and departmental balances lowered	81	14½			
Advances cheques and bills ... ..	...	2½			
Net unadjusted credits	81½	58½			
Total ...	411½	322	Total ...	410½	463½
Add surplus revenue ... ..	...	141½	Add deficit	1	...
Grand Total ..	411½	463½	Grand Total ..	411½	463½

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1891-92 and 1892-93. 15 lakhs of silver accumulated in the Dharwar treasury in the Bombay Presidency were remitted to this Presidency in 1892-93, viz., 12 lakhs to Cuddapah and 3 to Bellary against 2 remitted to the latter the year before. This large accumulation was due to the payment into the Dharwar treasury of the traffic earnings of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The surplus of Madras during the year under report was drawn away chiefly by council bills and wire transfers to Bombay. Transfers through currency were comparatively small.

Remittances
to other
provinces.

	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
<i>Remittances from Madras.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	<i>Remittances to Madras.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	38	34	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	10½	11½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	129½	191	Specie	2	15
Transfers to currency	105	25	Small silver coin	11	2½
Small silver coin	½	1½	Currency notes	13½	12
Copper coin	1	½	Transfers from currency	140	156
Council bill payments	169½	226½	Copper coin	3	2
Total sent ...	443½	478½	Total received ...	179½	199
			Net sent from Madras ...	263½	279½

Supply of
different
kinds of
money :—
Currency
notes.

In 1892-93 currency notes aggregating in value a little over $19\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were sent from Madras to District treasuries against 26 and $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs sent in 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively, while those returned to Madras from District treasuries amounted to $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against $43\frac{1}{2}$ and $81\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the two previous years.

Small silver
coin.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees the small silver balances at the close of the last two years :—

—					Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
31st March 1892	...	...	...	...	9,32	60	6,37	16,29
31st March 1893	...	...	...	...	6,51	* 3,51	9	10,11
Difference ...					- 2,81	+ 2,91	- 6,28	- 6,18

Small silver to the value of rupees 1 lakh was received from Dharwar, but the amount was credited to the currency chest at Cuddapah and not to the small coin depôt. In 1891-92 small silver for Rs. 11 lakhs was received from Calcutta and credited in the small coin depôt accounts. Rs. 95,000 worth of small silver was sent to Coorg against Rs. 60,000 in the year before. The amount which passed into local circulation was thus 623 thousands as compared with 353 and 552 thousands in 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively.

Copper coin.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the last two years is shown below in thousands of rupees :—

—					Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent coin.	Total.
31st March 1892	...	...	...	...	3,37	1,44	6	4,87
31st March 1893	...	...	...	...	3,15	2,50	11	5,76
Difference ...					- 22	+ 106	+ 5	+ 89

Rs. 77,000 worth of copper coin was received from Calcutta and Rs. 75,000 from Bombay. In 1891-92 all receipts came from Calcutta and aggregated in value Rs. 3,02,000. Copper coins to the value of Rs. 33,500 were sent to Coorg, against Rs. 46,500 in 1891-92, in which year Rs. 45,000 also were sent to Bombay. The local circulation was thus decreased by 30 thousands whereas in 1890-91 and 1891-92 it was increased by 92 and 279 thousands, respectively.

Mode of
keeping
accounts.

No important changes of classification of revenue and expenditure were made during the year,

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local fund services in 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

* Includes Rs. 3,16,000 in the currency chests.

Major head of accounts.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1892-93 compared with 1891-92.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue ...	2,82,66,558	3,45,91,522	1,49,50,880	1,59,41,949	10,08,900	10,30,698	4,42,26,338	5,15,64,169	+ 73,37,831
III. Salt ...	1,76,11,259	1,70,43,275	1,18,110	1,68,977	1,77,29,369	1,72,12,252	- 5,17,117
IV. Stamps ...	16,88,893	18,41,151	50,60,681	55,23,454	67,47,574	73,64,605	+ 6,17,031
V. Excise ...	91,04,727	90,83,646	30,34,909	30,27,882	1,21,39,636	1,21,11,528	- 28,108
VII. Provincial rates	74,92,582	91,42,921	74,92,582	91,42,921	+ 16,50,339
VII. Customs ...	16,04,573	16,09,581	35,032	53,968	16,39,605	16,63,549	+ 23,944
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	10,44,569	11,05,230	8,68,090	9,26,604	19,12,659	20,31,834	+ 1,19,175
IX. Forest	7,88,639	16,94,215	7,88,640	16,94,215	15,77,279	- 1,16,936
X. Registration ...	6,17,243	6,59,265	6,17,243	6,59,265	12,34,486	13,18,530	+ 84,044
XI. Tributes ...	34,49,430	34,49,519	34,49,430	34,49,519	+ 89
XII. Interest ...	2,73,692	3,03,728	43,516	84,738	1,02,297	1,00,525	4,19,505	4,88,991	+ 69,486
<i>Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.</i>									
XIII. Post office	1	669	1	669	+ 668
XIV. Telegraph
XV. Mint
<i>Receipts by Civil Departments.</i>									
XVI. Law and justice { A. Courts of Law	6,56,823	6,63,051	6,56,823	6,63,051	+ 6,228
B. Jails	2,58,153	3,57,514	2,58,153	3,57,514	+ 99,361
XVII. Police	4,27,263	4,72,622	4,27,263	4,72,622	+ 45,359
XVIII. Marine	3,777	234	3,777	234	- 3,543
XIX. Education	1,33,389	1,57,941	1,88,739	2,06,287	3,22,128	3,64,228	+ 42,100
XX. Medical	80,524	84,840	16,188	27,160	96,712	1,12,000	+ 15,288
XXI. Scientific and other minor department.	1,89,476	1,88,366	1,89,476	1,88,366	- 1,110
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
XXII. Superannuation ...	2,31,513	1,77,175	33,422	31,753	525	631	2,65,460	2,09,559	- 55,901
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	18,799	11,046	90,813	1,07,301	1,04,612	1,18,347	+ 13,735
XXV. Miscellaneous ...	73,026	35,891	1,50,411	1,47,664	5,68,934	5,95,822	7,92,371	7,79,377	- 12,994
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings) ...	76,85,440	79,75,917	76,85,440	79,75,917	+ 2,90,477
<i>Revenue from Productive Public Works.</i>									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,85,513	3,14,284	2,85,513	3,14,284	+ 28,771
<i>Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive.</i>									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation	1,60,632	1,60,448	1,60,632	1,60,448	- 184
XXXI. Military works ...	20,499	31,195	20,499	31,195	+ 10,696
Civil works by military officers	742	742	+ 742
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads—									
In charge of public works officers	1,43,476	1,16,038	5,253	5,827	1,48,729	1,21,865	- 26,864
In charge of civil officers	18,772	19,412	9,92,844	9,39,500	10,11,616	9,58,912	- 52,704
<i>Receipts by Military Departments.</i>									
XXXIII. Army ...	12,66,303	12,69,284	12,66,303	12,69,284	+ 2,981
Contributions. { Provincial to Local</							

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,24,425	2,08,604	1,30,019	1,25,290	27,469	27,584	3,81,013	3,56,478	—
2. Assignments and compensation ...	12,19,143	11,63,621	...	...	...	...	12,19,143	11,63,621	—
3. Land revenue ... ..	...	...	48,70,116	50,76,103	41,42,536	41,78,031	90,12,702	92,54,194	+
5. Salt	18,23,821	14,04,443	33,367	5,13,456	...	...	19,07,188	19,17,589	+
6. Stamps	42,637	79,494	1,23,061	2,38,481	...	...	1,70,748	3,17,975	+
7. Excise	4,20,599	4,30,601	1,40,200	1,43,534	...	...	5,60,799	6,74,135	+
9. Customs ... ..	...	...	1,58,108	1,67,013	...	...	1,58,108	1,67,013	+
10. Assessed taxes	8,145	8,706	8,144	8,706	...	...	16,289	17,412	+
11. Forest ... ..	...	6,32,543	13,13,315	6,32,543	...	...	13,13,315	12,65,086	—
12. Registration	3,55,173	3,69,793	3,55,173	3,69,793	...	...	7,10,340	7,39,586	+
13. Interest on ordinary debt	358	75	68,894	1,42,304	...	...	69,247	1,42,379	+
14. Do. on other obligations	24,894	25,330	...	...	6,290	7,895	31,184	33,225	+
15. Post office ... ..	...	...	60,399	79,254	...	...	60,399	79,254	+
16. General administration	2,75,774	2,68,438	10,06,813	10,00,743	2,75,312	2,85,447	15,67,904	15,54,033	—
17. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law ...	...	...	43,04,464	41,84,403	...	...	43,04,464	44,84,403	+
19. B. Do. Jails ... ..	...	...	9,76,417	10,30,610	...	...	9,76,417	10,30,610	+
20. Police	15,424	...	41,60,831	42,20,030	...	...	41,75,955	42,20,930	+
21. Marine ... ..	...	...	1,50,456	1,08,618	...	...	1,50,456	1,08,618	—
22. Education ... ..	...	...	14,54,067	15,04,294	10,29,101	10,45,276	24,83,198	26,09,570	+
23. Ecclesiastical	3,58,758	3,67,927	...	...	...	...	3,58,758	3,67,927	+
24. Medical ... ..	...	...	11,57,484	12,20,020	13,00,408	12,67,862	24,58,092	24,87,882	+
25. Political	2,113	2,273	76,434	81,494	...	...	78,547	93,767	+
26. Scientific, &c., departments	3,51,092	44,550	3,50,918	3,71,153	...	...	7,02,610	4,15,703	—
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	8,39,597	7,39,832	...	...	...	...	8,39,907	7,39,832	—
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	436	712	...	...	...	...	436	712	+
29. Superannuation allowances and pen- sions	97,994	79,652	13,17,401	13,58,151	6,006	11,332	14,21,401	14,40,135	+
30. Stationery and printing	1,79,883	2,58,341	7,52,744	7,40,438	...	...	9,32,627	10,04,779	+
32. Miscellaneous	58,104	26,578	1,51,929	1,41,465	2,71,403	2,96,539	4,61,436	4,64,582	+
33. Famine relief ... ..	...	...	1,56,629	2,41,895	...	...	1,56,629	2,41,895	+
34. Construction of protective railways ...	1,30,19,209	1,23,36,179	...	...	...	...	1,30,19,209	1,23,36,179	—
35. Do. do. irrigation	6,15,688	4,45,743	...	...	...	...	6,15,688	4,45,743	—
37. Construction of railways, &c. ... ..	...	...	4,23,622	9,19,025	...	...	4,26,622	9,19,025	+
<i>Expenditure on Productive Public Works.</i>									
38. State railways (working expenses) ...	82,88,844	40,71,210	...	...	...	...	82,88,844	40,71,210	—
39. Guaranteed and subsidized railways (interest and profit)	1,70,978	2,17,878	...	...	...	...	1,70,978	2,17,878	+
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	...	...	36,099	...	...	...	36,099	...	—
42. Irrigation and navigation (working and maintenance)	11,75,888	12,37,060	...	...	...	...	11,75,888	12,37,060	+
<i>Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.</i>									
43. Irrigation and navigation ... ..	...	...	39,98,997	33,31,884	23,438	18,878	40,22,435	33,50,762	—
44. Military works	7,60,576	7,73,625	...	...	...	...	7,60,576	7,73,625	+
45. Civil works by military officers	1,012	561	...	...	...	...	1,012	561	—
45. Civil works— Public works officers	39,013	37,046	27,16,758	21,53,086	1,50,743	1,88,629	29,06,514	23,78,761	—
45. Civil works— Civil officers ... ..	...	...	4,21,502	3,74,858	43,50,541	44,88,983	47,81,043	43,13,841	+
<i>Army Services.</i>									
46. Army	3,54,36,132	3,53,69,929	...	...	...	...	3,54,36,132	3,53,69,929	—
<i>Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).</i>									
47. Irrigation and navigation	16,17,952	16,43,147	...	...	...	...	16,17,952	16,43,147	+
Contributions { Provincial to Local ... ..	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995	+
	...	...	...	...	3,51,689	5,52,846	3,51,689	5,52,846	+
	...	...	...	...	99,205	4,273	99,205	4,273	—
Civil	62,79,325	61,57,513	2,43,00,528	2,53,16,639	1,18,60,210	1,21,16,068	4,25,09,063	4,35,90,220	+
	6,11,25,292	5,61,32,378	71,78,476	64,03,995	1,74,181	2,07,507	6,34,77,949	6,27,43,880	—
	1,27,13,534	1,39,01,332	...	...	10,23,412	8,12,069	10,23,412	8,12,069	—
Charges of the Postal department ...	7,06,594	5,32,101	...	...	...	...	1,27,13,534	1,39,01,332	+
Do. Telegraph department ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,06,594	5,32,101	—
Total Expenditure	8,08,24,745	7,67,23,324	3,15,39,004	3,17,20,634	1,30,66,803	1,31,35,644	12,54,30,552	12,15,70,602	—
Surplus or Deficit. { Imperial	+ 33,35,526	+ 1,51,99,165	...	...	...	...	+ 33,35,526	+ 1,51,99,165	+ 1,18,63,639
	...	...	24,17,707	14,84,458	9,91,014	5,95,064	24,17,707	14,84,458	+ 9,33,249
	...	...	...	...	18,321	1,21,631	9,91,014	5,95,064	+ 15,86,078
Total Surplus or Deficit	+ 33,35,526	+ 1,51,99,165	24,17,707	14,84,458	10,09,335	4,73,433	92,016	+ 1,41,88,140	+ 1,42,80,156
Grand Total	8,41,60,271	9,19,22,489	2,91,21,297	3,02,56,176	1,20,56,968	1,36,09,077	12,53,38,536	13,57,67,742	+ 1,04,29,206

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(A) CIVIL.

In the subjoined statement the civil receipts and charges of the Imperial section have been amalgamated with those of the Provincial section. Taken thus, the total receipts of the year were higher than those of the previous year by Rs. 78,35,119 and the charges by Rs. 59,743.

Difference between 1892-93 and 1891-92.	Receipts—(Actuals).		Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals).		Difference, between 1892-93 and 1891-92.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+ 73,16,033	4,32,17,438	5,05,33,471	... Land revenue ...	48,70,116	50,76,163	+ 2,06,047
- 5,17,117	1,77,29,369	1,72,12,252	... Salt ...	19,07,188	19,17,899	+ 10,711
+ 6,17,031	67,47,574	73,64,605	... Stamps ...	1,70,748	3,17,975	+ 1,47,227
- 28,108	1,21,89,636	1,21,11,528	... Excise ...	5,60,799	5,74,135	+ 13,336
+ 23,944	16,39,605	16,63,549	... Customs ...	1,58,106	1,67,043	+ 8,937
+ 1,17,028	17,86,180	18,53,208	... Assessed taxes ...	16,289	17,412	+ 1,123
- 1,16,936	16,94,215	15,77,279	... Forest ...	13,13,315	12,65,086	- 48,229
+ 84,044	12,34,486	13,18,530	... Registration ...	7,10,346	7,39,586	+ 29,240
+ 74,95,919	8,61,38,503	9,36,34,422	... Total ...	97,06,907	1,00,75,299	+ 3,68,392
			<i>Miscellaneous other heads.</i>			
			... Interest on ordinary debt ...	69,247	1,42,304	+ 73,057
+ 71,258	3,17,208	388,466	... Interest on other obligations ...	24,894	25,330	+ 436
			... Refunds and drawbacks ...	3,54,444	3,28,894	- 25,550
			... Assignments and compensations ...	12,19,143	11,63,621	- 55,522
+ 89	34,49,430	34,49,519	... Tributes from Native States ...			
+ 668	1	669	... Post office ...	90,399	79,254	- 11,145
			... General administration ...	12,82,592	12,69,186	- 13,406
+ 6,228	6,56,823	6,63,051	... Law and justice—A. Courts of Law ...	43,04,464	44,84,403	+ 1,79,939
			... Do. B. Jails ...	9,76,417	10,30,610	+ 54,193
+ 99,361	2,58,153	3,57,514	... Police ...	41,75,955	42,20,930	+ 44,975
+ 45,359	4,27,283	4,72,622	... Marine ...	1,50,456	1,08,618	- 41,838
- 3,543	3,777	234	... Education ...	14,54,097	15,64,294	+ 1,10,197
+ 24,553	1,33,389	1,57,942	... Ecclesiastical ...	3,58,758	3,67,927	+ 9,169
			... Medical ...	11,57,484	12,20,020	+ 62,536
+ 4,316	80,524	84,840	... Political ...	78,547	93,767	+ 15,220
			... Scientific and other minor departments ...	7,02,610	4,15,703	- 2,86,907
- 1,110	1,89,476	1,88,366	... Territorial and political pensions ...	8,39,907	7,99,832	- 40,075
			... Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	486	712	+ 226
- 56,007	2,64,935	2,08,928	... Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	14,15,395	14,28,803	+ 13,408
+ 13,735	1,04,612	1,18,347	... Stationery and printing ...	9,32,627	10,04,779	+ 72,152
- 39,882	2,23,437	1,83,555	... Miscellaneous ...	1,90,033	1,68,043	- 21,990
			... Famine relief ...	1,56,629	2,41,895	+ 85,266
			... Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	36,099		- 36,099
			... Construction of railways ...	4,26,622	9,19,025	+ 4,92,403
- 184	1,60,632	1,60,448	... Irrigation and navigation ...	39,98,997	33,31,884	- 6,67,113
+ 640	18,772	19,412	... Civil works by civil officers ...	4,21,502	3,74,858	- 46,644
- 27,438	1,43,476	1,16,038	... Do. by public works officers ...	27,16,758	21,58,086	- 5,68,672
+ 2,01,157	3,51,689	5,52,846	... Contributions ...	5,76,910	8,64,995	+ 2,88,085
+ 3,39,200	67,83,597	71,22,797	... Total, other heads ...	2,81,11,422	2,78,02,773	- 3,08,649
+ 78,62,741	9,26,17,992	10,04,80,733	... Total, Civil ...	3,06,39,853	3,14,74,077	+ 8,34,224
- 27,622	3,04,108	2,76,486	... Total, Non-civil ...	71,78,476	64,03,995	- 7,74,481
+ 78,35,119	9,29,22,100	10,07,57,219	... Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	3,78,18,329	3,78,78,072	+ 59,743

The following statement shows the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue :—

Incidence of taxation.

Incidence of taxation per head of population.									
	Land revenue.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkari).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1892-93	1 6 8	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 5 2	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 7 6	2 8 2	
1891-92	1 3 5	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 5 1	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 7 4	2 4 8	

The incidence of land revenue taxation was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 9) and highest in Kistna (Rs. 2-13-1).

(1) LAND REVENUE.

Receipts and
charges.

The receipts from this source may be classified as follows :—

Minor heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or —.
Ordinary revenue	RS. 4,31,25,007	RS. 5,04,45,891	+ RS. 73,20,884
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Gov- ernment estates	10,398	20,891	+ 10,493
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	82,083	66,689	— 15,344
Total ...	4,32,17,438	5,05,33,471	+ 73,16,033

Owing to the severe scarcity which prevailed in the year 1891-92, Govern-
ment had in many cases either to suspend the collection of revenue or to sanction
its remission. But during the year under report the season improved consider-
ably especially towards its close, and most of the old arrears were brought to
account. The current demand was in the meanwhile promptly collected as it fell
due. The land revenue charges are shown below :—

Minor heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or —.
Charges of district administration	RS. 38,98,638	RS. 40,63,376	+ RS. 1,64,738
Charges on account of fishery collections	4,474	2,975	— 1,499
Survey and settlement	8,98,706	9,24,297	+ 25,591
Land records and agriculture	59,218	70,534	+ 11,316
Inam Commissioner	9,080	14,981	+ 5,901
Total ...	48,70,116	50,76,163	+ 2,06,047

The large increase under the first minor head was due (1) to the large num-
ber of officers absent on privilege leave, (2) to the appointment of stationary sub-
magistrates and the payment of salaries to existing deputy tahsildars at increased
rates with effect from 1st October 1892, and (3) to the introduction on 1st April
1892 of 'copy' stamped papers into revenue offices and the consequent payment
of copying and comparing fees from the Government Treasury. The increase under
Survey and Settlement is due to the larger number of instruments supplied to the
Survey department. The appointment of a Deputy Director for the Land Records
Branch explains the increase under Land Records and Agriculture, and under Inam
Commissioner the larger quantity of work turned out during the year led to the
increase in expenditure.

(2) SALT.

Administra-
tion.

The guarding of the Yanam frontier, which was previously in the hands of the
Police, was transferred to the Salt and Abkari department from 1st April 1892
and with a view partly to add to the smartness and efficiency of the force and
partly to remove an undesirable impression that the liability to wear uniform was
a brand to inferior service, the sanction of Government was obtained to putting the
Deputy and Assistant Commissioners also into a distinctive uniform. As the duties
of the Sub-Inspector class have been materially changed since the amalgamation
of the Abkari with the Salt department and Sub-Inspectors have been charged
with the prevention and detection of crime, duties which were formerly left to
petty officers and peons, the necessity for arming them became apparent, as they
were frequently subjected to serious attacks in the discharge of their duty. The
sanction of Government was accordingly obtained to arm Sub-Inspectors with the
swords hitherto worn by petty officers, the latter being armed with sword-bayonets.
The production of Government salt at the lowest possible cost is the most essential
condition to the success of the policy recently inaugurated by Government of
working Government extensions alongside of excise factories, with a view to the
accumulation of reserves to be drawn upon in the case of a rise in the price of

excise salt, and as it was necessary towards the end, not only that Government should deal directly with the salt worker without the intervention of the capitalist middleman, but also that the former should be prevented from falling into the hands of the latter, the sanction of Government was obtained to the grant of a lease to all new holders of Government salt pans, containing the condition that the lease be determinable on the lessee permitting another person to manufacture salt in his pans without the consent of Government.

The Manambádi factory was added to the list of excise factories, but owing to the lateness of the sanction, it was not worked during the year. Excise system.

The season was not, on the whole, very favorable for salt manufacture. The Manufacture. total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store amounted to 9,244,450 maunds inclusive of the spontaneous salt collected in Pandraka against 9,733,358 maunds in the year before. The decrease in the outturn was made up of an increase of 85,526 maunds in Government salt and a decrease of 574,434 in excise manufacture. The increase under Government salt was due chiefly to the excellent results obtained at Ganjám and to the opening of the Kandadu and Lakshmi pans, while the absence of manufacture at the Manginapudi and Tuticorin factories and the unfavorable season for salt manufacture in the Nellore, Chingleput, Negapatam and Tinnevely sub-divisions led to the decrease under excise salt. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency at the end of the year showed an increase of 6½ lakhs and those of excise salt of more than 9¼ lakhs of maunds, making a total increase of over 15½ lakhs. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads in the past two years :—

Items.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,185,395	8,157,454	— 27,941
Issued for fish-curing	175,099	160,466	— 14,633
Sold to the French Government ...	58,363	57,107	— 1,256
Issued for export	51,992	87,978	+ 35,986
Miscellaneous	191,415	156,080	— 35,335
Total ...	8,662,264	8,619,085	— 43,179

The difference between the issues of the two years is not much, and numerous petty causes are assigned for the small variations ; but the restriction of sales in the Ganjám factory, owing to an apprehended depletion of stocks, the decrease in the demand from Orissa and the low state of stocks in the Negapatam sub-division may be specially mentioned.

The receipts on account of Madras salt aggregated Rs. 1,69,94,842. The Madras. figures of the past two years are detailed below :—

Items.	Receipts in 1892-93.			Total receipts in 1891-92.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	23,75,013	2,03,261	25,78,274	26,26,861
Issue to French Government ...	...	9,840	9,840	10,731
Fish-curing ... .. .	...	1,22,033	1,22,033	1,15,505
Customs duty	8,256	...	8,256	7,139
Excise duty	1,41,07,662	...	1,41,07,662	1,48,03,596
Miscellaneous receipts .	1,64,90,931	3,35,134	1,68,26,065	1,75,63,832
...	...	1,68,777	1,68,777	1,17,850
Total ...	1,64,90,931	5,03,911	1,69,94,842	1,76,81,682

The decrease under duty and cost price of Government salt sold for home and inland consumption was due to the restriction of sales at Ganjám in the earlier part of the year and to the decrease in the demand from Orissa consequent upon the development of local sales in the factories on the Chilka lake. The decrease under excise duty was as already observed, due to a decrease in the cash sales and

in the sums realized on account of previous credits. The increase in the value of salt sold for fish-curing was due to an enhancement of As. 4 in the price of salt issued to fish-curiers in all the yards of the Malabar district and in the Deria Bahádurghur yard of the South Canara district to meet the increased establishment charges incurred with a view to their efficient supervision. The increase under miscellaneous receipts was due to the cess levied in excise factories being raised so as to cover the large outstanding balances of the previous year and the expenditure on licensee's works incurred by the department during the year. Of the total receipts, Rs. 1,12,88,336 were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment inclusive of the supplies for fish-curing and to the French Government and Rs. 55,29,468 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The value of the quantity issued on credit was Rs. 62,80,248, of which Rs. 30,47,990 were collected within the year and Rs. 32,32,258 were outstanding at its close. Rs. 24,81,478 were realized on account of salt issued in the preceding year. The total charges of the department excluding those debitable to excise and those due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency amounted to Rs. 17,66,346 against Rs. 17,74,185 in 1891-92.

Orissa. The receipts and charges relating to Orissa amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,17,410 and Rs. 1,51,553, respectively, against Rs. 47,687 and Rs. 1,33,003 booked in the previous year. Most of the increase was due to the development of local manufacture.

(3) STAMPS.

The stamp revenue of the year was the highest ever reached and amounted to Rs. 73,64,605 or Rs. 6,17,031 more than the amount collected in 1891-92, which was itself higher than the collection in any previous year. Apart from the general development of trade and increased litigation, the introduction from 1st April 1892 of 'copy' stamped papers into all revenue offices outside Madras and the establishment of additional Munsifs and Sub-Courts in some districts and of the City Civil Court in the town of Madras helped to swell the revenue from this source. The charges also rose considerably, owing to the debit to this head for the first time of the cost of stamped paper issued in Madras, which amounted to Rs. 1,28,914. The total expenditure under this major head was Rs. 3,17,975 against Rs. 1,70,748 in the year before.

(4) EXCISE.

Abkari. These receipts fell from Rs. 1,17,49,923 in 1891-92 to Rs. 1,17,08,478 in 1892-93. The falling off of Rs. 41,445 as compared with the previous year is found chiefly in excise duty on country spirits and in rentals and was due to the unfavorable character of the season. The charges rose from Rs. 5,60,176 to Rs. 5,73,679 due chiefly to the expansion of departmental operations.

Opium. Opium receipts, which now comprise transit duty on excise opium, amounted to Rs. 4,03,050 or Rs. 13,337 more than in the year before. The charges which are mostly on account of registration amounted to Rs. 456 against Rs. 623 in 1891-92.

(5) CUSTOMS.

Sea Customs. The receipts under sea customs, exclusive of the import duty on salt, amounted to Rs. 15,69,603 against Rs. 15,76,927 in the previous year. An improvement of Rs. 26,124 under exports and of Rs. 14,635 under other items was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 48,083 under imports, due to a decline in the imports of kerosine oil and Colombo arrack. The charges were Rs. 1,54,632 against Rs. 1,47,364 in 1891-92, the increase being due to the payment of arrears on account of fees to clerks for overtime work in the outports.

Land customs. The receipts under land customs increased from Rs. 62,679 to Rs. 93,946, and the charges from Rs. 10,742 to Rs. 12,411.

(6) ASSESSED TAXES.

Income-tax. This head comprises the receipts and charges of the income-tax, which amounted to Rs. 18,53,208 and Rs. 17,412, respectively, against Rs. 17,36,180 and Rs. 16,289 in 1891-92. The improvement in the receipts may be attributed to the care with which the assessment was carried out.

The receipts and charges under Forests were as follows:—

							Receipts.	Charges.
1891-92	...	.	...	.	.	...	RS. 16,94,215	RS. 13,13,315
1892-93	...	.		..	..		15,77,279	12,65,086

(8) REGISTRATION.

(9) OTHER HEADS.

—				1891-92	1892-93.	Difference.
Receipts	.	.	..	RS. 67,83,597	RS. 71,22,797	+ RS. 3,39,200
Charges	...	...	..	2,81,11,422	2,78,02,773	— 3,08,649

	Increase.	RS.		Decrease.	RS.
Interest		71,258	Marine		3,543
Tributes		89	Scientific and other minor departments ..		1,110
Post office		668	Superannuation allowances, &c. ...		56,007
Law and Justice, Courts of Law		6,228	Miscellaneous .. .		39,882
Do. Jails		99,361	Irrigation and navigation		184
Police .. .		45,359	Civil works by public works officers ...		27,438
Education .. .		24,553		Total ...	1,28,164
Medical		4,316	Add net increase ...		3,89,200
Stationery and printing		13,735			
Civil works by civil officers		640			
Contributions		2,01,157			
Total ...		4,67,364		Total ...	4,67,364

Most of the increase under Interest relates to the interest realized on the advances under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. There was also an increase in the interest realized on arrears of revenue and on the sums advanced to the Harbour Trust Board for harbour works construction. An increase in magisterial fines and pleadership examination fees led to the increase under Law and Justice, Courts of Law. The improvement under Jails was due to the growth of manufactures, for which an increased outlay will be found on the expenditure side. The increase under Police was due to the recovery of about Rs. 32,000 on account of $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of the cost of the Police employed on the South Indian Railway from 1st January 1891 to 31st December 1892, and to the return into the arsenal of a large number of unserviceable arms and accoutrements. The growth of fees from increased attendance in schools and colleges and from the institution of special classes in the Law College for candidates preparing for the pleadership tests is almost entirely responsible for the increase under Education. The increase under Medical was in hospital and lunatic asylum receipts. The increase under Stationery and Printing was due to an increase in the sale of Indian Law Reports and in the quantity of private work turned

out. The increase under Contributions represents the repayment of sums received from Provincial funds in previous years in order to cover deficits in Local funds. The District Boards of Chingleput, Kurnool and Nilgiris, together repaid Rs. 1,27,000 and the Village Service fund of the Kurnool district Rs. 38,000. There was also an increase in the amount received as contributions on account of the charges for controlling establishments in the Secretariat and the Accountant-General's office and for district audit clerks, whose salaries had been increased. The credit under Marine in 1891-92 represents the recoveries from the Harbour Trust Board on account of work done by the Agent for Government Consignments in that and the two preceding years. There was no such credit in 1892-93. Under receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, &c., the actuals of 1892-93 include only about Rs. 19,000 on account of contributions for the leave allowances and pensions of officers lent to the South Indian Railway Company against about Rs. 58,000 in 1891-92, in which year they were received in arrears from January 1891. The subscriptions to the Military and the Medical Retiring funds show an annual decline. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the adjustment of Rs. 38,000 made in 1891-92 in connection with the refund from Imperial to Provincial of the expenditure on earthwork in the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway. The decrease under Civil Works by Public Works Officers occurred chiefly under rents and sales of buildings and sales of tools and plant. In the following table the variation between the figures of the two years is shown under each item of expenditure :—

Increase.				Rs.	Decrease.				Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	..	..	..	73,057	Refunds	..	..	..	25,550
Interest on other obligations	..	..	..	436	Assignments and compensations	..	..	..	55,522
Law and Justice, Courts of Law	..	..	..	1,79,939	Post office	..	..	..	11,145
Do. Jails	..	..	..	54,193	General administration	..	..	..	18,406
Police	..	..	..	44,975	Marine	..	..	..	41,888
Education	..	..	..	1,10,197	Scientific, &c., departments	..	..	..	2,86,907
Ecclesiastical	..	..	..	9,169	Territorial and political pensions	..	..	..	40,075
Medical	..	..	..	62,536	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	21,990
Political	..	..	..	15,220	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	..	..	..	36,099
Civil furlough and absentee allowance	..	..	..	276	Irrigation and navigation	..	..	..	6,67,113
Superannuations	..	..	..	13,408	Civil works by civil officers	..	..	..	46,644
Stationery and printing	..	..	..	72,152	Do. by public works officers	..	..	..	5,63,672
Famine relief	..	..	..	85,266					
Construction of railways	..	..	..	4,92,403					
Contributions	..	..	..	2,88,085					
				15,01,312					
Net decrease	..	..	..	3,08,649					
				18,09,961					
					Total	..	..	..	18,09,961

The large advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts led to the large increase under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The actuals under Law and Justice, Courts of Law, exceeded those of the year before chiefly in the item of fees paid to pleaders for conducting criminal cases and in the expenses entailed by the re-organization and the increase in the number of munsifs, the absence of officers on privilege leave, and the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates. As explained on the receipt side the increase under Jails was under manufactures. The appointment of a third Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the re-organization in part of the superior officers' grades and of the force explains the increase under Police. The increase under Education was due partly (1) to the institution in the Law College of special classes for the Pleadership examinations, (2) to the constitution of the Calicut College as a second-grade training college, (3) to the annual increments to the salaries of masters and to the unusually heavy remuneration paid to the Board of Examiners in the Civil Engineering College, and (4) to the taking over by Government of all charges connected with Technical education and to increased expenditure on girls' schools. Fluctuations in Ecclesiastical charges depend upon the number of chaplains absent on leave out of India. The increase under Medical was due (1) to the smaller number of covenanted medical officers, who were absent on leave out of India, (2) to increased expenditure in connection with the Medical College and schools arising from the grant of privilege leave to officers and to an increase in the number of stipendiary students, and (3) to increased expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries resulting from the revision of establishments, the increased quantity of medicines supplied by the military department and the increased charges for diet, &c., consequent on the increase in the number of patients treated in the

Presidency hospitals. Rs. 9,829 of the excess under Political represents the charges incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Madras. The rest of the increase was mostly in the pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Resident, Travancore and Cochin, in connection with the visit of the Rájá of Cochin to Benares. The excess of new pensions over lapses caused the increase under Superannuations. Owing to the failure of contractors to deliver articles within the year the amount expended in the purchase of stationery for central stores in 1891–92 was comparatively small and this swelled the payments in 1892–93 and caused the increase under Stationery and Printing. The increased expenditure under Famine Relief in 1891–92 was due to the outlay incurred on special public works as well as to the gratuitous relief dispensed during the scarcity which prevailed in that year. The progress made in the construction of the Máya-varam-Muttupet Railway accounts for the increase under Construction of Railways. The large contributions from Provincial to Local Funds to cover deficits on account of outlay for famine relief purposes caused the increase under Contributions. Refunds are a fluctuating class of payment. The actuals of 1891–92 under Assignments and Compensations included large arrears of pension paid to Inámdárs drawing more than Rs. 5,000 per annum in the Malabar district, while in 1892–93 a number of small pensions was unclaimed and a pensioner drawing Rs. 500 per mensem in the Kistna district died. The short expenditure under Post office resulted from the conversion of a few more District Post establishments into Imperial ones. The actuals of 1891–92 under General Administration included additional expenditure entailed by the absence of officers on privilege leave. The Marine charges in 1891–92 were swelled by the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Pámban Pilotage Fund towards the purchase of the Dredger *Wenlock* and Rs. 23,000 for the purchase of a steam tug for the port of Cocanada. In 1892–93 a sum of Rs. 88,489 was spent in the construction of new vessels to replace the SS. ‘Margaret Northkote’ and ‘Pearl.’ Under Scientific and other Minor departments, the expenditure of 1891–92 was swelled by the census charges. The payments on account of Territorial and Political pensions decrease with death lapses and the grant of commutations. The decrease under Miscellaneous was due partly to the saving under remittance charges consequent on the opening of temporary currency chests in most districts, and to the expenditure of only a trifle on account of special commissions of enquiry, while in 1891–92 no less than Rs. 13,209 was expended on account of the commission which sat in connection with the Malabar Marriage Bill. No expenditure was incurred on railway surveys in 1892–93, hence the decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. The decrease under Irrigation and Navigation resulted from short expenditure on the Buckingham canal, minor works, revenue department, tank restoration and river embankment works. There was a reduction in the grants made to municipalities for projects connected with drainage and water-supply which accounts for the decrease under Civil Works by Civil Officers. The outlay on Civil Works by Public Works Officers followed the grant sanctioned for the year which was Rs. 5,83,000 less than that for 1891–92.

IMPERIAL SERVICES —(B) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial Public works during the past two years :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference + or -.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1. Irrigation and navigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	Rs. 2,85,513	Rs. 3,14,284	+ 28,771
2. Military —			
Military works	20,499	31,195	+ 10,696
Civil works ... ..	...	742	+ 742
3. Railways	76,85,440	79,75,917	+ 2,90,477
Total	79,91,452	83,22,138	+ 3,30,686

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due chiefly to increased collections from the Gódávari Delta and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems. The increase under Military Works includes a sum of Rs. 8,000 realized by the sale of a building as an armoury to the Volunteer Corps at Bangalore and Rs. 2,000

realized in excess of 1891-92 by the sale of old materials. Owing principally to the opening of new lines, the gross earnings of the South Indian Railway show a progressive increase :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference + or - .
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1. Railways—	RS.	RS.	RS.
South Indian Railway	71,71,798	80,44,005	- 41,27,793
East Coast Railway	1,30,19,209	1,23,36,179	- 6,83,030
Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway	11,17,046	10,27,205	- 89,841
State outlay on guaranteed Railways	1,36,818	1,34,301	- 2,517
Subsidized companies (Nilgiri Railway)	34,160	83,577	+ 49,417
2. Irrigation and navigation—			
Famine relief irrigation works	6,15,688	4,45,743	- 1,69,945
Capital expenditure on irrigation work not charged against revenue	16,17,952	16,43,147	+ 25,195
Major works—working expenses	11,75,888	12,37,060	+ 61,172
3. Military { Military works	7,60,576	7,73,625	+ 13,049
{ Civil works	1,012	561	- 451
4. Civil works	39,013	37,046	- 1,967
Total ...	2,56,89,160	2,07,62,449	- 49,26,711

The large decrease under Railways was due principally to the transfer from the South Indian to the Southern Mahratta Railway of Rs. 35,16,115, being the actual outlay up to 31st December 1892 on the Dharmavaram-Guntakal section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway and to the gradual fall in the charges of construction of the East Coast Railway as the work neared completion. The number of relief works being less than in 1891-92, there was a decrease under Famine Relief Irrigation works. The increased outlay under the next two succeeding heads of Irrigation works was due to the execution of a more comprehensive scheme of works, for which funds were allotted, chiefly on the Periyár Project works. Larger works which were in progress during the year account for the increase under Military works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) MILITARY.

The following statement contrasts the receipts of the Military department in 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Heads of account.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or - .
III. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	RS. 68,987	RS. 46,407	- 22,580
IV. Commissariat establishment, supplies and services	3,71,682	4,18,957	+ 47,275
V. Remount and veterinary establishment, supplies and services	32,886	55,537	+ 22,651
VI. Clothing establishment, supplies and services	2,26,263	2,11,825	- 14,438
VII. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	9,958	8,282	- 1,676
IX. Medical establishment, supplies and services	1,58,297	1,39,288	- 19,009
X. Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage	2,35,561	2,16,119	- 19,442
XII. Education	652	767	+ 115
XIII. Sea transport charges	13,467	10,814	- 2,653
XIV. Miscellaneous services	28,017	30,840	+ 2,823
XVI. Rewards for military services	276	451	+ 175
XVIII. Military pensions to Natives	3,583	2,367	- 1,216
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	1,16,674	1,27,630	+ 10,956
Total Receipts ...	12,66,303	12,69,284	+ 2,981

The increase under Commissariat was chiefly due to the sale of large quantities of rations to regiments proceeding to Burma, to the large supply of stores to other departments and to the adjustment on account of provisions and stores supplied in 1891-92 : while that under Remount and Veterinary was due to the large number of cast horses sold and to the greater number of chargers selected by officers. The promotion of married officers and the higher rate of exchange led to the increase under Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances. The decrease under Regimental Pay was due to a fall under hutting allowance, the lines of native corps having been purchased by Government, while that under Clothing was chiefly due to no clothing having been supplied to the Hyderabad Contingent. The local purchase of certain English stores such as quinine, &c., led to the decrease

under Medical. Under Ordnance, Stores and Camp Equipage the receipts in 1891-92 were swelled by the arming of the 4th and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent with the new pattern of Martini-Henry Rifles and the decrease would have been much greater, but for the large receipts in 1892-93 by the sale of large quantities of metal and unserviceable stores from the Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory and the supply of European stores to the Police and other departments in Burma and Madras. The Military expenditure is detailed below :—

Heads of account.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or —.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and garrison staff	.. .. .	12,70,738	12,36,838	- 33,900
2. Administrative staff	... ..	4,81,923	4,86,697	+ 4,774
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	... ..	1,38,90,639	1,43,86,102	+ 4,95,463
4. Commissariat establishment, supplies and services	... ..	88,99,360	95,95,585	+ 6,96,225
5. Remount and veterinary establishment, supplies and services	... ..	6,34,226	5,34,480	- 99,746
6. Clothing establishment, supplies and services	... ..	5,60,199	5,19,969	- 40,230
7. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	... ..	5,79,609	5,44,280	- 35,329
8. Administration of martial law	... ..	83,140	90,574	+ 7,434
9. Medical establishment, services and supplies	... ..	15,47,707	15,47,117	- 590
10. Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage	... ..	12,36,221	13,33,247	+ 1,57,026
11. Ecclesiastical	... ..	54,824	57,901	+ 3,077
12. Education	... ..	1,36,890	1,44,886	+ 7,996
13. Sea transport charges	... ..	2,26,393	2,02,384	- 24,009
14. Miscellaneous services	... ..	20,86,932	9,14,372	- 11,72,560
15. Volunteer corps	... ..	4,84,360	5,07,710	+ 23,350
16. Rewards for military services	... ..	13,958	17,529	+ 3,571
17. Military pensions to Europeans	... ..	4,87,667	4,46,530	- 41,137
18. Military pensions to Natives	... ..	24,83,734	25,02,467	+ 18,733
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowance	... ..	1,28,271	96,994	- 31,277
20. Departmental pensions	... ..	1,49,341	1,44,267	- 5,074
Total	...	3,54,36,132	3,53,69,929	- 66,203

The increase under Regimental Pay was chiefly due to the increase in the strength of gunners in garrison companies of artillery, to the fall in the rate of exchange, to the pay of certain Royal Engineer officers attached to the Military Works department having been debited to the Military department, and to the payment of bounty money authorized by the Government of India. Most of the increase under Commissariat was consequent on the Chin-Lushai expedition. The increase under Administration of Martial Law was partly due to heavy expenditure on account of regimental, garrison and station prisons, while the expenditure in 1891-92 was low owing to the pay of Colonel Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate-General having been drawn outside the Madras Presidency, and to the appointment of a junior officer to act for Colonel Mathews on furlough. Under Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage the growth of manufacturing operations in the Madras Arsenal and the Gun Carriage Factory mainly caused the increase. The large purchase of books, &c., for army schools is responsible for the increase under Education; and the appointment of additional sergeant instructors to certain corps and extra grants for volunteer camps of exercise caused the increase under Volunteer corps. The increase under Military Pensions to Natives was due to the dearness of grain. The decrease under Army and Garrison Staff was chiefly due to short expenditure on account of telegrams in the Adjutant-General's department and to no officer having been appointed to act for Colonel E. W. Begbie, Deputy Adjutant-General, while on furlough. The decrease under Remount and Veterinary was due to the appointment of Superintendent of the Reserve Dépôt, Hósúr, having been held for a portion of the year by a junior officer, to the smaller number of Veterinary-Captains employed and to a reduction in the number of horses purchased and maintained. The decrease under Clothing was due to the non-payment of compensation in lieu of bounty clothing and khákí drill to native regiments that proceeded to Burma, to the pay of Colonel LaTouche, late Superintendent, Army Clothing, not having been adjusted in this circle as he proceeded to Bombay on retirement and to the deduction of home advances drawn by Colonel Shelley his successor. The decrease under Barrack was caused by reductions in the conservancy establishment of certain European regiments and a diminution in the expenditure on account of barrack bedding. The expenditure under Sea Transport Charges is entirely dependent on the movement of troops, and the decrease under this head was due to the smaller number of officers and men

that proceeded from port to port in India during the year, while the fall under Miscellaneous was due to a diminution in the expenditure on account of field operations. The decrease under Military Pensions to Europeans was due to the transfer of pensioners to other circles as well as to the smaller sums paid on commutations, while the decrease under Widows' Pensions was caused by payment of pensions in Indian currency instead of in sterling as in 1891-92.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(D) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given below :—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89	72,13,769	92,02,316	+ 19,88,547	6,61,950	8,90,164	+ 2,28,214
1889-90	79,49,208	1,16,49,906	+ 37,00,689	6,92,983	10,26,275	+ 3,33,342
1890-91	86,52,122	1,25,22,041	+ 38,69,919	6,97,426	11,86,318	+ 4,88,892
1891-92	1,01,72,168	1,27,13,534	+ 25,41,366	7,53,066	7,06,594	- 46,472
1892-93	1,08,17,927	1,39,01,332	+ 30,83,405	8,13,472	5,32,101	- 2,81,371

The outgoings of the Postal department in 1892-93 considerably exceeded those of the year before, the excess being principally due to large sums withdrawn from district savings' banks. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below :—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890-91	16,13,042	3,34,776	24,776
1891-92	16,84,735	3,51,606	25,863
1892-93	17,86,174	3,71,311	27,457

There was a fall in the expenditure of the Telegraph department due chiefly to the smaller outlay on construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

This heading comprises (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for Provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated with the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account of this Presidency, and are distinct from the rest of the Incorporated Local funds dealt with in section IV of this chapter, which are not at the absolute disposal of the Provincial Government.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges comprised in this section in detail of major heads for the last five years. Although the variations between the figures of the two years without distinction of Imperial and Provincial have been discussed in section II, the figures given in this statement under some major heads present striking differences brought about by nothing more than the changes made in the quinquennial Provincial contract which came into operation with the commencement of the year under report, viz. :—(1) The receipts and expenditure of forests, which had previously been entirely Provincial, were equally divided between Imperial and Provincial; (2) the cost of stamped paper issued in Madras not before charged as Provincial expenditure was divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth and three-fourths; (3) the salt expenditure in Madras which was wholly Imperial, with the exception of licensee's works, was provincialized to the same extent as excise expenditure, viz., three-fourths Imperial and one-fourth Provincial; (4) the whole of the expenditure under the major head of Police was provincialized instead of retaining as Imperial a

portion of the railway police charges and the cost of guards for customs and salt; and (5) Interprovincial adjustments were done away with by an addition to the fixed assignment for restoring equilibrium between the receipts and charges of Provincial services. The net result of the year's transactions was a deficit of Rs. 15,14,292, showing a net improvement of Rs. 9,51,526 over that of the year before in which the revenues were considerably affected by the severe scarcity which prevailed in several districts.

Major heads of account.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1892-93 compared with 1891-92.
<i>Income, Provincial Proper.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	1,59,16,165	11,63,50,696	1,40,46,115	1,49,50,880	1,59,41,949	+ 9,91,069
III. Salt	1,36,533	1,82,534	2,09,561	1,18,110	1,68,977	+ 50,867
IV. Stamps	46,01,962	48,76,259	48,42,659	50,60,681	55,23,454	+ 4,62,773
V. Excise	26,18,705	28,50,513	29,99,366	30,34,909	30,27,882	- 7,027
VII. Customs	28,908	29,798	33,130	35,032	53,968	+ 18,936
VIII. Assessed taxes	7,56,043	8,25,020	8,21,311	8,68,090	9,26,604	+ 58,514
IX. Forest	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,95,408	16,94,215	7,88,640	- 9,05,575
X. Registration	4,79,164	5,13,731	5,41,998	6,17,243	6,59,265	+ 42,022
XII. Interest	35,168	32,697	43,199	43,516	84,738	+ 41,222
XIII. Post office	8	21	16	1	669	+ 668
XVI. A. Law and justice— Courts of Law.	4,95,163	5,50,093	5,65,409	6,56,823	6,63,051	+ 6,228
XVI. B. Do. —Jails ..	1,65,894	1,44,789	2,03,118	2,58,153	3,57,514	+ 99,361
XVII. Police	91,899	86,204	85,610	89,761	1,39,267	+ 49,506
XVIII. Marine	200	33	441	3,777	234	- 3,543
XIX. Education	1,65,453	1,47,191	1,35,189	1,33,389	1,57,941	+ 24,552
XX. Medical	1,12,579	69,658	72,683	80,524	84,840	+ 4,316
XXI. Scientific, &c., depart- ments	1,14,942	1,72,124	1,73,834	1,87,773	1,87,699	- 74
XXII. Superannuation	56,492	27,264	33,737	33,422	31,752	- 1,670
XXIII. Stationery and printing ..	95,250	83,100	84,751	90,813	1,07,301	+ 16,488
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,43,162	1,39,523	1,47,548	1,50,412	1,47,664	- 2,748
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	1,10,908	1,23,696	1,39,359	1,60,632	1,60,448	- 184
XXXII. Civil works— Civil officers	21,982	7,978	31,012	18,772	19,412	+ 640
Public works officers ..	98,230	1,02,633	97,723	1,43,476	1,16,038	- 27,438
Contributions from Local.	2,21,124	2,29,870	1,90,875	3,51,643	5,52,846	+ 2,01,203
Total ...	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,72,94,052	2,87,82,047	2,99,02,153	+ 11,20,106
Provincial Deficit ...	..	..	14,23,946	24,65,818	15,14,292	- 9,51,526
Income, Grand Total ...	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,87,17,998	3,12,47,865	3,14,16,445	+ 1,68,580
<i>Expenditure, Provincial Proper.</i>						
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,08,485	1,21,146	1,06,625	1,30,018	1,25,290	- 4,728
3. Land revenue	46,09,095	46,57,664	46,68,179	48,47,296	50,43,367	+ 1,96,071
5. Salt ... ..	..	..	46,875	83,367	5,13,456	+ 4,30,089
6. Stamps	1,19,347	1,23,644	1,22,810	1,28,061	2,38,481	+ 1,10,420
7. Excise	82,237	95,739	1,17,758	1,40,200	1,43,534	+ 3,334
9. Customs	1,63,160	1,62,340	1,56,441	1,58,106	1,67,043	+ 8,937
10. Assessed taxes	7,977	8,094	8,102	8,144	8,706	+ 562
11. Forest	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,39,207	13,13,315	6,32,543	- 6,80,772
12. Registration	3,27,674	3,29,330	3,38,480	3,55,174	3,69,793	+ 14,619
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	28,408	30,779	36,312	68,894	1,42,304	+ 73,410
15. Post office	1,05,906	1,05,620	95,792	90,399	79,254	- 11,145
18. General administration ...	9,59,435	9,80,347	9,86,310	10,06,818	10,00,748	- 6,070
19. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law.	40,81,418	41,28,079	41,85,020	43,04,464	44,84,403	+ 1,79,939
19. B. Do. —Jails ..	8,29,480	7,99,739	8,39,200	9,76,417	10,30,611	+ 54,194
20. Police	35,38,837	36,11,363	37,62,776	39,13,628	39,67,855	+ 54,227
21. Marine	11,063	83,334	36,372	1,50,456	1,08,618	- 41,838
22. Education	11,80,310	12,42,891	14,01,904	14,54,097	15,64,294	+ 1,10,197
24. Medical	10,81,229	10,76,914	10,72,759	11,57,484	12,20,020	+ 62,536
25. Political	71,528	75,452	84,275	76,434	91,494	+ 15,060
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,55,336	3,05,479	3,55,539	3,31,972	3,52,948	+ 20,976
29. Superannuation	11,53,723	12,33,553	13,38,865	13,17,401	13,58,151	+ 40,750
30. Stationery and printing ...	8,12,650	7,34,328	7,41,882	7,50,274	7,46,329	- 3,945
32. Miscellaneous	1,74,869	1,44,804	1,29,179	1,51,929	1,41,465	- 10,464
33. Famine relief	2,587	4,41,142	24,130	1,56,629	2,41,895	+ 85,266
37. Construction of railways ...	..	..	2,86,117	4,26,622	9,19,024	+ 4,92,402
41. Miscellaneous railway ex- penditure ... ..	..	99,760	1,74,819	36,099	..	- 36,099
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	32,94,403	32,42,699	35,46,344	39,93,997	33,31,684	- 6,67,113
45. Civil works— Civil officers	1,74,051	1,28,590	1,41,204	4,21,502	3,74,858	- 46,644
Public works officers ...	20,77,463	22,70,211	24,80,200	27,16,758	21,53,086	- 5,63,672
Contributions to Local ...	2,64,495	2,31,378	2,94,522	5,76,910	8,64,991	+ 2,88,081
Total Provincial Charges ...	2,68,30,687	2,76,65,934	2,87,17,998	3,12,47,865	3,14,16,445	+ 1,68,580
Provincial Surpluses ...	11,50,258	14,42,118	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ...	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,87,17,998	3,12,47,865	3,14,16,445	+ 1,68,580

The following statement shows how the Provincial share of land revenue, as entered in this report, has been calculated for the past two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	4,32,17,438	5,05,33,471
Provincial share as divided proportionately	1,08,04,360	1,26,33,368
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the contract	33,01,000	32,54,000
Interprovincial adjustments	1,01,354	...
Grant for tank restoration	5,00,000	...
For increase of revenue due to tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 4148, dated 5th August 1887)	81,148	...
Charges on account of registration of statistics (Government of India Financial No. 5608, dated 2nd December 1890)	9,700	...
Political charges provincialized (Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 15th September 1887)	75,000	...
Maintenance of Bangalore prisoners transferred to Madras jails since 1st April 1887 for 1891-92	1,705	...
Cost of seeds supplied to soldiers' gardens (Government of India Financial No. 3212, dated 4th July 1890)	2,400	...
One-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited customs	97,512	...
Maintenance of Burmese convicts transferred to Madras Jails prior to April 1887 (Government of India Financial No. 4162, dated 31st July 1888)	12,849	...
On account of district manuals (Government of India Financial No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887)	1,000	...
On account of transfer of the guarding of the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkari departments (Government of India Financial No. 3472, dated 8th July 1889)	2,265	...
On account of transfer of the guarding of the Karikal frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkari departments (Government of India Financial No. 4071, dated 25th August 1890)	1,488	...
On account of transfer of the guarding of the Mahé frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkari departments (Government of India Financial No. 3924, dated 17th September 1891)	500	...
Pay and allowance of the members of His Excellency the Governor's Band (Government of India Financial No. 6584, dated 31st December 1889)	3,600	...
Additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector (Government of India Financial No. 3726, dated 7th July 1888)	4,280	...
Archæological survey provincialized (Government of India Financial No. 851, dated 3rd March 1891)	21,000	...
Amount spent from Provincial revenues in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earth-work of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway (Government of India Financial No. 4335, dated 19th October 1891)	37,636	...
Establishment for testing the obscuration of imported spirits (Government of India Financial No. 909, dated 4th March 1891)	1,223	...
Construction of a bridge over the Védaranniyam canal (Government of India Financial No. 322, dated 15th March 1892)	1,400	...
Forest survey charges overcharged to Provincial in 1891-92 (Comptroller-General No. 2028, dated 21st March 1893) ... ..	...	58,099
Total additions ...	42,57,060	33,12,099
Deduct—		
Interest on special assignment for tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888)	35,048	...
On account of the recent re-organization of the Board of Revenue (Government of India Financial No. 1876, dated 11th April 1888)	27,700	...
Three-fourths of excess under judicial stamps due to the New Succession Certificate Act (Government of India Financial No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889)	47,792	...
Difference between three-fourths of the actual and the approximate increase of revenue due to tank restoration works adjusted in 1891-92 (Government of India Financial No. 4148, dated 5th August 1887) ... ..	...	3,518
Total deductions ...	1,10,540	3,518
Net additions or deductions ...	+ 41,46,520	33,08,581
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	1,49,50,880	1,59,41,949

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises the transactions of the Cattle Pound fund and of Agricultural services which are shown for the past five years in the following statement :—

Major head of account.	Cattle Pound Fund.					Agricultural Services.					Total.				
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts.</i>															
XVII. Police	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	2,73,604	2,65,289	55,346	69,032	85,651	63,898	68,067	2,91,726	3,04,016	3,33,972	3,37,502	3,33,356
XIX. Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments.	...	...	...	...	...	751	247	948	1,703	667	751	247	948	1,703	667
XXXII. Civil works by civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
Total, Receipts ...	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	2,73,649	2,65,289	56,097	69,279	86,599	65,601	68,734	2,92,477	3,04,263	3,34,920	3,39,250	3,34,023
<i>Expenditure.</i>															
3. Land revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16,056	18,571	10,991	22,819	32,796	16,056	18,571	10,991	22,819	32,796
20. Police	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	2,46,268	2,52,043	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	2,46,268	2,52,043
22. Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	...	...	...	45,434	44,145	28,326	18,945	18,205	45,434	44,145	28,326	18,945	18,205
45. Civil works by Civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	22,371	216	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	22,371	216	...	...	4
Other transfers	583	476	418	895	1,142	1,209	11,509	6,757	2,211	...	1,792	11,985	7,175	3,106	1,142
Total, Expenditure ...	2,40,715	2,26,434	2,32,291	2,47,163	2,53,189	62,639	74,225	46,074	43,975	51,001	3,03,414	3,00,659	2,78,365	2,91,138	3,04,190
Surplus ... ..	...	8,550	16,030	26,486	12,100	...	...	40,525	21,626	17,733	...	3,604	56,555	48,112	29,833
Deficit	4,355	...	...	...	...	6,602	4,946	...	...	...	10,937	...	...	...	...
Opening balance ...	40,116	35,781	44,331	60,361	86,847	57,143	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,07,746	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,593
Closing do. ...	35,781	44,331	60,361	86,847	98,947	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,07,746	1,25,479	86,322	86,926	1,46,481	1,94,593	2,24,426

The falling off in the receipts of Cattle Pounds is attributed to the opening of forest reserves to cattle in the early part of the year and to the abundance of pasture in the latter part when the season improved. The increase in the charges was chiefly caused by an increase in the expenditure on the construction and repair of pounds. The number of pounds increased from 8,858 to 8,969 during the year. Until 1888-89, Government appropriated half the surplus of the Cattle Pound fund for agricultural purposes, the remaining half being paid to local and municipal bodies for general purposes. But in 1888-89, the allotment on the latter account was reduced to three-tenths of the surplus by a corresponding addition to Agricultural services and from 1889-90, the whole has been appropriated to the latter object, the amount being credited direct without previous credit and debit to the Pound fund. If the amount allotted to local bodies and that appropriated to Agricultural services each year represented the surplus that actually accrued within the year, the expenditure under Pound fund would, of course, exactly balance the receipts; but the adjustment is made in each quarter of the surplus that accrues in the quarter previous, so that the adjustment made each year represents the surplus of the first three quarters of that year and of the last quarter of the year before. Thus the statement appended to this report must always show a nominal surplus or deficit on the transactions of each year. The increase in the charges under Agricultural services was due chiefly to the appointment of a Deputy Director for the Land Records Branch of the Board's Office. The following statement brings out in one view the position of Provincial finances during the past five years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,61,929	39,96,111
Surplus or deficit	+ 11,50,258	+ 14,42,119	— 14,23,946	— 24,65,818	— 15,14,292
Closing balance of Provincial services proper	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,61,929	39,96,111	24,81,819
Add balances of Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,593	2,24,426
Total balances, Provincial services ...	65,30,078	79,75,801	66,08,410	41,90,704	27,06,245

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration and is divided into two portions, viz., (1) Local funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the local Government, (2) Excluded Local funds or those not incorporated in the public accounts.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT HELD AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

Canal and Ferry funds having been amalgamated with Local funds under Act V of 1884, this class now comprises (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service funds, (3) Irrigation Cess funds, and (4) the Bhadrachalam Road fund. The transactions relating to these funds, as recorded in the Civil and Public Works accounts under service receipts and charges, are detailed in the following statement:—

	Local Funds Act V of 1884.		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		Bhadrachalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Income.												
I. Land revenue	1,04,877	1,18,751	9,04,023	9,11,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,08,900	10,30,698
VI. Provincial rates	45,23,122	51,22,564	29,02,830	39,54,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,32,583	91,42,923
XII. Interest	69,111	66,168	32,876	34,045	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,296	1,00,524
XIX. Education	1,88,739	2,06,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,739	2,06,287
XX. Medical	16,188	27,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,188	27,160
XXI. Superannuation	16,525	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	631
XXV. Miscellaneous	5,54,837	5,90,932	13,884	4,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,68,935	5,95,821
XXXII. Civil Works—												
By civil officers	9,61,467	9,38,180	169	66	30,590	...	...	...	...	...	9,92,814	9,39,499
By public works officers.	5,253	5,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,253	5,827
Contribution from Provincial to Local	4,80,125	8,34,661	91,487	19,736	...	...	5,298	10,598	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995
Transfers between Local and Local	83,869	4,273	...	...	15,335	...	...	...	...	...	99,204	4,273
Total ...	69,88,113	79,15,434	39,45,269	49,24,727	45,927	...	63,943	72,573	5,904	...	1,10,32,377	1,24,18,638
Expenditure.												
1. Refunds and drawbacks	8,636	10,582	11,656	13,734	7,135	...	43	3,269	...	...	27,470	27,585
3. Land revenue	...	...	41,24,915	41,59,199	...	...	13,540	14,163	...	...	41,42,585	41,78,031
14. Interest on other obligations	6,290	7,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,290	7,895
18. General administration	2,75,311	2,85,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,311	2,85,447
22. Education	10,29,102	10,45,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,29,102	10,45,276
24. Medical	13,00,008	12,67,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,00,008	12,67,862
29. Superannuation	6,006	11,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,006	11,333
32. Miscellaneous	2,71,408	2,96,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,403	2,96,539
45. Civil Works—												
By civil officers	42,93,791	43,96,082	20,290	18,004	2,447	...	40,642	32,850	...	...	43,59,512	44,38,083
By public works officers	1,50,743	1,88,563	...	...	...	...	23,438	18,944	...	...	1,74,181	2,07,507
Contribution from Local to Provincial	3,41,433	4,96,118	10,004	56,517	4	...	233	203	...	...	3,51,688	5,52,846
Transfers between Local and Local	17,951	4,176	...	93	81,254	...	...	4	...	...	99,205	4,273
Total ...	77,01,279	79,99,873	41,66,865	42,47,547	90,840	...	77,896	69,433	6,724	...	1,20,43,391	1,23,23,577
Surplus ...												
Deficit ...	7,13,166	84,439	2,21,596	6,77,180	44,913	...	13,953	3,140	...	...	9,91,014	5,95,061
Opening balance	29,10,430	21,97,264	34,23,651	32,02,055	44,913	...	1,00,320	86,367	2,031	...	61,81,345	51,90,331
Closing do.	21,97,264	21,12,825	32,02,055	38,79,235	...	...	86,367	89,507	4,645	...	54,90,331	60,85,392

under Contributions was due to an increase in the charges for district audit clerks and for the controlling establishment in the offices of the Chief Secretary and the Accountant-General, whose pay had been revised. The large amounts spent on sanitation during the severe scarcity in 1891-92 account for the increase in that year and the decrease in the year under report under Medical. The decrease under Transfers has been explained on the receipt side. Government securities to the value of Rs. 70,000 held by the District Board of Tanjore in connection with the Railway Guarantee fund were sold during the year and Rs. 11,700 invested in Government paper on other accounts. The funded capital of District Boards, which amounted to Rs. 16,05,105 * on 1st April 1892, was thus reduced to Rs. 15,46,805 on 31st March 1893. The receipts of Village Service funds amounted to Rs. 49,24,727 and exceeded those of the year before by Rs. 9,79,458, and the charges to Rs. 42,47,547 or Rs. 80,682 more than in 1891-92. The net transactions of the year show a surplus of Rs. 6,77,180 against a deficit of Rs. 2,21,596 the year before. This result was due to the receipts having been largely in excess of the charges in the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, where the season improved considerably. The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to the revision of village establishments and to the repayment from the Village Service funds of the Kurnool district of the contribution of Rs. 38,271 from Provincial in 1891-92. The Village Service funds of the Madura district, which closed with a deficit of Rs. 53,216 in 1891-92, displayed a further deficit of Rs. 19,634 on the 31st March 1893. The investments in Government paper remained the same, viz., Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool, Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem and Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. The Canal and Ferry fund has been amalgamated with Local funds under Act V of 1884. The receipts of Irrigation Cess funds exceeded those of the year before by Rs. 8,630, but the increase is nominal, as the receipts include a contribution from Provincial of Rs. 10,586 to cover a deficit in the Bellary district. The charges fell by Rs. 8,463 owing to the smaller outlay on Civil works. The amount invested in securities in Trichinopoly remained unaltered at Rs. 7,600. The transactions of the Bhadrachalam Road fund do not call for special remarks.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement contains the receipts and charges with opening and closing balances for 1891-92 and 1892-93 of the funds included in this subsection :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1891.	1891-92.		Closing balance on 31st March 1892.	1892-93.		Closing balance on 31st March 1893.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Port and marine funds ..	3,48,486	7,93,249	8,10,222	3,31,513	5,27,575	6,15,187	2,43,901
Cantonment funds	2,376	18,000	17,762	2,614	22,572	20,790	4,896
University Fee fund.	39,554	1,93,342	1,95,428	37,468	1,40,291	1,76,092	1,667
Total ...	3,90,416	10,04,591	10,23,412	3,71,595	6,90,438	8,12,069	2,49,964

The receipts and charges of 1891-92 under Port and Marine funds were swelled by the debit to the Pámban Pilotage fund of the initial cost of the steam Dredger *Wenlock*. To meet the debit on this account, Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,00,000 and the Tinnevely Port fund lent Rs. 70,000 by selling out its Government paper for Rs. 65,000. As compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the port dues collected in the Madras port, but the collections under Act III of 1885 increased, owing to the extension of the Act to the port of Mangalore. An investment of Rs. 30,000 was made from the surplus of the District Port funds during the year raising the total investment to Rs. 4,05,000, while from the Madras Port fund Rs. 20,000 invested during the year in paper and

* Not Rs. 15,81,105 as stated in last year's report.

Rs. 65,000 in cash were transferred to the Harbour Trust Board. Rs. 83,900 were also invested in Government paper on account of the Madras Pilotage fund. There was an improvement in the balances of Cantonment funds due partly to the effect of the imposition of taxation and partly to the transfer during the year to the Civil books of the transactions relating to the Cantonment of Vizianagram. The transactions of the University Fee fund depend chiefly upon the number of examinees. The receipts and charges of the year under report fell as compared with those of the year before and much of the falling off may be due to the recent change made in the value of the Matriculation examination as a passport to service under Government. The invested capital was raised to Rs. 2,45,000 by the investment during the year of a further sum of Rs. 30,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans outstanding at the close of the official year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1892-93.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1892-93.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	Per cent.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-73	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	..	14,30,000		14,30,000	57,233	.
Ootacamund do. ..	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4½	3,437	...	3,437	803	2,634	146	...
Do. do. .	For the Kandal drainage scheme	17,500	4½	17,500	.	17,500	572	16,928	744	..
Do do. ...	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund	43,000	4½	43,000	.	43,000	1,719	41,281	1,514	..
Coonoor do. ..	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	1,452	..	1,452	339	1,113	61	...
Do. do. .	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4½	9,500		9,500	348	9,152	404	...
Do. do. .	For town drainage scheme, 1892	2,000	4½	.	2,000	2,000		2,000	18	..
Cochin do. ..	For completing Kalvetta reclamation works, 1889	14,000	4½	8,411		8,411	665	7,746	398	..
Calicut do. ..	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the Railway extension to Calicut, 1891	30,000	4½	29,000	..	29,000	2,000	27,000	1,349	628
Kumbakonam do. ..	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4½	20,000	40,000	60,000	..	60,000	900	...
Máyavaram do. .	For the construction of a school building	3,500	4½	3,325		3,325	175	3,150	178	...
Do. do. ...	For the construction of two market buildings	5,000	4½	3,000		3,000		3,000	159	..
Cuddapah do. .	For water supply, 1892	9,695	4½		9,695	9,695		9,695	.	
Tanjore do. do.	Do. do.	1,63,600	4½		1,63,600	1,63,600	.	1,63,600	.	
Wellington Cantonment Committee.	Do. do.	2,000	4½		2,000	2,000	.	2,000	18	
Port Trust (Madras Harbour works)	For expenditure on Madras Harbour works	...	4½	49,54,241	1,50,000	51,04,241	1,00,000	50,04,241	1,87,039	...
Saidapet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortalanyar, 1873-76	1,99,790	4½	85,150	.	85,150	11,552	73,598	3,703	...
Calicut do. ..	For completing the Tamracher ghát road and approach in Wynaad, 1874	89,000	4½	9,331	..	9,331	4,666	4,665	420	...
Tellicherry do. ..	For completing the Periya ghát road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	21,311	...	21,311	3,000	18,311	892	..
Banganapalle Nawáb ...	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1873-77	3,00,000	6	72,946	...	72,946	...	72,946	.	.
Andipatta Polgar ...	For liquidation of debts, 1881-82.	62,000	5	20,470	...	20,470	20,470	.	1,425	.
Shulagiri Estate ...	Do. do.	35,000	5	20,751	...	20,751	2,462	18,289	1,038	.
Total		...	...	67,52,825	3,67,295	71,20,120	1,48,771	69,71,349	2,57,639	628

The outstandings which amounted to Rs. 67,52,825 on the 1st April 1892 rose to Rs. 69,71,349 on the 31st March 1893 and comprised the following :—

	RS.
(1) Madras municipality	14,30,000
(2) Madras harbour works	50,04,241
(3) Banganapalle Nawáb	72,946
(4) District Board, Saidapet	73,598
(5) Kumbakonam municipality	60,000
(6) Tanjore municipality	1,63,600
(7) Others	1,66,964
Total	69,71,349

The yearly advances to the Madras Harbour Trust Board add to the principal. The amount advanced in 1892-93 was Rs. 1,50,000. The balance of loan due by the Banganapalle Nawáb remained unaltered during the year, as under the special orders of Government, he was exempted from paying either the instalment or the interest due for the year. The Ándipatti Poligar, however, liquidated his loan in full. A sum of Rs. 40,000, being the balance of loan unclaimed by the Kumbakónam municipality in the previous year, was drawn in 1892-93. A loan of Rs. 1,90,000 was sanctioned to the Tanjore municipality for water-supply project, but Rs. 1,63,600 only was paid during the year. The following new loans also were sanctioned and paid in full:—(1) Coonoor municipality Rs. 2,000 for town drainage, (2) Cuddapah municipality Rs. 9,695, and (3) Wellington Cantonment Committee Rs. 2,000 for water-supply projects. A sum of Rs. 628 on account of interest on the loan to the Calicut municipality remained unpaid at the close, but was recovered in the current year. The sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras municipality held Government securities to the value of Rs. 6,86,400 on the 31st March 1893.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1892.)

Registration
of births.

THE total population for which vital statistics were available during the year 1892 was 33,693,179, being 1,943,977 short of the total population, excluding Europeans and Eurasians. 845,029 births or 25·9 per mille were registered against 924,238 or 27·4 per mille in 1891. The decrease is ascribed to the distress that prevailed in the presidency during the year under report and the year before. The highest birth-rates recorded were in Madras (36·8), Bellary (32·5), South Canara (31·9) and Kurnool (31·2), and the lowest in Ganjám (17·8) and Malabar (20·4), where registration was probably defective. There were 430,997 male and 414,032 female births, or a proportion of 104 males to 100 females, the corresponding proportion in the previous year being 103·9 to 100. As is generally the case in the presidency, more births were registered during the third and fourth quarters of the year than in the first and second; the highest monthly birth-rate—2·4—was recorded in July and October and the lowest—1·8—in February and April; in every month the birth-rate was lower than the average of the decade preceding. In 7 districts—Cuddapah, Górávari, Madras, Malabar, Kurnool, Níliris and Vizagapatam—there was an excess of deaths over births registered; the greatest excess was in Madras and Górávari. The average rural birth-rate of the presidency—24·9—was, contrary to precedent, lower than the urban—28·3. The birth-rate in municipal towns was 29·9 per mille, varying from 20·9 in Vizianagram and Trichinopoly to 41·3 in Vániyambádi.

Registration
of deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 750,755, a number larger than that recorded in any year since 1878. The year was generally an unhealthy one in consequence of the distress which prevailed over a considerable portion of the presidency, but the chief increase occurred under fevers. The death-rate per mille was 22·3 against 22·2 in 1891 and 19·5, the average of the five preceding years. 105·3 males died for every 100 females, the annual death-rates being 23·1 for males and 21·5 for females. 146,948 or 19·6 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among children under 1 year of age. Calculated on the number of children born during the year, the death-rate of infants was 173·9 per mille against 167·4 in the previous year. The deaths of children under 5 years of age form 34·7 per cent. of the total deaths against 37·3 in 1891. From infancy up to 15 years of age the mortality was higher among males than females, while between 15 and 30 years the death-rate among males was lower; from 30 years and upwards females had again the advantage as regards expectation of life. In only 4 districts was the female death-rate greater than the male. The mortality among Muhammadans was 22·8 per mille, among Hindus 22·4, among Native Christians 16·8 and among other classes 11·4. The minimum death period is usually the hottest and driest season of the year—March, April and May—and the greatest mortality generally occurs during the cold weather, *i.e.*, in December and January. The year under report was, however, an exceptional one, the highest death-rates occurring in January, July and August and the lowest in June, October and November. The unusual high mortality in the months of July and August was due to the prevalence of cholera during that period. The highest death-rate—46·5 per mille—occurred in Madras and was due to excessive mortality from fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea and 'other causes.' Excluding Madras, the death-rate ranged from 14·3 per mille in Ganjám, where the registration must have been defective, to 35·1 in Kurnool. In 11 districts the death-rates were higher than the ratio of 1891 and the average for the previous 10 years. The largest increase of mortality took place in Vizagapatam, where the death-rate registered rose from 12·9 per

mille to 21·7, owing to the prevalence of cholera, fever and small-pox and to the greater attention paid to registration. The greatest decrease occurred in South Arcot, where the death-rate fell from 29·6 to 18·8, owing to the comparative absence of cholera and small-pox. The death-rates among the urban and rural population were, respectively, 27·6 and 21·9 against 27·4 and 21·9 in the previous year. The rural death-rate was higher than the urban in 2 districts only, viz., Salem and South Arcot. The average death-rate in the 55 municipal towns was 29·4 per mille, the extremes being 18·2 in Salem and 55·2 in Kurnool, where cholera and fever were unusually destructive.

The mortality from cholera, viz., 79,033 or 2·3 per mille, though smaller than Cholera. that recorded in 1891, was larger than that of any previous year since 1882. The disease was most virulent in January, July and August; in the last three months of the year very few cases were recorded. No district in the presidency was free from this scourge, while in 9, viz., Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Gó dávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Madras, Malabar and Salem, it prevailed throughout the year. Gó dávari, Kurnool and Tanjore suffered the most, the death-rates being, respectively, 6·5, 6·0 and 4·1 per mille of the population, while in Ganjám the deaths were only 0·2 per mille. The average death-rate from cholera in municipal areas was 3·2 and that in the districts 2·3 per mille. Of the 55 district municipalities, only 2—Palni and Ootacamund—were free from this disease; while Periyakulam and Anantapur, with a mortality of 14·7 and 11·5, respectively, headed the list. Out of 44,678 villages in the presidency, 7,840 or 17·5 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Kurnool district, where, out of 802 villages, 289 or 36 per cent. were affected. In 82 out of 91 towns deaths from cholera were registered while in the remaining 9 no deaths were reported. Out of a total of 79,033 deaths from cholera for the presidency 5,116 occurred in municipal towns. The disease affected the urban more than the rural circles, the death-rate for municipal towns being 3·2, or 0·9 more than that of the districts.

The number of deaths from small-pox was 43,757 or 1·3 per mille against Small-pox. 41,322 or 1·2 in 1891 and was the highest on record since 1885. The great increase in the mortality from this disease in 1891 and 1892 is ascribed to deficiency of rainfall in the years immediately preceding. The proportion of the mortality among children under 12 years of age to the total number of deaths from small-pox, which had fallen from 66 to 54 per cent. in 1891, declined to 47 per cent. The disease visited all districts and was very severe in Malabar, Kistna and Gó dávari; the lowest death-rate—0·6—occurred, as usual, in Madras, where vaccination was carried on in a very efficient manner. Among municipalities, Cochin, where vaccination was not compulsory, heads the list with a rate of 19·9 per mille, followed by Palghat, Tellicherry and Calicut, where the ratio ranged between 9 and 5 per mille. The results achieved in the remaining municipalities were generally fair, and 8 towns enjoyed perfect immunity. The largest number of deaths occurred in March—6,872—and the lowest—1,619—in November.

The deaths from fevers were more numerous than in any year since 1880, Fever. numbering 280,627 against 247,029 in 1891. This large increase is attributed to the heavy rainfall of the year and also to the rise in the prices of food-grains and the consequent distress which prevailed. The highest death-rate occurred, as in the previous year, in Kurnool (22·8 per mille), followed by Nílگیرis (17·7), Cuddapah (16·8), Vizagapatam (16·5) and Madras (15·6). The least affected district on the other hand was Tanjore (2·2), Tinnevely and Trichinopoly coming next with 3·1 and 4·0 per mille respectively. The death-rate in municipal areas was, as usual, lower than that in rural tracts, a ratio of 10 per mille having been reached in only 10 towns. The town of Kurnool, like the rest of the district, recorded the highest mortality—31·4 per mille. The health of Coonoor, which had improved in 1891, again declined in the year under report, the rate of deaths from fever having risen from 8·4 to 17·7 per mille. A similar result was also observed in Cuddapah, the rate having risen from 13·3 to 16·9 per mille. The largest number of deaths (25,789) was recorded in the month of August and the lowest (19,822) in June. The presidency district rate was 8·4 per mille of population, or 1·4 greater than the municipal rate (7·0).

Dysentery
and diarrhoea.

There were 32,293 deaths recorded under 'dysentery and diarrhoea' in 1892, or 1,930 less than the number registered in 1891. The average rate for the districts was only 1·0 per mille; the individual proportion ranged from 8·9 in Madras to 0·3 in Anantapur. The district municipalities returned an average rate of 3·4 per mille, the list being headed by Bimlipatam (10·7), followed by Tanjore (8·3), Vizagapatam (6·8) and Bezwada (6·0). The lowest rate (0·3) was registered in Dindigul and Vániyambádi. In 8 districts, viz., Bellary, Cuddapah, Ganjám, Górávari, Malabar, Nellore, South Canara and Vizagapatam, there were more deaths recorded in 1892 than in 1891. The largest number of deaths (4,481) was recorded in January and the smallest (1,830) in April.

Injuries.

The deaths registered in 1892 from injuries amounted to 11,312, or 770 more than the number recorded in 1891. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was 0·3 in 1892. There was an increase in the number of deaths registered from suicides, wounds and accidents in 1892 when compared with 1891 and a decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite and wild beasts. Excluding towns, the death-rates in the various districts varied from 0·2 per 1,000 of population in the Ganjám district to 0·5 in the Chingleput, Cuddapah and South Canara districts. As is generally the case, there were more suicides among females than males. The largest number of suicides occurred in Tinnevely; in the Nílگیرis, no deaths from this cause were recorded. There were 7,094 deaths recorded as due to wounds and accidents, and, as frequently happens, the largest number occurred in the North Arcot district. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,098 deaths, the largest number (231) occurring in the Tanjore district.

All other
causes.

The registered mortality from 'all other causes' in 1892 amounted to 303,733 against 315,664 in 1891, giving a death-rate of 9·0 per mille for the year under report against 9·4 for the preceding year.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1892.)

Sanitary
works.

As usual, the bulk of the work consisted of sinking, repairing and cleansing wells, constructing and repairing drains, public latrines, cinerators, dust-bins, markets and slaughter-houses, improving village sites, &c. As in previous years the drinking-water supplies and the drainage of towns were, as a rule, in a very defective and insanitary condition. The Sanitary Engineering department was, however, engaged in constructing 9 important water-supply and drainage works during the year, and at the same time prepared schemes for improving the water-supply or drainage of 6 other municipalities. Conservancy improved generally; a larger establishment was employed—4,969 against 4,710—while there was an increase in the number of scavenging carts and dust-bins in use. On the other hand, the number of public latrines declined from 1,191 to 1,164; the proportion of latrines to population—1 to every 1,404 individuals—was thus inadequate. In only 11 towns, viz., Coonoor, Anantapur, Karúr, Erode, Ootacamund, Parlákimedi, Anakápalle, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tellicherry and Vizagapatam, was there 1 latrine per mille of population. Madura and Calicut, with 1 latrine to 8,712 and 6,479 individuals, respectively, had the worst record, and Parlákimedi with 1 to every 144 inhabitants the best. The private scavenging system made a considerable advance; it was in force in 53 towns against 48 in the previous year, having been newly introduced into Tirupati, Anakápalle, Mannárgudi, Ellore and Madura, and the number of private houses served by municipal agency was 27,082 against 22,918. That there is great room for improvement is, however, evident from the fact that the 55 municipalities contain 288,622 houses. The system progressed in 28 towns, the increase in the number of latrines brought under municipal management being most marked in Conjeeveram (+ 1,799) and Trichinopoly (+ 1,454); in 17 towns there was a retrogression, especially marked in Kurnool (—1,150). The total estimated receipts of all municipal towns for 1892–93 were Rs. 25,51,800; of this amount, Rs. 15,39,485 or 60·3 per cent. were assigned for expenditure on sanitation, and the actual outlay incurred during the first nine months of that year was Rs. 7,85,927 or 51·1 per cent. In 41 towns less than 75 per cent. of the

allotment was utilized in that period. The annexed statement shows in detail the expenditure for the first nine months in 1892-93 under each item of sanitation and the transactions for the full year 1891-92 :—

	1891-92 (for the full year).		1892-93.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending December 1892.
For conservancy	Rs. 4,30,238	Rs. 4,13,767	Rs. 4,72,590	Rs. 3,55,154
For improvement of village or town sites	1,89,750	1,84,832	2,21,826	1,50,297
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	2,70,656	62,611	5,36,019	1,72,309
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	11,890	13,175	13,520	6,661
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	31,060	22,441	47,408	13,898
For other sanitary objects	2,55,646	1,13,366	2,48,122	87,698
Total	11,89,290	8,10,192	15,39,485	7,85,927

Details for each municipality appear below :—

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1892-93.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1892-93.													
					Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of town sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c.	
					Allotment.	Expenditure during the 9 months ending December 1892.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
Anantapur	6,973	Rs. 24,770	15'8	74'1	Rs. 3,760	2,786	Rs. 2,430	1,797	Rs. 920	614	Rs. 20	17	Rs. 40	8	Rs. 350	350	Rs. 350	350
Adoni	28,216	28,930	46'6	65'3	12,560	8,207	8,320	5,449	2,000	1,195	510	192	...	...	200	180	1,930	1,371
Bellary	57,780	72,670	59'9	68'3	43,030	30,018	27,960	25,350	6,000	3,008	4,290	3,290	...	...	...	180	5,800	184
Conjeevaram	42,543	38,050	42'5	98'1	14,060	13,788	8,510	7,848	2,800	1,237	530	803	1,270	1,100	...	66	900	2,624
Coimbatore	40,007	43,230	29'9	79'3	12,950	9,330	11,160	8,300	...	...	500	80	...	...	150	370	1,160	680
Erode	12,238	12,280	34'5	61'2	4,240	2,593	2,010	1,956	150	41	400	112	80	51	450	395	260	5
Karur	10,740	15,610	35'1	71'2	5,480	3,900	3,400	2,300	1,700	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	50
Cuddapah	17,211	66,020	47'5	67'7	51,372	21,222	7,560	5,538	...	...	23,012	15,019	...	...	450	413	350	240
Berhanpur	25,495	26,830	59'7	60'3	10,630	6,438	5,030	4,439	3,820	1,866	200	153	...	...	400	19	350	11
Chitacole	18,204	20,550	29'5	81'9	6,070	4,972	5,070	3,403	1,630	1,312	860	843	...	...	100	...	410	342
Parlakmeddi	16,379	11,900	24'4	80'0	2,910	2,620	2,080	1,928	...	...	360	320	...	...	...	...	470	372
Cocanada	40,068	49,710	53'2	35'7	20,470	17,535	7,000	6,163	7,560	5,304	1,820	1,822	...	...	2,180	800	2,400	4,143
Ellore	29,256	35,170	43'4	84'7	10,060	8,518	7,090	5,028	2,600	1,747	70	102	...	...	...	...	800	1,103
Rajahmundry	20,511	51,820	63'3	83'5	17,566	10,259	10,040	7,808	5,516	1,328	600	323	...	...	350	350	800	150
Bezwada	28,270	34,700	50'5	83'5	35,285	30,475	9,830	7,282	18,500	15,998	3,840	2,660	80	...	2,138	2,138	1,397	1,397
Guntur	28,267	36,720	58'7	70'3	21,590	15,169	8,320	7,250	4,000	2,468	5,860	4,143	...	...	1,000	872	2,370	431
Marsulipatam	38,687	45,050	23'6	75'8	10,660	8,080	6,160	5,063	3,000	2,448	1,200	922	...	...	250	275	750	673
Kurnool	24,366	33,730	31'9	97'9	10,780	10,551	7,050	6,540	3,250	3,250	90	351	...	...	300	295	90	115
Dindigul	20,115	24,270	54'0	62'7	13,110	8,223	5,680	3,875	3,250	1,500	2,000	1,670	...	...	850	300	1,100	878
Madura	87,121	1,10,288	36'4	72'3	46,963	33,045	33,280	29,419	1,555	6,200	4,209	2,500	842	1,000	770	4,900	3,170	...
Palni	16,940	12,320	38'0	44'9	4,090	2,239	2,480	1,682	1,000	227	210	75	50	4	1,150	250	100	...
Periyakulam	16,363	12,060	31'0	48'5	4,585	2,223	2,730	1,853	1,630	281	70	51	...	...	...	...	155	38
Calicut	64,798	62,650	39'6	73'4	19,410	14,254	9,910	6,986	8,500	6,743	...	...	...	...	200	523	800	...
Cannanore	26,633	26,530	30'5	53'6	10,500	5,630	6,780	4,918	2,720	712	190	...	...	...	810	...	50	...
Cochin	16,147	20,400	47'2	77'8	6,290	4,837	4,300	3,343	1,430	1,208	30	29	...	...	30	28	170	229
Palghat	39,307	74,430	29'4	45'9	35,150	16,147	7,510	4,936	13,310	10,851	350	35	90	83	12,000	...	1,890	242
Tellicherry	26,631	45,080	30'6	70'5	13,270	9,354	8,920	6,186	3,500	2,538	50	44	...	...	100	51	700	540
Nellore	29,128	44,550	45'2	50'9	13,650	6,954	8,050	5,785	3,300	691	300	400	...	...	2,000	...	...	78
Onole	10,832	12,620	11'6	50'5	5,700	2,878	2,080	1,009	350	16	880	123	...	...	950	825	860	...
Gudiyattam	13,745	16,270	26'2	72'3	4,270	3,039	3,490	2,459	...	...	490	360	...	4	170	169	120	88
Tirupati	14,238	1,10,480	93'1	86'7	1,02,806	2,730	4,540	2,508	1,050	55	201	146	...	...	1,015	31	96,000	...
Vellore	44,724	52,350	60'8	59'2	36,580	21,639	14,670	10,387	18,290	10,400	1,400	393	...	...	600	245	1,600	215
Walajpet	10,485	13,220	24'1	73'4	3,180	2,335	2,460	2,042	100	92	...	...	...	...	430	160	190	41
Coonoor	5,568	26,670	122'3	90'3	44,850	29,727	5,930	5,034	3,300	3,052	592	395	...	...	200	65	34,828	21,180
Ootacamund	13,901	77,780	129'7	88'4	1,00,860	89,138	20,230	21,712	15,050	15,004	43,980	38,016	...	...	...	...	16,600	18,806
Salem	67,640	65,830	51'7	51'8	34,027	17,636	19,940	13,963	3,020	1,642	2,215	1,309	...	...	2,015	...	5,337	722
Tirupattur	16,403	14,670	32'1	58'5	4,705	2,751	2,559	1,891	1,490	488	80	66	...	...	...	...	885	355
Vaniyambadi	15,838	10,860	33'4	60'0	3,630	2,177	2,900	1,960	...	...	30	...	...	...	150	163	550	54
Chidambaram	18,634	16,790	33'1	49'8	6,520	3,246	3,670	2,762	...	...	880	901	100	72	50	12	1,820	103
Cuddalore	47,025	43,480	43'4	53'7	20,180	10,846	10,740	6,218	...	...	840	426	8,000	3,960	10	...	690	242
Mangalore	40,620	45,140	48'0	78'5	19,420	15,243	7,540	5,895	8,000	7,905	1,000	209	...	...	200	205	2,680	1,239
Kumbakonam	54,254	87,470	67'6	62'2	59,160	36,783	14,480	9,724	8,650	8,482	1,230	448	...	...	200	98	34,600	18,031
Mannargudi	20,292	21,990	61'2	44'3	12,460	5,963	3,650	2,314	8,220	2,105	1,090	790	250	173	250	...	...	81
Mayavaram	23,754	32,080	35'0	59'6	11,220	6,634	5,890	4,247	2,400	1,278	470	334	130	133	900	221	1,430	472
Negapatam	58,673	60,780	61'9	68'3	37,640	25,701	21,030	16,408	10,820	5,074	3,160	2,533	300	99	1,350	605	1,000	982
Tanjore	54,258	2,57,400	82'2	43'7	2,11,710	92,576	12,610	8,116	1,000	967	1,90,600	80,263	...	...	1,300	300	6,200	2,930
Palamcottah	18,612	19,730	24'8	65'7	4,390	3,214	3,240	2,258	1,230	765	100	86	...	...	160	25	160	80
Tinnevely	24,766	22,120	43'6	83'4	9,840	8,524	5,190	4,681	2,600	1,806	680	205	70	50	100	547	1,000	1,145
Tuticorin	24,964	29,100	57'7	53'1	16,800	9,769	6,340	4,228	6,850	3,670	1,540	766	...	...	100	74	1,670	1,031
Srirangam	21,632	25,800	60'7	42'8	12,820	5,492	8,080	4,469	3,400	830	50	117	600	...	50	13	640	83
Trichinopoly	89,666	3,23,200	86'4	14'9	2,79,160	41,655	34,180	25,362	11,780	9,467	2,23,780	4,324	...	...	7,850	1,882	2,100	1,120
Anakapalle	17,001	14,760	52'3	70'0	7,740	5,415	3,890	2,368	2,600	1,966	100	30	...	...	500	354	650	197
Bimlipatam	9,996	12,200	48'3	61'5	5,890	3,621	2,890	2,191	1,700	482	990	862	...	...	...	...	310	87
Vizagapatam	33,961	42,230	55'6	61'5	23,439	15,146	10,510	6,545	4,200	4,609	1,659	929	...	...	2,500	45	4,650	2,713
Vizianagaram	30,735	28,240	60'4	72'7	17,340	12,612	9,070	8,207	5,400	2,340	270	492	...	...	120	90	2,480	1,433
Total	1,634,616	25,51,800	61'3	51'1	15,30,485	7,85,927	4,72,590	3,55,184	2,21,826	1,50,297	5,36,019	1,72,309	13,520	6,661	47,408	13,898	2,48,122	87,698
Madras	436,375	12,90,060	28'5	81'5	3,67,998	2,96,779	2,88,606	2,10,266	57,532	55,823	6,452	13,582	...	34	1,679	1,679	13,729	18,398

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1892.)

The number of District Boards was 21 as in previous years. As usual, the works undertaken during the year under report consisted of the construction and repair of tanks, wells, latrines, drains, dust-bins, &c., and the improvement of village sites and water-supply generally. The sources of drinking-water supply were, as usual, tanks, wells, ponds, rivers, springs or canals. Over a great many of these watchmen were placed to prevent pollution, and a number of tanks and wells were cleaned and deepened. As regards drainage there was no change in the system pursued. Side-cuttings, chiefly intended to carry off rain water, were the only means whereby villages were drained. Out of an aggregate of 44,622 villages, 910 were conserved against 862 in 1891. Of these, 330 were unions and 580 other villages, the corresponding numbers of the previous year being 272 and 590. As in the previous year Górávari took the lead, the number of villages conserved being 118, and Nilgiris brought up the rear with 7. The total estimated income of the districts for 1892-93 was Rs. 79,04,903, and of this sum Rs. 6,31,741 or 8 per cent. was allotted for sanitary purposes. During the last nine months of the year 57·4 per cent. of the allotment was utilized. In only 7 districts was 70 per cent. of the allotment utilized; in Ganjám more than the whole allotment of the year was expended, while in Nellore the high percentage of 96·8 and in Nilgiris 91·1 was reached. In Madura (37·6 per cent.), Trichinopoly (47·0) and Górávari (47·1) the amount utilized was most disproportionate. In the table appended is detailed the sanitary expenditure for the nine months ending December 1892 and for the whole year 1891-92:—

	1891-92 (for the full year).		1892 93.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	2,69,101	2,46,262	2,91,390	2,00,837
For improvement of village or town sites	53,129	39,386	43,637	20,456
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	2,10,981	2,00,829	1,67,421	1,03,272
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	14,731	12,293	14,788	7,083
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.	95,221	52,094	90,433	18,280
For other sanitary objects	40,951	30,908	24,072	12,807
Total ...	6,84,114	5,81,772	6,31,741	3,62,735

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1892.)

Staff of the department.

The in-door staff of the Sanitary Engineering department remained unchanged during the year 1892. The following out-door staff was sanctioned:—2 Assistant Engineers, 1 Sub-Engineer, 5 supervisors, 3 draftsmen, 3 clerks, 3 accountants and 12 lascars, the aggregate monthly cost being Rs. 2,384. 1 Assistant Sanitary Engineer was in charge of the Madura water-works and Dindigul trial well and another of the Tanjore water-works. The Sub-Engineer who was in charge of the Kumbakónam drainage works for a portion of the year was transferred to the Trichinopoly water-works. A supervisor was in charge of Kumbakónam drainage works for the remainder of the year; another supervisor was at the Coonoor drainage works and a third at the Cuddapah water-works. 2 out of the 5 supervisors sanctioned were not employed. In the course of the year the Sanitary Engineer visited 18 towns.

Work done during the year.

Nine water-supply and drainage works, estimated to cost Rs. 14,61,000 in the aggregate, were in course of construction during the year, while schemes for the improvement of water-supply in 5 towns and for that of drainage in another, estimated to cost some Rs. 24,18,000, were submitted to Government. Of the 9 works under execution, the Kandal drainage and South water-supply schemes in

Ootacamund were carried out, while the Coonoor drainage and the Ootacamund main sewer re-alignment schemes were in a fair way towards completion. Satisfactory progress was also made in the Madura and Cuddapah water-supply works and in the drainage scheme of Kumbakonam, the expenditure thereon at the close of the year having amounted to 39, 73 and 63 per cent., respectively, of the estimated cost. Very little was, however, done with respect to the Trichinopoly and Tanjore water-supply schemes, as these works could not be taken in hand until late in the year. Of the 6 new schemes submitted to Government for sanction, the Bellary, Cocanada and Coimbatore water-supply projects were abandoned as beyond the means of the Municipal Councils, and the others, viz., a drainage scheme for Négapatam and water-supply projects at Ongole and Kurnool, were under consideration. The Adóni water-supply scheme submitted in 1891 was still under consideration, and pending the provision of funds, no progress was made with the Tirupati drainage scheme and the water-supply projects at Dindigul, Coonoor and Vellore, which were sanctioned in the previous year. The Sanitary Engineering department scrutinised 165 plans and 202 estimates for sanitary works of the value of Rs. 2,17,708, and furnished plans and designs wherever necessary. In addition to this, the Sanitary Engineer deputed his Assistant to report on the drainage and water-supply of Chittoor and on the suggestion to convert the Ammankulam tank in Tiruchengódu into a drinking-water reservoir. The report furnished regarding Chittoor was referred to the Taluk Board for information as to what action it intended to take. The scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of Tiruchengódu was reported to be impracticable.

VACCINATION. (1892-93.)

Excluding probationers, the total strength of the Vaccination department increased to 58 deputy inspectors and 683 vaccinators, 1 additional deputy inspector and 9 vaccinators having been appointed during the year. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 996,274 to 1,106,517, and that of re-vaccinations from 57,146 to 58,024; the increase, which is greater than that of any of the previous six years, was largely due to the extension of animal vaccination. 94 per cent. of the total operations were successful against 92.1 in the previous year. The average cost of successful cases was reduced by 2 pies to As. 3-5—a result ascribed to the use of glycerine paste in the place of lymph taken direct from the calf. Infantile vaccination received increased attention, for the number of children of less than one year old who were successfully vaccinated—259,459—exceeded that of the previous year by 48,807 and represented 31.1 per cent. of the total number of births registered. Excluding the figures relating to the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of operations performed during the year was 32.5 per mille of the population. The work done by Government vaccinators in the agency tracts showed a further decline as compared with the previous year, the average number of operations per vaccinator falling from 750 to 688. There was a net increase of 107,690 or 12.5 per cent. in the number of operations performed by Local Fund vaccinators, and the average outturn per vaccinator was 1,449 cases against 1,302. There was, however, a falling off in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Gódvári, Kistna, Kurnool and Chingleput, being very marked in the last named district. The quality of the work improved, 95 per cent. of the operations being successful against 93 per cent. in 1891-92; the average cost of successful cases was As. 3-1 or 3 pies less than in the previous year. Vaccination was compulsory in 52 municipalities, *i.e.*, in all except Bimlipatam, Cochin, Karúr and Tanjore. In no less than 19 towns the number of operations performed was smaller than in 1891-92. The state of vaccination was especially unsatisfactory in Calicut, Parlákimedi, Berhampur and Chicacole. The average outturn of work by each municipal vaccinator was only 974 cases, each successful operation costing As. 5-1. The total number of operations in Madras City was 21,421 against 22,451 in 1891-92; the percentage of successful cases was 98.6 against 98.7 and the cost of each such case As. 6-3 against As. 6-7. Deputy Inspectors verified 597,527 cases throughout the presidency, or 72,956 more than in

the previous year. The total number of operations performed with animal lymph was 884,525 and of these 832,021 or 94·1 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being 674,148, 609,229 and 90·4. The total expenditure incurred on vaccination was Rs. 2,24,901 against Rs. 2,08,617 in the previous year. The re-organization of the department was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1892.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

Including the State hospitals in the Presidency Town of Madras, the number of hospitals and dispensaries at work on the last day of 1892 was 449 against 432 on the corresponding day in the previous year. Most of the district hospitals were in charge of Commissioned Medical Officers, but owing to the requirements of the Military department some stations continued to be held by Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries. The total number of patients treated was 3,195,658, of whom 3,142,732 were out-patients. The death-rate among in-patients was 8·6 per cent. The minimum rate was in Tanjore 4·53, the maximum 15·52 in Malabar. A detailed statement showing the several diseases with the number treated for each is given in statement No. 72 of the appendix. The largest numbers of admissions were for diseases of the eye (383,379) and ulcers (345,936). Other common diseases were those relating to the digestive system (312,818) and the skin (303,822), malarious fevers (246,521) and worms (175,445). 7,889 major and 116,719 minor surgical operations were performed during the year, as against 3,646 and 89,793, respectively, in 1891. 3·56 per cent. of the major operations terminated fatally.

Financial.

Exclusive of the amount expended on Provincial hospitals in the City of Madras, the cost of maintenance of the Municipal, Local Fund and other private and State hospitals in this presidency amounted to Rs. 8,91,183; of this sum Government contributed Rs. 84,789. Under the head of 'sale of medicines' and 'other miscellaneous receipts,' Rs. 10,209 were realized. The interest on invested capital together with donations, &c., aggregated Rs. 53,660, and the difference in income was met from Municipal and Local Funds. Of the total collections a little over 55 per cent. was spent on 'establishment.' On medicines the expenditure was Rs. 1,48,198. On 'diets' and 'miscellaneous charges' the amounts were severally Rs. 99,813 and Rs. 79,334. On 'buildings and repairs' there was an outlay of Rs. 71,976, and a sum of Rs. 349 was added to the funded capital.

Presidency hospitals.

Only the Provincial hospitals in the Presidency Town are considered under this heading. They are 6 in number, and are wholly supported by the State. During the year 89,272 patients were treated in these hospitals at a total cost of Rs. 3,02,974. Among the in-patients there were 816 deaths.

Lunatic asylums.

There were 3 lunatic asylums at work during the year; of these, the one at Madras afforded accommodation for Europeans and Eurasians, besides which all the criminal lunatics were concentrated in it. The total insane population during the year was 837, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 810. The accommodation in the asylums was ample, except that there was a slight overcrowding in Calicut, which only lasted for two days. The results of the year were on the whole favorable, there having been an increase in the percentage of cures and a decrease in the death-rate. The criminal population consisted of 194 males and 31 females; 17 of the former and 1 of the latter died during the year. The largest number under treatment suffered from mania. There were in all 104 deaths (83 males and 21 females), or a reduction of 10 as compared with the previous year. The largest number of deaths was caused by bowel-complaints and chronic pneumonic phthisis. Waltair was free from cholera, but cases of it occurred both in the Madras and Calicut Asylums; in the former there were 9 cases with 8 deaths and in the latter 13 cases with 9 deaths. In the Madras Asylum the new criminal enclosure was completed with special facilities for the safe custody of the inmates. The upkeep of the 3 asylums during the year cost Rs. 1,33,837, including Rs. 25,427 expended on buildings by the Public Works Department. The annual cost of each

insane was in Madras Rs. 189, in Waltair Rs. 127 and in Calicut Rs. 105 against Rs. 150, Rs. 97 and Rs. 95, respectively, in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated at the Voluntary venereal hospital rose to 577 against 442 in 1891. The cost of maintaining this institution during the year was Rs. 11,488 against Rs. 8,546 in the previous year. Statistics of the ordinary hospitals show an increase in the number of admissions for venereal complaints. During the year there were 5,069 of such cases treated in the Presidency hospitals against 4,308 in 1891.

Voluntary
venereal
hospital.

EMIGRATION. (1892.)

The only two colonies which maintained agencies at Madras were Mauritius and Natal. The depôts were kept in good condition throughout the year and their management was satisfactory. Owing to the absence of any demand for labour there was no emigration to Mauritius during the year, but 679 coolies returned from that colony with savings amounting to Rs. 13,744; there were altogether 5 deaths among them. The corresponding figures for 1891 were—coolies 366, savings Rs. 4,644, and death 1. Recruitment for Natal was carried on actively throughout the year, although towards the end of July it was slightly disturbed by a mild outbreak of measles in the dépôt. At the end of 1891 there were 658 emigrants awaiting embarkation and 4,550 were admitted during the year; the number readmitted from hospital was 131, bringing the total up to 5,339. Of these, 278 renounced their engagements or deserted, 1,755 were rejected, 20 died, 131 were in hospital, and 3,030 were shipped, leaving the small number of 125 for future shipment. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 849 in the number of admissions, which is the highest on record for the last six years, and of 1,848 in the number actually shipped, which was slightly exceeded only in 1890. Of the number that embarked, North Arcot supplied no less than 1,331, owing to the continued unfavorable character of the season and the prevalence of distress in that district. The figures for Chingleput, South Arcot and Nellore was also considerable, being 941, 198 and 150 respectively. The period of detention in the dépôt showed improvement. 214 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 35,000, against 380 with Rs. 62,232 in 1891, and there were no deaths among them.

REGULATED
EMIGRATION—
I Emigration
under Act
XXI of 1883—
(a) to British
colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies during the year under review and only one colony—Réunion—repatriated emigrants numbering 182, the savings brought by them being Rs. 8,000. There were no deaths on the return voyage.

(b) to French
colonies.

As in the previous year, indentured emigrants to the Straits Settlements proceeded only from Negapatam. They numbered 1,933 against 3,834 in 1891. Free emigrants embarked from Negapatam, Kárikál, Porto Novo, and Pondicherry; their numbers declined from 26,552 to 17,750. The large falling off in the number of indentured emigrants as compared with the previous year is ascribed to decreased demand in the colony for laborers and to the higher standard of physical fitness now required by the medical officer, while the diminution in the number of free emigrants is explained as due to the enhancement of the passage fares. The increase under the latter head in 1891 was, however, abnormal. In addition to these 348 French subjects embarked at Pondicherry and Kárikál for the Straits Settlements. The number of immigrants from the Straits was 18,234 against 26,114 in 1891.

II Emigra-
tion to Straits
Settlements.

6,449 emigrants to Assam were registered in Ganjám, of whom 3,369 were labourers. During the year there was a change in the law under which emigration was carried on. The provisions of Madras Act V of 1866 were followed until the 10th July, when India Act I of 1882 was put into operation. Receipts and charges came to Rs. 5,849 and Rs. 1,179, respectively, against Rs. 9,404 and Rs. 373 in the previous year. Recruiters' licenses numbered 154 against 511.

III Emigra-
tion to
Assam.

The emigrants to Burma numbered 45,881 against 43,717 in 1891 and the bulk of them belonged, as usual, to Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Tanjore; the whole of the increase appertained to Tanjore. Emigration to Ceylon was chiefly confined to

FREE
EMIGRATION.

Madura and Tinnevely. The number of emigrants from Madura remained almost the same as in 1891, while that from Tinnevely showed a further considerable increase ascribed to the greater exertions of the Ceylon planters, the general development of the tea industry in that colony, and the improved facilities provided therein for the transport of coolies from the seaports. The total number of Ceylon emigrants was 86,415, or 16,519 more than in the previous year. 37 French subjects left Pondicherry and Kárikál for Burma. The immigrants from Burma and Ceylon numbered 27,040 and 106,866, respectively, against 28,260 and 103,456 in 1891. The number of emigrants to other parts of British India is returned as 8,779, including those who left Ganjám for Assam, but this figure is probably not altogether accurate. The number of immigrants from other ports of India was 4,299 against 2,954 in 1891.

General.

The total number of British subjects, including children, who left the presidency for countries outside India in the year under review, was 155,009 against 146,554 in 1891 and 131,920 in 1890. In addition to the above there were 8,779 emigrants from the presidency to Ganjám and other parts of India, against 7,151 in 1891. The total number of immigrants on the other hand was 157,514 against 98,386 and 162,665, respectively, in 1890 and 1891.

Financial.

The total receipts and charges on account of emigration in 1892 amounted to Rs. 13,187 and Rs. 19,062, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1891 being Rs. 13,125 and Rs. 13,425. The increase in the charges appears chiefly in the salary of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Kárikál, one-half of which is debited to 'Emigration.'

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1892-93.)

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

From the general summary of institutions and scholars given below, it will be seen that the year, like its predecessor, tended to bring about that greater concentration of educational effort which the Educational Rules were specially designed to secure. Institutions, public and private, advanced by 1,112 or by 4·8 per cent. and scholars therein by 40,419 or by 5·8 per cent.

Number of
schools and
scholars.

Classes of institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University education—				
Arts colleges	35	3,818	35	3,537
Professional colleges	5	632	6	759
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English	136	8,594	134	10,071
Lower Secondary { English	355	21,707	226	19,824
{ Vernacular	89	621	234	3,682
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English	25	198	25	271
Lower Secondary, English	46	1,302	35	956
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	1	2	2	7
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	161	1,132	161	1,678
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper Primary	3,781	32,905	4,207	36,663
{ Lower Primary	14,278	507,183	14,890	538,005
For girls { Upper Primary	319	3,207	305	3,233
{ Lower Primary	477	44,263	503	45,468
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	50	1,384	54	1,416
Do. for mistresses	15	243	17	342
Other special schools for boys	28	2,321	{ 19	2,176
Do. for girls			{ 8	422
Total, Public Institutions ...	19,801	629,512	20,861	668,510
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys	28	1,812	42	2,291
Sanskrit for boys	118	2,397	84	1,526
Elementary { teaching a vernacular only or mainly { Boys	2,845	48,295	{ 2,788	47,722
	412	11,969	{ 516	13,684
{ teaching the Quran			{ 16	266
Other schools for boys not conforming to departmental standards ... ..	...	...	8	390
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894
Grand Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404

Public institutions rose in number by 1,060, towards which colleges contributed 1, secondary schools 4, and special and technical schools 5, while primary

schools covered over 99 per cent. of the increase. 154 fewer scholars were receiving collegiate education, but in the secondary and primary stages of instruction there were 2,933 and 35,811 more pupils, respectively, and 408 additional pupils also were in receipt of special and technical education. In consequence of the submission of returns from a larger number of Quran schools, private schools received an accession of 52 schools and 1,421 scholars, showing an increase of 1.5 per cent. in schools and 2.2 per cent. in scholars against 6.7 per cent. and 5.6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The registration of private schools, however, cannot be considered complete.

Distribution
of schools by
districts.

Three districts—Vizagapatam, Nilgiris and South Canara—exhibited a decrease in schools, and 2 districts—Vizagapatam and Nilgiris—in scholars as well, while in all the other districts there was a general improvement. The fall in Vizagapatam was confined to the Palkonda taluk, which seems to have been somewhat affected by distress and suffered owing to the want of an Inspecting Schoolmaster. In the Nilgiris the decrease was but trifling. Only 7 against 30 indigenous schools in South Canara furnished returns, which explains the decrease in that district. South Arcot is credited with the largest advance in scholars (4,526) and Gódvári with the largest increase in schools (152).

Distribution
of schools
and scholars
according to
standards and
stages of
instruction.

The poor results of the last Matriculation examination prejudicially affected the strength of the college classes in 12 out of 15 districts, Madras, Coimbatore and South Canara only showing an improvement in this respect. 3 districts had fewer upper secondary, and 6 districts fewer lower secondary pupils in boys' schools than in 1891-92; while as regards primary pupils in boys' schools, Vizagapatam and Nilgiris alone retrograded. Upper and lower secondary girls' schools showed an increase of 78 and 200 pupils, respectively.

Distribution
of schools
according to
managing
agency.

Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Institutions.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.		Increase.	
	Insti- tutions.	Scholars.	Insti- tutions.	Scholars.	Insti- tutions.	Scholars.
<i>Under Public Management.</i>						
Managed by the Department	371	19,756	392	21,766	21	2,010
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	3,101	130,479	3,397	145,409	296	14,930
<i>Under Private Management.</i>						
Aided from public funds	10,359	347,520	10,501	353,545	142	6,025
Unaided	5,970	181,757	6,571	147,790	601	16,033
Private and indigenous	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894	52	1,421
Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	1,112	40,419

54 per cent. of the increase in schools and 40 per cent. of that in scholars appertained to unaided schools. Board schools ranked next, but the increase was not as marked as in previous years. So far as statistics go, aided schools received a comparatively small addition; but this was due to the schools that received certifying memoranda having been returned in 1891-92 as aided schools, while in the returns for 1892-93 only schools actually receiving aid during the year were so classed. The average strength of aided, unaided and private schools has continued the same during the past three years, while it has advanced slightly in departmental and Board schools.

Education in
relation to
population.

The proportion of pupils to population rose from 1 in 51 to 1 in 49, varying in the several districts from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 99 in Vizagapatam. In 11 against 9 districts 2 or more than 2 per cent. of the population were at school.

Of the male and female population of school-going age, 23·8 and 3·9 per cent., respectively, were under instruction. In Madras 85·6 per cent. of the boys and 27·9 per cent. of the girls were at school. Over 30 per cent. of the boys were attending schools in Nilgiris, Tinnevely and Malabar and over 5 per cent. of the girls in Gó dávari, Kistna, Nilgiris, Tinnevely and Malabar. In Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot and Madura less than 2 per cent. of the girls were at school.

The following table classifies the scholars according to race :—

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.*		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	3,870	3,282	120	118
Native Christians	60,862	62,958	34,591	17,957	57	28
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	72,880	14,977	44	9
{ Bráhmans	83,766	86,490	80,092	15,971	96	18
Hindus. { Non-Brahman Caste Hindus .. .	1,856,563	1,896,276	413,577	48,955	22	3
{ Paraiyas and kindred classes .. .	431,653	444,988	21,939	3,691	5·1	·8
{ Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,296	93	6·2	·3
Others	3,884	3,139	171	62	5·1	2·0
Total	2,642,909	2,701,657	629,416	104,988	23·8	3·9

Arts colleges lost on the whole 279 male scholars, 166 being Bráhmans and 103 non-Bráhman Caste Hindus ; Native Christian and Muhammadan students were 7 and 8 fewer, while Europeans and Eurasians contributed 8 more students. Professional colleges received an accession of 126 male scholars, Bráhmans contributing 129 more students, while Europeans and Muhammadans decreased. While all sections of the population shared in the increase in the number of upper secondary pupils, Native Christian and Paraiya boys in the lower secondary stage were fewer by 55 and 100, respectively. Of 266 girls in the upper secondary stage, 154 were Europeans and Eurasians and 96 Native Christians ; there was but 1 Bráhman girl as in the previous year, while the number of non-Bráhman Caste Hindus fell from 17 to 14. European, Muhammadan and Bráhman girls in the lower secondary stage fell. Native Christians made a substantial advance, as well as non-Bráhman Caste Hindus, and the number of Paraiya girls rose by nearly 50 per cent. In the primary stage, fewer European and Bráhman boys and fewer European girls were under instruction ; the increase in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama boys and girls was however marked.

The richer, middle and poorer classes which numbered, respectively, 6,674, 145,476 and 582,254 advanced by 5, 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, against an increase of 7, 12 and 7 per cent. in the previous year. In Arts colleges and Upper Secondary schools for boys, the middle classes contributed 1·4 per cent. and 2 per cent. more than in 1891-92, while there was almost a corresponding decrease in the representation of the poorer classes. In Professional colleges the poorer classes constituted 6 against 4 per cent. of the total strength. In Training schools for masters and mistresses the percentages of the poorer classes fell from 76 and 56 to 69 and 51, respectively. Every occupation was more numerously represented than in the previous year, though the bulk of the increase related to landholders, coolies and artisans. As in 1890-91, 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction were contributed by officials, traders and landholders against 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent., respectively, in 1891-92.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

The year witnessed a further advance of 8·8 per cent. in the number of male and of 11·9 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English. Arabic was brought up by a much larger number of male and female pupils, but Sanskrit was becoming less and less popular. There was a general improvement under the different vernacular languages.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

* Calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population.

Protection
from small-
pox.

Extension
of education
in Municipal-
ties and in
non-municipal
areas.

Summary of
receipts and
charges from
all sources.

The proportions of male and female students unprotected by vaccination fell from 9·6 and 11·7 per cent. to 8·8 and 11·2 per cent., respectively.

Educational institutions in municipalities rose by 13 or by ·5 per cent., but the scholars attending them increased by 5,384 or by 3·6 per cent. Colleges and Training schools for masters alone had fewer students. In non-municipal areas institutions advanced by 5·4 per cent. and scholars by 6·4 per cent., all classes of institutions, colleges excepted, participating in the increased strength. The proportion of schools and scholars in municipalities fell again from 11·5 and 21·3 per cent. to 11·0 and 20·9 per cent. of the total number of institutions and scholars. 77·8 per cent. of the male and 20·3 per cent. of the female population of school-going age were at school in all the municipalities taken together.

Excluding private schools, the expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 59,60,368, or nearly Rs. 2,16,000 more than in the preceding year. Particulars are given below :—

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
<i>University education.</i>				
Arts colleges	Rs. 5,54,254	9·65	Rs. 5,96,560	10·01
Professional colleges	1,51,319	2·64	1,78,521	2·99
<i>School education.</i>				
General	34,92,022	60·79	37,27,103	62·53
Special	4,75,502	8·28	4,87,393	8·18
<i>General.</i>				
University	1,64,846	2·87	1,43,686	2·41
Direction and inspection	4,22,832	7·36	4,26,110	7·15
Scholarships	72,205	1·26	70,876	1·19
Buildings	3,22,393	5·61	2,85,416	4·79
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	88,969	1·54	44,703	·75
Total ...	57,44,842	100·00	59,60,368	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	100·0	...	100·0	.

Provincial
receipts and
charges.

Details of Provincial receipts and charges under education are given below. The figures of the Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund, are excluded from the statement, while those relating to the Medical College and to Buildings are included in it.

Charges and receipts.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
<i>Charges.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction			56,812		52,543
Inspection			2,73,791		2,78,818
Government colleges and schools	{ General	3,27,358		3,76,342	
	{ Special	3,77,436		4,59,788	
			7,04,794		8,36,130
Scholarships in colleges and schools	{ General	15,691		21,964	
	{ Special	20,144		18,952	
			35,835		40,916
Grants-in-aid {	Schools under private management	4,85,934		4,60,091	
	Do. under Municipal management	26,041		27,313	
	Do. under Local Boards	1,18,306		1,15,393	
Registration of books			6,80,281		6,02,797
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts			8,792		3,498
Refunds and miscellaneous charges			3,501		3,441
Government educational buildings			7,105		9,562
			1,38,641		1,44,089
Total ...			18,54,552		19,71,794

Charges and Receipts.	1891-92		1892-93.	
<i>Receipts.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,24,810		1,47,158	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,348		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	5,500		6,410	
Sale of books	6,537		2,066	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,997		7,540	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	84,671		15,752	
Private contributions ... ..	..		2,418	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,747		11,793	
		1,92,610		1,95,479
Net expenditure ...		16,61,942		17,76,315

On the 31st March 1893 there were 3,101 schools with 128,270 pupils maintained by Local Boards against 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils in the preceding year. This increase of 276 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts, particularly for Muhammadans, Paraiyas and other backward classes and in backward localities. Of the Board schools, 126 were secondary, 2,955 primary, and 20 special, schools. Only 9 primary girls' schools were maintained by Local Boards. The net expenditure on Board schools from Local Funds was Rs. 4,36,445. Besides this amount Local Boards contributed Rs. 8,989 to Government institutions and expended Rs. 2,32,505 on grants-in-aid, Rs. 83,357 on inspection, and Rs. 8,481 on scholarships and miscellaneous charges. Excluding the cost of buildings and the expenditure in connection with medical schools, the net outlay amounted to Rs. 10,45,970 or Rs. 10,223, less than in 1891-92.

Local Fund
operations.

The number of municipal institutions rose from 276 with 15,307 pupils to 296 with 17,139 pupils. 3 of them were colleges, and 26 were secondary and 267 primary schools. Only 8 girls' schools were under municipal management. The net cost of municipal institutions proper was Rs. 85,314. Municipalities further contributed Rs. 11,448 to institutions not under Municipal management besides disbursing Rs. 1,01,852 as grants-in-aid to private schools. The Municipal expenditure on 'inspection,' 'scholarships,' and 'miscellaneous charges,' was Rs. 19,741. Excluding sums expended on buildings and medical schools, the gross municipal expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,14,291.

Municipal
operations.

The expenditure on aided institutions is summarized below. The total cost was Rs. 1,25,340 more than in the preceding year.

Receipts and
charges of
institutions
under private
management.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscrip- tions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	88,258	..	..	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,48,806
Secondary schools, including pri- mary departments	2,04,360	* 5,560	33,672	4,54,048	80,985	3,57,476	11,36,101
Primary schools	92,095	2,26,011	67,981	3,75,125	33,735	2,45,991	10,40,938
Training do.	28,935	..	..	..	6,947	27,780	63,712
Other special schools	17,093	..	..	4,402	19,306	35,912	76,713
Total ...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	1,57,981	7,77,614	26,61,270

Besides the above amounts, Rs. 1,22,010 were spent on buildings; Rs. 10,079 were received as furniture grants; Rs. 9,750 as scholarship grants; and Rs. 2,429 as miscellaneous grants from Provincial funds. A sum of Rs. 4,215 was drawn as grants to orphanages, and Rs. 16,409 were expended from subscriptions and other sources on 'scholarships' in aided schools. Local fund and municipal grants

and fee-receipts were larger than in the preceding year, as also the net cost to private bodies; but the Provincial grant towards the direct charges of these institutions was less. The fee-collections in unaided public institutions amounted to Rs. 2,79,784 against Rs. 2,86,335 in 1891-92, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,59,787. To this should be added Rs. 1,537 spent on buildings and Rs. 2,706 on scholarships from miscellaneous sources.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

The following statement distributes the total direct expenditure on education among the different classes of public institutions; the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions:—

Classes of institutions.				From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions, endowments and other sources	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	...	...	...	6,70,032	8,989	6,074	1,31,784	19,409	8,36,288
				48,000	...	...	..	71,284	1,19,284
Board	..	..	...	1,31,316	4,30,301	87,487	2,52,983	10,861	9,12,948
Aided	..	...	...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	9,35,545	26,61,270
Unaided	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,79,784	1,80,003	4,59,787

Excluding the outlay on the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 8,36,288 against Rs. 7,05,435, and the net cost was Rs. 6,70,032 against Rs. 5,60,255 in 1891-92. The increased cost was due to the extended operations of these institutions and to the large accession of Training schools and schools for girls to the Government list. The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 8,83,677 to Rs. 9,12,948, and the net cost to Local Boards and Municipal Councils, taking into account the surplus fees credited to Municipal funds (Rs. 389), was Rs. 5,17,399 against Rs. 4,97,241 in 1891-92. The Provincial contribution met only 14·4 per cent. of the total cost against 15 per cent. in the preceding year. The total cost of aided institutions under private management rose from Rs. 25,35,930 to Rs. 26,61,270, and the contribution from public funds (Provincial, Local and Municipal) met about 29 per cent. of the total expenditure as in the preceding two years. Excluding the Lawrence Asylum figures, the net Provincial share of expenditure on secondary and primary schools increased from Rs. 5,14,256 to Rs. 5,52,877. On secondary and primary schools, Rs. 3,00,225 and Rs. 10,72,522, respectively, were expended from public funds, against Rs. 2,61,088 and Rs. 10,03,193 in the preceding year.

School-fees.

While the increase in the total attendance was 5·8 per cent., the fee-income advanced from Rs. 16,68,854 to Rs. 17,27,958 or by 3·5 per cent. only; in 1891-92 the corresponding increases were 7·7 per cent. and 2·7 per cent., respectively. In Government schools and colleges, there was an increase of 2,010 in attendance, followed by an increase of Rs. 20,611 in the fee-income, this being the result of a large advance in the fee-collections of the Law College. Board institutions showed an increase of 14,930 in their attendance, and an advance of Rs. 12,801 in fees. In public and private institutions under private management, the attendance and fee receipts rose, respectively, by 23,479 and Rs. 25,692. The average amount of fee levied per pupil in all institutions declined from Rs. 2·53 to Rs. 2·45. The fees in Government, Board, aided and unaided private schools averaged, respectively, Rs. 7·03, Rs. 1·78, Rs. 2·81 and Rs. 1·82. Except in colleges and special schools, and in primary schools for boys the total average fee collected per pupil in all classes of institutions was less than in 1891-92.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

The percentage of cost met from fees is shown in the following table. Under 'secondary schools,' the primary departments attached thereto are also included.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges . . .	2,12,088	53,417	25	15,428	11,372	74	3,43,806	1,28,135	37	25,238	6,516	26	5,96,560	1,99,440	33
Professional colleges	1,78,521	59,725	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,78,521	59,725	33
Upper Secondary schools for boys	33,237	9,460	28	1,20,570	71,055	59	5,50,155	2,92,721	53	1,17,866	73,332	62	8,21,828	4,46,598	54
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,19,512	1,977	2	1,37,569	63,742	46	2,77,242	1,18,101	43	56,402	23,924	42	5,90,725	2,07,744	35
Upper Secondary schools for girls	31,914	956	3	.	.	.	1,12,324	21,310	19	865	865	100	1,45,103	23,131	16
Lower Secondary schools for girls	32,757	1,230	4	2,742	.	.	1,96,380	21,916	11	12,637	461	4	2,44,516	23,657	10
Primary schools for boys	27,351	1,128	4	5,71,955	1,06,269	19	9,12,542	3,67,686	40	3,53,548	2,57,334	73	18,65,394	7,32,417	39
Primary schools for girls	38,925	602	2	7,549	98	1	1,28,396	7,439	6	18,783	1,184	6	1,93,653	9,323	5
Special schools	2,81,267	18,613	7	57,135	806	1	1,40,425	5,219	4	8,566	1,285	15	4,87,393	25,023	5
Total	9,55,572	1,47,158	15	9,12,945	2,53,372	28	26,61,270	9,62,527	37	5,93,903	3,64,901	61	51,23,693	17,27,958	34

The subjoined statement compares the expenditure on grants-in-aid during the last ten years :—

Sources.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provincial funds .	3,47,913	4,10,440	3,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405	4,17,759	5,02,538	6,40,341	6,33,029	6,15,727
Local funds ..	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346	2,05,533	2,02,257	2,18,520	2,24,358	2,32,505
Municipal funds ...	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,435	88,751	99,190	96,401	1,01,852
Total ...	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,727	7,93,546	9,58,051	9,53,788	9,50,084

The grants paid from Provincial funds were less than in 1891-92, owing to the circumstance that for want of funds, results grants had to be passed at a reduced rate in all non-backward districts, the expenditure on private schools under this item being only Rs. 1,40,600 against Rs. 1,63,719 in 1891-92. Provincial salary and rent grants to private schools amounted to Rs. 2,57,820 against Rs. 2,38,123 in the previous year, while scholarship grants came to Rs. 28,708 or Rs. 472 less. Results grants amounting to Rs. 2,07,943, Rs. 2,31,342 and Rs. 77,718 were paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively, against Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448 in 1891-92.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction from the 1st to the 13th April 1892, when he proceeded on leave to England, and did not resume charge of the office, being appointed British Resident in Travancore and Cochin. Dr. Duncan acted for him continuously from the 14th April to the 8th November, and was confirmed as Director from the 9th November. The latter officer made tours of inspection in Nilgiris, Tanjore, Malabar and the Northern Circars. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined, respectively, 151, 152, 83 and 154 schools. The Inspectresses also examined a number of schools. The following statement gives particulars of the work done by Assistant Inspectors :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	158	4,980	94	2,445	248	168
Second	109	2,611	20	3,646	158	111
Third	107	3,022	138	5,455	238	174
Fourth	144	4,249	31	6,636	155	148
Fifth	178	4,929	275	11,792	251	227
Sixth	171	5,606	89	8,431	249	178
Seventh	86	1,901	81	4,613	275	85
Eighth	69	2,556	41	5,617	128	130
Ninth	89	1,732	48	5,523	185	156
Average ..	123	3,510	91	6,018	210	153

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

There were 55 Sub-Assistant Inspectors as in the preceding year. Two special Sub-Assistants were appointed for about a month each to complete the grant examination work in the Chicacole and Tuticorin Ranges within the year. On the average each Sub-Inspector spent 209 days on circuit and 174 in examining schools and examined 242 schools and 4,480 pupils for grant and 49 schools and 2,994 pupils for improvement. Except in the Eighth division, the average out-turn compared favorably with that of the preceding year. There were 5 Sub-Assistants of girls' schools as in the preceding year.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

There was an increase of 15 Inspecting Schoolmasters—14 Hindus and 1 Muhammadan, the total number employed being 232. Of these, 1 was paid from Provincial funds, while 182 were in Local and 49 in Municipal service. Their work was generally fair.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

The Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódvári Agencies had each 2 Superintendents of Hill schools. These officers visited 291 schools in all and examined 11,197 pupils. 27 schools were revived or newly opened by them, and 18 indigenous schools were brought under inspection.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

A convocation for conferring degrees was held in March at which 417 candidates were admitted to degrees. Compared with the statistics of the previous years, a substantial increase occurred in the numbers that took the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Licentiate in Teaching.

Changes in Bye-laws.

The year was not marked so much by changes in bye-laws as by the effect given to the changes introduced into the bye-laws during the previous years. Little progress was made by the committee appointed to revise the B.L. curriculum.

University Fee fund.

In consequence chiefly of a large decrease in the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination, only Rs. 1,26,088 against Rs. 1,78,534 were realized from examination fees. The receipts from interest, sale of books and sundry sources amounted to Rs. 14,202. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,43,686, so that the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 3,396 which was met from the cash balance of Rs. 7,468 in favor of the University on the 1st April 1892. On the 31st March 1893, the University held a cash balance of Rs. 4,072 besides Rs. 2,45,000 in Government securities.

Affiliated institutions.

To the number of colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard there was one addition, viz., the Noble College, Masulipatam. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was affiliated in an additional branch, viz., Mental and Moral Science.

A summary of the results of the various University examinations, those of Matriculation excepted, is appended :—

University
examinations.

Name of examinations.	Number examined.							Number passed.						
	Madras Gov- ernment in- stitutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institu- tions.	Aided institu- tions.	Unaided insti- tutions.	Private stu- dents.	Total.	Madras Gov- ernment in- stitutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institu- tions.	Aided insti- tutions.	Unaided insti- tutions.	Private stu- dents.	Total.
<i>Arts.</i>														
Master of Arts .. { 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
... { 1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Bachelor of Arts. { English Language division. 1892-93.	144	46	...	330	13	125	658	119	40	...	264	12	75	510
... { Second Language division. 1892-93.	143	51	...	316	12	127	649	121	46	...	281	11	110	569
... { Language branch. 1891-92.	102	46	...	208	8	93	457	68	21	...	123	4	14	230
... { Science division. { 1892-93.	111	32	...	271	5	175	594	66	17	...	150	4	75	312
... { 1891-92.	86	17	...	159	4	223	489	66	9	...	105	3	133	316
First Examination in Arts. { 1892-93.	202	182	94	845	55	511	1,889	121	90	30	377	23	138	779
... { 1891-92.	232	209	55	797	65	653	2,016	95	88	24	333	25	170	740
<i>Law.</i>														
Master of Laws ... { 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
... { 1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ... { 1892-93.	161	8	...	...	...	...	169	68	4	...	...	...	...	72
... { 1891-92.	144	7	...	...	...	...	151	44	4	...	...	...	...	43
<i>Medicine.</i>														
Second M.B. and C.M. { 1892-93.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
... { 1891-92.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
First M.B. and C.M. ... { 1892-93.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
... { 1891-92.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preliminary Scientific. { 1892-93.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
... { 1891-92.	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Second L.M.S. ... { 1892-93.	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
... { 1891-92.	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
First L.M.S. ... { 1892-93.	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
... { 1891-92.	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
<i>Engineering.</i>														
Bachelor of Civil Engi- neering. { 1892-93.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
... { 1891-92.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Teaching.</i>														
Licentiate in Teach- ing. { Written Test ... { 1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	11	41	24	...	...	...	...	6	30
... { 1891-92.	5	...	...	...	...	11	16	4	...	...	...	...	8	12
... { Practical Test ... { 1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	6	36	9	...	...	...	...	4	13
... { 1891-92.	4	...	...	...	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Total ... { 1892-93.	957	319	94	1,762	85	973	4,190	597	197	30	1,072	50	420	2,366
... { 1891-92.	709	279	55	1,164	77	1,019	3,303	315	122	24	566	32	342	1,401

The numbers in the English Language division and the Second Language division of the B.A. degree examination were very nearly equal; but, the proportion of success varied considerably. For the Science division, corresponding to the old Optional branches, a larger number appeared, but a smaller number passed. A general advance took place in the number or the proportion of successful candidates at all the other examinations. About 22 and 19 per cent. of the candidates for the Language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree examination respectively, belonged to the 3 first-grade colleges under the Madras Government, against 22 and 17 per cent. in 1891-92; while the candidates from the 7 first-grade aided colleges rose from 45 and 32 per cent. to 50 and 46 per cent., respectively. In the English Language and Science divisions, departmental colleges passed 83 and 59 per cent. of the candidates they sent up, against 80 and

55 per cent., respectively, passed by aided colleges. In the only unaided college all the candidates sent up were successful, with one exception in each division. Among private candidates, 60 per cent. passed in the English Language division and 43 per cent. in the Science division, the average being 78 and 53 per cent., respectively. At the F.A. examination the proportion passed advanced from 37 to 41 per cent. In the departmental colleges, the percentage of success rose from 41 to 60 and in aided colleges from 42 to 45.

(a) *Arts Colleges.*

M A degree
examination.

Of the 10 successful candidates of the M.A. degree examination 2 passed in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 3 in Physics, 3 in Mental and Moral Science, and 2 in Language; 9 Bráhmans, 5 non-Bráhman Hindus and 1 Native Christian appeared, and 8 Bráhmans and 2 non-Bráhman Hindus passed.

B A degree
examination.

The results in the Language divisions of the B.A. degree examination were very good, 77·5 per cent. passing in English and 87·7 per cent. in an optional language. Among other optional subjects Biology and Zoology yielded the highest percentage of passes, viz., 68·5. Fewer candidates and a smaller proportion than in 1891-92 passed in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Of the successful candidates 997 were Bráhmans, 239 other Hindus, 105 Native Christians, 24 Eurasians, 15 Muhammadans and 11 Europeans. The highest percentage of success was obtained by Eurasians, who were closely followed by Europeans. Muhammadans achieved good results in the Language divisions, but came off very poorly in Science. Native Christians did better than Bráhmans in the English Language division, but not quite as well in the other divisions. Other Hindus were, on the whole, slightly less successful than Bráhmans.

F A. Exam-
ination.

At the F.A. examination there was an appreciable improvement under English and History. Mathematics, however, showed a deterioration. Of the successful candidates, 556 were Bráhmans, 155 non-Bráhman Hindus, 39 Native Christians, 14 Muhammadans, 14 Europeans or Eurasians, and 1 a Parsí.

Arts Colleges.

The number of first-grade colleges rose from 11 to 12, owing to the accession to the list of the Noble College, Masulipatam; but the total strength fell from 2,719 to 2,571. The decrease, appertained wholly to the junior F.A. classes, which did not receive the usual supply of students in consequence of the very poor results of the last Matriculation examination. Of second-grade colleges there was one less than on the 31st March 1892, owing to the raising of the status of the Noble College, and 711 students were reading in the senior F.A. and 255 in the junior F.A. classes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 453 and 646, respectively. Thus, the junior F.A. classes of first and second-grade colleges sustained, on the whole, a loss of 866 students. The total strength of the B.A. and F.A. classes was 3,524, which was only 283 less than the previous year's figure, notwithstanding the loss of over three times as many students in the junior F.A. class.

(b) *Law.*

University
examinations
in law.

For the M.L. degree examination 1 Native Christian and 2 Bráhman candidates appeared, but one of the Bráhman candidates failed. Of the successful candidates of the B.L. degree examination, 51 were Bráhmans, 15 non-Bráhman caste Hindus, 4 Native Christians, and 2 Muhammadans. There was only 1 Eurasian candidate, and he failed.

Law College.

The strength of the Law College was 512. Of these, 405 were in the B.L. classes and 107 in the Pleaderships classes, against 360 on the 31st March 1892. 3 Assistant Professors were added to the staff in connection with the Pleaderships classes. For the B.L. degree examination 69 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 25 passed. The fee income rose by over Rs. 12,000, and there was a surplus income as usual.

(c) *Medicine.*

University
examinations
in medicine.

At every one of the University examinations in medicine a larger number of candidates were successful, 64 having passed, on the whole, out of 125 candidates

entered, against 32 out of 122 in 1891-92. Of the passed candidates, Europeans and Eurasians numbered 22, Native Christians 8, Muhammadans 2, Bráhmans 9, non-Bráhman Hindus 21, and Parsís 2.

The working of the Medical College forms the subject of a separate article.

Medical
College

(d) *Engineering.*

For the B.C.E. degree examination of 1893, 9 Bráhmans and 2 non-Bráhman Hindus appeared, and both the non-Bráhman and 3 of the Bráhman candidates passed.

University
examinations
in Engineer-
ing.

The Engineer classes of the College of Engineering were 15 strong against 10 at the close of 1891-92. The increase was the result of the removal of the disability of Engineer students for employment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department. Four Engineer students completed their practical course and received college diplomas. For the B.C.E. degree examination 4 students appeared direct from the college, 3 of whom passed. The expenditure on the college during 1892-93 was Rs. 26,854, of which fees and sundry receipts met 11 per cent.

College of
Engineering.

(e) *Teaching.*

The results of the practical test of the L.T. degree examination were very poor, only 13 passing out of 36, while at the written test 75 per cent. of the examinees were successful. The stringent requirements of the Educational Rules, as regards the employment of qualified teachers, contributed to the large increase in the number of candidates, viz., from 33 to 77; of these, 58 were Bráhmans and 12 Native Christians. The College department of the Teachers' College had at the close of the year 28 graduates and 23 First Arts under-graduates under training. They were prepared, respectively, for the L.T. degree and for the second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificate. The northern districts were not well represented, and towards the close of the year a scheme to provide for the training of teachers of collegiate grades at Rajahmundry was under consideration. For the theoretical part of the L.T. degree examination 28 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 21 passed, and of these 7 passed the practical test. 2 of those who passed were members of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. For the written and the practical tests for the second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificate 31 and 8 candidates, respectively, appeared direct from the college, and 17 and 8 passed. The Students' Home attached to the college continued to work with success. 6 students were under training at the Training College, Calicut, for the second-grade collegiate certificates, but none of them were sent up for examination. The net cost to Government of the two Training Colleges amounted to Rs. 32,739.

Teachers'
College.

(f) *Agriculture.*

The College of Agriculture was 42 strong against 45 on the 31st March 1892. Of the students on the rolls, 24 were scholarship-holders and 2 were free scholars. Mr. Grigg was placed on special duty to frame recommendations for the future organization of the college with reference to Dr. Voelcker's report, but his report was not received before the close of the year. The college did fairly well at the Technical examinations held during the year, and increased attention was paid to practical instruction. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 668.

College of
Agriculture

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

For the Upper Secondary examination, held for the third time in May, only 73 individual candidates, male and female, appeared against 88 in the previous year. 49 against 12 succeeded in the branches they selected—2, including 1 female candidate, in all the 4 branches against none in 1891, and 47 in 1 or more branches. There was considerable improvement under every one of the branches, notably in Mathematics and the Second Language.

Upper
Secondary
examination.

Matriculation examination.

The first Matriculation examination under the revised bye-laws was held in December 1892. The rule restricting admissions, except in special cases, to pupils who have studied in recognized High schools for a certain period co-operated with other causes to bring the number of candidates down from 7,907 to 3,369. The absence of special text-books in English, the separation of Physics and Chemistry from History and Geography, and the higher minima prescribed for a pass, all contributed to the large decrease in the number and proportion of successful candidates—

General results.				Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined ...	...	...	{ 1891-92 ... 1892-93 ...	114 49	370 262	1,315 632	2,435 1,367	1,428 529	2,245 530	7,907 3,369
Passed—										
First class ...	...	...	{ 1891-92 ... 1892-93 ...	6 ...	20 4	48 4	129 13	49 3	10 1	262 25
Second class ...	...	...	{ 1891-92 ... 1892-93 ...	41 13	152 41	456 144	818 227	389 44	263 26	2,119 495
Total ...			{ 1891-92 ... 1892-93 ...	47 13	172 45	504 148	947 240	438 47	273 27	2,381 520
Percentage passed ...			{ 1891-92 ... 1892-93 ...	41 27	46 17	38 23	39 18	31 9	12 5	30.1 15.4

Only a little more than a third of the candidates got through in English while a smaller proportion passed in History and Geography than in Physics and Chemistry. There was no improvement in the knowledge of Mathematics. Every section of the community shared in the decrease in the number and percentage of passed candidates. Next to Europeans, Native Christians secured the highest percentage of passed to examined, and non-Bráhmán Hindus passed only an eighth of their number. Of the successful candidates, 31 were Europeans or Eurasians, 51 Native Christians, 6 Muhammadans, 331 Bráhmans and 100 non-Bráhmán Hindus.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary or high schools for boys.

The number of upper secondary schools fell from 136 to 134, but the strength rose from 24,002 to 26,428. A summary of schools and scholars by circles is subjoined:—

Circles.	1891-92.								1892-93.							
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1892.							Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1893.						
		Upper Secondary.			Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper Secondary.			Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.						Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.				
Northern Circle ...	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731	21	540	374	522	1,953	265	201	3,855
Central do. ...	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163	47	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	1,021	1,764	10,068
Southern do. ...	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197	49	1,380	1,107	1,492	4,164	382	672	9,147
Western do. ...	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911	17	490	418	520	1,310	250	370	3,358
Total ...	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002	134	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	1,918	3,007	26,428

Each high school department had on an average a strength of 75 against 63 in 1891-92.

Distribution of upper secondary schools according to up-keep.

The distribution of upper secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed will be found in the following statement:—

Circles.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	4	11	7	...	4	13	4
Central do. ...	2	6	28	11	2	5	33	7
Southern do. ...	...	12	19	19	...	11	24	14
Western do. ...	2	4	8	3	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	26	66	40	4	24	77	29

In consequence of the abolition of the High school departments in the Board schools at Villupuram and Kulittalai, the number of Board High schools fell from 26 to 24. The total number of aided and unaided schools under private management remained the same as in 1891-92, but the list of aided schools received 11 additions, while unaided schools fell by a corresponding number. Of the 134 upper secondary schools, only 5 were unrecognized under the Madras Educational Rules. Tanjore and Madras, as usual, contained the largest number of High schools, viz., 18 and 13, respectively.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

The scheme of the lower secondary examination, as sanctioned in 1891, did not work satisfactorily. It was not a financial success and failed to secure any approach to uniformity of standard, conducted as it was by a large number of entirely distinct committees at different periods of the year. A revised scheme of examination was accordingly proposed in March 1893 which was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Scheme of the lower secondary examination.

For the lower secondary examination held during the year for the second time at 45 centres, 5,839 male and 571 female candidates appeared. These figures include 677 male and 100 female candidates in the Salem, Tinnevely and Madura districts, who should have been examined in the previous year, but were actually examined during 1892-93. About 86 per cent. of the male and 96 per cent. of the female candidates passed in the compulsory or in one or more optional subjects.

Lower secondary examination.

Candidates.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils ...	2,490	179	2,222	176	1,072	106	4,482	528	3,987	509	1,735	277
Teachers ...	111	9	94	8	17	4	228	17	197	14	49	5
Others ...	840	5	244	5	71	3	1,129	26	847	23	305	11
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113	5,839	571	5,031	546	2,089	293

* Among male candidates Bráhmans secured the highest percentage (40), and Europeans were next in order. Muhammadans passed 31 per cent. of the entrants; this bears a favorable comparison with the percentage (30) obtained by non-Bráhman Hindus. Over 51 per cent. of the female candidates earned certificates against 36 per cent. of the male candidates. Amongst candidates taking up English and Sanskrit, the proportion passed was almost stationary, while in Tamil, Malayálam and Hindustání, the percentage fell. The History of India and Geography were popular subjects with both male and female candidates, Mathematics only with males.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and
strength of
public lower
secondary or
middle
schools for
boys.

Public lower secondary schools for boys increased in number from 444 to 460, and the strength of the lower secondary departments rose from 11,475 to 12,074. The average strength of each school remained almost stationary. Including pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools, there were 23,506 pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in boys' schools at the close of the year against 22,328 on the 31st March 1892. English and Vernacular schools numbered 226, and 234, respectively, against 355 and 89 in the previous year. The large decrease in the number of English schools followed by a more than corresponding increase in the number of Vernacular schools is due to the classification of schools according as they brought English or a vernacular as their first language at the public examinations. The average strength of the lower secondary departments of English schools was 37, while it was only 16 in vernacular schools. Of the English and vernacular schools, only 169 and 76, respectively, were recognized under the Educational Rules; of these, 82 and 24, respectively, found a place in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

Lower
secondary
standard
examinations.

For the fifth and sixth standard examinations 186 and 120 schools presented pupils against 214 and 128 schools in 1891-92 and 225 and 132 schools in 1890-91. The steady decrease is due to the operation of the Educational Rules; petty lower secondary schools that found themselves unable to satisfy the conditions of recognition have apparently reduced their standard permanently or temporarily. For the seventh standard 97 against 49 schools presented pupils, and this was chiefly due to the lower secondary examination in Tinnevely and Salem for 1891-92 having been held during the year under report. In the 3 lower secondary standards 177, 119 and 93 schools, respectively, passed pupils. The numbers of pupils presented appear below:—

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Fifth	1,661	1,694	1,173	1,196
Sixth	1,079	1,057	800	723
Seventh	472	1,232	323	792

In the fifth and sixth standards salary-results schools passed a large proportion, viz., 373 out of 517 and in the seventh standard 74 out of 121. Results schools passed 712 out of 1,103 in the seventh standard and 1,466 out of 2,184 in the other 2 standards.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary
School ex-
amination.

No change was made during the year in the scheme of the primary school examination. Girls under the fourth standard continued in many cases to be examined by the Inspecting officers, but no primary scholarships were awarded on the results of such examinations. The number of candidates of all classes advanced from 23,517 to 26,993 or by 14·8 per cent., and the number passed in one or more subjects from 17,039 to 19,925 or by 16·9 per cent. Every district participated in the increase, except Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevely, but the proportion of passed to examined fell in all but 6 districts. Pupil candidates, teachers, and other candidates numbered respectively 22,413, 1,608 and 2,972 against 18,182, 2,285 and 3,050 in the previous year. Of the male pupil candidates 19,398 appeared for both compulsory and optional subjects and 8,441 or 44 per cent. passed for complete certificates. Among teacher and private male candidates taking both compulsory and optional subjects 65 and 59 per cent., respectively, passed. Among the male candidates that passed for full certificates Bráhmans secured the highest percentage of passes, viz., 46.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 18,059 to 19,097 or by 5·7 per cent. and in strength from 517,638 to 550,446 or by 6·3 per cent., against an increase in 1891-92 of 5·3 per cent. in schools and 8·3 per cent. in pupils. In the following summary schools and pupils are classified according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
<i>Under public management.</i>					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	59	2,474	64	2,939
	Lower do. ...	77	1,701	81	1,895
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,714	77,643	1,999	90,057
	Lower do. ...	1,204	41,021	1,209	42,095
<i>Under private management.</i>					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,772	78,936	1,861	82,349
	Lower do. ...	7,494	197,414	7,621	199,132
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	236	7,360	283	8,769
	Lower do. ...	5,503	111,089	5,979	123,210
Total ...	Upper primary ...	3,781	166,413	4,207	184,114
	Lower do. ...	14,278	351,225	14,890	366,332
Grand Total ...		18,059	517,638	19,097	550,446

Upper primary schools rose in number from 3,781 to 4,207 or by over 11 per cent. and in attendance by nearly 11 per cent., while in the number and attendance of lower primary schools there was an increase of 4·3 per cent. only. Government, Board and Aided upper primary schools had an average strength of 46, 45 and 44 pupils, respectively, while the unaided schools had an average of 31 pupils only. Only about 20 per cent. of the entire number of primary schools were fully recognized and entered in the permanent section on the 31st March 1893. About 54 per cent. of the schools were admitted to the temporary section. On the whole, 526,980 boys or 19·9 per cent., or nearly a fifth of the male population of school-going age, were receiving elementary instruction in public schools alone against 18·8 per cent. in 1891-92. The extremes were, as usual, in Madras (49·9 per cent.) and Vizagapatam (10·3 per cent.). Besides these pupils 57,331 boys were attending private schools.

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

Of the 145 primary schools under departmental management, 20 with 1,375 pupils were practising schools attached to training schools, 13 with 544 pupils were Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras, and the rest—112 in number—were located in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, mainly for the benefit of Hill tribes. In these agency schools 547 aborigines were receiving instruction, besides 2,368 not belonging to such classes.

Primary schools for boys managed by the department.

Local Boards had under their management 1,855 upper primary and 1,091 lower primary schools with 81,031 and 37,608 pupils, respectively, against 1,592 upper primary and 1,090 lower primary schools with 70,272 and 36,723 pupils in the previous year. The increase in schools extended to all districts except Malabar, though in varying degrees. Górávari contained the largest number of schools—413—and Malabar followed with 381. Of the pupils, 10,704 were in the upper primary stage against 9,148 in 1891-92.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local boards.

All the Municipalities, excepting Madras, Kurnool, Coonoor, Periyakulam, Tinnevely and Palamcottah, had one or more primary schools under their management. The total number of schools rose from 236 to 262 and the pupils therein from 11,669 to 13,513. Upper primary schools had an average strength of only 11 pupils in the upper primary department. Only 55 per cent. of Municipal schools worked up to the upper primary standard.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

Only 20 per cent. of aided schools and about 5 per cent. of unaided schools worked up to the upper primary standard. The upper primary department of aided upper primary schools contained on an average 8 pupils and that of unaided upper primary schools 6 pupils.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*Primary
standard
examina-
tions.

Boys' schools were represented at the primary standards as shown below :—

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Infant	10,171	11,136	9,790	10,534
First	11,925	13,043	11,503	12,463
Second	10,717	12,038	10,217	11,516
Third	7,862	8,848	7,242	8,346
Fourth	2,219	2,673	1,988	2,460

The total number of boys presented for the five standards rose from 245,370 to 266,356, and the passes from 183,088 to 200,327. In the five primary standards 78·9, 74·8, 75·7, 72·5 and 69·5 per cent., respectively, passed against 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4 in 1891-92. A larger number of boys were presented under each standard, and a larger number passed except under the Infant standard. Out of the 19,398 male pupil-candidates that appeared at the last primary school examination for the compulsory and optional subjects, 16,720 were presented for grants. The examination was marked by a great improvement in the knowledge of arithmetic shown by the candidates.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*Scheme of
Teachers'
certificate
examina-
tion.

The revised scheme of Teachers' certificates approved by Government in March 1892 came into force during the year under report. Teachers' certificates are mainly of two kinds, viz., (1) general Teachers' certificates, or, briefly designated, Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach the subjects that ordinarily enter into the curricula of schools for general instruction, and (2) technical Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach technical subjects. Teachers' certificates are of 5 grades—Licentiate in Teaching, Second-grade Collegiate, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary. The examination for Licentiate in Teaching is conducted by the University, and the examinations for the other grades by a Board of Examiners appointed by Government for a term of three years assisted, as regards the practical tests, by local committees. Technical Teachers' certificates are of 3 grades—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary; and the examination for these certificates is also conducted by the Board mentioned above, assisted, if need be, by extra members appointed by the Director.

Teachers'
certificate
examination.

11 graduates appeared for the written and 15 for the practical tests under the old rules, and 4 and 12 of them, respectively, passed. Of candidates for the other 4 grades 883 out of 2,038 passed the written test and 287 out of 336 the practical.

Scheme of
Government
technical
examina-
tions.

The scheme of Government Technical examinations as revised in December 1890 were subjected to thorough revision and simplification during the year, but the examinations in 1892-93 were all held under the Notification of 1890. 40 out of 60 candidates obtained advanced certificates, 479 out of 822 intermediate and 218 out of 609 elementary. These results compare unfavorably, on the whole, with those of the previous year.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*Number and
strength of
special or
technical
schools and
classes.

The number of schools and classes for special education rose from 93 to 98, and their strength from 3,948 to 4,356, as shown in the following table :—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Training schools for Masters	50	54	1,384	1,416
Training schools for Mistresses	15	17	243	342
Schools of Art	1	1	426	489
Schools of Medicine	3	3	347	367
Schools of Engineering	1	1	185	224
Schools of Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Schools of Commerce	2	1	150	27
Schools of Music	2	4	64	295
Schools of Industry	18	16	997	1,046
Reformatory school	1	1	152	150
Total ...	93	98	3,948	4,356

The decrease in Schools of Commerce from 2 to 1 was nominal, being due to the transfer of Chengalvaráya Náyakar's Commercial school to the list of Upper Secondary schools. Classes attached to general or special institutions for instruction in special subjects will be noticed later on, and have not been included in the above statistics.

(i) *Training Schools.*

At the close of the year there were 39 training schools proper for masters against 38 on the 31st March 1892, the increase being due to the establishment of a Government training school at Cuddalore. Of the 39 schools, 29 were under departmental and 2 under Board management; and of the remaining 8, which were under private management, 7 were in receipt of aid from Government. All the training schools, with the exception of the Ráyachóti school, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. There were, besides, a training class attached to the Teachers' College to train gymnastic teachers and 14 sessional schools under Board management. The aided and unaided training schools were all under mission management. The number of students under training fell from 1,258 to 1,236. At the training and sessional schools 14 fewer Muhammadans were under training than in 1891-92, and only 1 teacher of the classes known as aborigines was under training. The other classes shared fairly in the increase, though non-Bráhmán Hindus were not sufficiently represented in proportion to the population. 13 against 12 Panchamas were under training at the close of the year. At the written test for teachers' certificates 425 students passed from the Training institutions out of 930 that appeared for it.

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

The Gymnastic Training class formerly held by the Physical Training and Field Games Association was taken over by Government during the year and amalgamated with the Teachers' College. On the 31st March 1893 there were 28 students under training.

Training of gymnastic instructors.

Training schools for mistresses received two important additions during the year by the establishment of a school at Guntúr by the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission and one at Ongole by the American Baptist Mission. The Moyan Training school for mistresses in Malabar was also taken over from the Board during the year, and was recognized and transferred from Tellicherry to Calicut. In the 17 training schools, 342 students were under training against 253 in the previous year. With the exception of the Victoria Training school, Tuticorin, all the schools had been recognized under the Educational Rules. Of the students 32 were Europeans and Eurasians, 254 Native Christians, 14 Muhammadans, 4 Bráhmans, 28 non-Bráhmán Caste Hindus and 8 Paraiyas. At the written examination for Teachers' certificates, 94 students passed out of 162 sent up. 35 students passed the Higher Examination for Women and 64 the Lower Secondary examination.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

(ii) *Schools of Art.*

The working of the School of Arts is noticed separately on page 217.

School of Arts, Madras.

The Drawing classes attached to the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam Colleges continued to give instruction in art, but not with great success.

Drawing classes, Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam

(iii) *Schools of Medicine.*

Number and
strength of
medical
schools.

The working of the Medical College, Madras, is noticed further on page 212. There was a substantial increase, from 19 to 38, in the attendance of the Board Medical school, Nellore, and the number on the rolls included 4 Native Christians, 5 Muhammadans and 7 Bráhmans. 4 students appeared for the Hospital Assistant examination, all of whom passed. 12 Native Christians, 5 Bráhmans and 5 non-Bráhman Caste Hindus composed the strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore; 11 candidates presented themselves for the Hospital Assistant examination and all passed, the Government gold medal being won by a student from this school.

(iv) *Schools of Engineering.*

School
department
of the Col-
lege of En-
gineering.

There was a further advance in attendance in the school department of the College of Engineering, from 185 to 224. All classes shared in the increase, Native Christians and Muhammadans excepted. For the final examinations conducted by the College Board of Examiners, 18 students of the first division of the Engineer Subordinate class, 24 of the first division of the Draftsman class and 18 of the first division of the Surveyor class appeared, of whom 13, 18 and 16, respectively, passed. At the Government Technical examinations, 28 passed the Intermediate and 6 the Elementary examinations.

(v) *Schools of Agriculture.*

Schools of
Agriculture.

The scheme for the establishment of farm schools was deferred, pending the orders of the Government of India on Dr. Voelcker's report.

(vi) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of
Commerce.

In the special classes attached to Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, there were, as in the previous year, 27 pupils reading commercial subjects. These subjects were also taught in a few other recognized institutions. In Chengalvárāya Náyakar's Commercial High school, 48 pupils were receiving instruction in Book-keeping, 55 in Commercial Correspondence, 11 in Commercial Geography, and 48 in Short-hand. At the last Intermediate Technical examination in commercial subjects 33 out of 37 candidates passed.

(vii) *Schools of Music.*

Schools of
Music.

The Music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school was closed, and the attendance of the Madras School of Music rose in consequence from 12 to 138. Music classes were organized in connection with the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, and were, respectively, attended by 29 and 25 pupils. A Singing class was also opened in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and 103 pupils were receiving instruction. At the Intermediate Technical examination in Music, the School of Music passed all the 4 pupils it sent up, and the Presentation Convent, Black Town, 3 out of the 4 pupils that appeared. 14 out of 16 candidates that presented themselves for the Elementary Technical examination in Music were successful.

(viii) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and
strength of
schools of
Industry.

The Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam, was closed in December last. No returns were furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Industrial School, Erukkattancheri, in the Tanjore district. The number of Industrial schools accordingly fell from 18 to 16, but, notwithstanding this decrease in schools, the strength of the schools rose from 997 to 1,046. Of the 16 schools, only 2 were recognized as fitted to impart instruction up to the intermediate standard of the Technical examinations, while 3 schools were recognized for the industrial standards only. Advantage was taken of the opportunity of revising the Technical Examination Notification and syllabuses to recast the industrial standards also. Carpentry continued to be the most popular industry and was taught in 9 schools. 541 against 403 pupils in industrial schools proper were receiving regular instruction in

Drawing. Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Muhammadans contributed to the increased strength, but Hindus of every class were poorly represented. The bulk of the pupils, viz., over 92 per cent., came from the poorer classes. Only 5 students—girls—passed the Intermediate Technical examination, the subject taken up being lace-making. 54 students passed the Elementary Technical examinations—26 in carpentry. Under the art and industrial standards 214 pupils earned results grants. The sale of school manufactures yielded Rs. 39,362, and the cost of materials was Rs. 25,491.

Excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, 9 against 12 institutions had special industrial classes attended by 359 against 501 pupils. Industrial classes.

(ix) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

There were on the rolls of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, 150 pupils, 3 being Bráhmans, 10 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans, 108 non-Bráhman Hindus and 5 aborigines. The health of the pupils was good throughout the year. Their conduct, however, was not so satisfactory as in 1891. More than a third of the pupils were studying English. Drawing was introduced, and a First Form was opened. At the Primary School examination 10 out of 14 entrants passed, and the results of inspection were generally satisfactory. All the pupils presented for the Elementary Technical examinations were successful. 2 of the advanced pupils were being trained as compounders in the local dispensary. Reformatory school, Chingleput.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

The number of Sub-Assistants of girls' schools remained the same as in the preceding year. The First Range continued to be quite unwieldy, and the temporary and unsatisfactory make-shifts that were adopted in 1891–92 for the inspection of girls' schools in several of the districts comprising the range had to be continued. There was a further advance from 1,060 to 1,073 in the number of girls' schools, and the attendance in them rose from 50,669 to 52,658, showing thus an increase of 1·2 per cent. in schools and 3·9 per cent. in pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, and excluding boys reading in girls' schools, the total number of girls at school rose from 98,471 to 104,988 or by 6·6 per cent. against an increase of 12·3 per cent. in the year preceding. General condition of female education.

(b) *Public Examinations of High School Standard.*

For the Upper Secondary examination held in May, 14 female candidates appeared. 1 candidate qualified in all the compulsory subjects, while 3 passed in English, 6 in a Vernacular language, 5 in History and Geography and 3 in Mathematics. 55 female candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination, and 12 of them passed, 1 in the first class. Native Christian women obtained the poorest results with 1 pass out of 21 candidates and Eurasians the best with 5 out of 14; Europeans passed 4 out of 17 and Parsís 1 out of 2. For the first time in the annals of the University, a Muhammadan girl appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination. For the Higher Examination for Women, 352 candidates registered their names, of whom 193 were Europeans or Eurasians and 145 Native Christians. This was the largest number on record. Of the candidates 144 passed—a result which compares very poorly with those of the four preceding years. Public examinations of High school standard.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

On the 31st March 1893 there were 27 public Upper Secondary or High schools against 26 on the corresponding date in 1892, 3 of them being Government schools, 23 aided and 1 unaided. The best-attended schools on the whole were the Free Church Mission Girls' Day School, Black Town, and St. Ann's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore, with 300 and 250 pupils, respectively, on the rolls. 25 out of 27 girls' schools secured the privilege of recognition. Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High schools for girls.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*Lower
Secondary
examination.

For the Lower Secondary examination 571 female candidates appeared, of whom 546 passed fully or partially, 293 qualifying for complete certificates. As in the preceding year, female candidates acquitted themselves much better than male candidates, the percentages passed for certificates being 51 and 36, respectively. The largest number of female candidates appeared from Madras and from the districts of Tinnevely and Malabar. On the whole, 17 teachers and 26 private candidates appeared, of whom only 5 and 11, respectively, gained certificates. Only 2 Bráhmán girls presented themselves for this examination and only 1 passed; not a single Muhammadan candidate appeared. Native Christians numbered 387, Europeans and Eurasians 138 and non-Bráhmán Hindus 40; the second of these classes was most successful in passing.

Number and
strength of
Public Lower
Secondary or
Middle
Schools for
girls.

The total number of public Middle schools for girls fell from 207 to 196, and their attendance from 16,586 to 16,518; but the strength of their lower secondary classes rose from 1,860 to 2,002. Of the 2,634 pupils in the lower secondary departments of girls' schools of all descriptions, 1,405 were Native Christians, 565 Europeans and Eurasians and 489 non-Bráhmán Caste Hindus. Of the lower secondary English and Vernacular schools, 32 out of 35 and 113 out of 161, respectively, were recognized under the Educational Rules.

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*Primary
School exam-
ination.

For the Primary School examination, 1,461 female candidates—1,375 pupils, 48 teachers and 38 others—appeared, and 619 passed for complete certificates. Nearly twice as many candidates were examined as in the preceding year, and the results also compare very favorably.

Number and
strength of
Public Pri-
mary schools
for girls.

Public Primary schools for girls are shown below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Classes of schools.			1891-92.		1892-93.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
<i>Under public management.</i>						
Government	...	{ Upper primary	61	3,414	64	3,543
		{ Lower do. ...	53	2,278	47	2,266
Board	...	{ Upper primary	8	463	10	603
		{ Lower do.	8	275	4	121
<i>Under private management.</i>						
Aided	...	{ Upper primary	236	11,965	202	10,869
		{ Lower do. ..	311	9,303	299	9,580
Unaided	...	{ Upper primary	14	643	29	1,368
		{ Lower do. ...	105	2,733	153	4,107
Total	...	{ Upper primary	319	16,485	305	16,388
		{ Lower do. ..	477	14,589	503	16,074
Grand Total ..			796	31,074	808	32,457

In Government and Board schools the average attendance was 52, in aided schools it was 41 and in unaided schools it was 30. On the whole the average attendance compare favorably with that of 1891-92 in all classes of schools. Up to 31st March 1893 the Inspectresses had recognized 269 Upper Primary and 330 Lower Primary schools under the Madras Educational Rules.

(f) *Standard Examinations.*Lower Second-
ary standard
examinations.

Detailed results of the grant examination for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standards for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

Standard.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	598	456	76	603	452	75
Sixth	284	238	84	315	285	90
Seventh	55	42	76	253	173	68

The very large increase under the Seventh standard was due to the Lower Secondary examination for 1891-92 in Salem, Madura and Tinnevely having been held during the year under report.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

The total number of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Europeans and Eurasians had a further fall of from 92 to 85 ; but their attendance rose from 7,158 to 7,323. The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1893 was 7,152 against 7,061 on the 31st March 1893.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,114 to 1,178 and their attendance from 47,609 to 50,041, showing thus an advance of 5·7 per cent. in schools and 5·1 per cent. in pupils, against 17 and 19 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Of private schools there were 29 more, with an attendance of 143 pupils. Including private schools, 72,880 Muhammadan boys or 43·7 per cent. of the school-going age and 14,977 girls or 8·8 per cent. were undergoing instruction.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

The number of Máppilla schools, public and private, fell from 574 to 559 and their attendance from 29,677 to 27,824.

Education of Máppillas.

(c) *Paraiyas and Kindred Classes.*

The consideration of the best means for extending education among the Paraiyas and kindred classes and for ameliorating their condition generally was one of the most important events in the history of the year. All the more important missionary societies which have taken a special interest in the welfare of these backward classes were consulted. The appointment of a special Inspecting staff for the examination and improvement of Panchama schools and the establishment of training schools for Paraiya teachers were suggested, and the Government expressed itself favorably on both these proposals, though the limited means at the disposal of the Department did not permit of its initiating immediately any great reform in this direction. The opening of special schools from public funds was commended for the earnest consideration of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. The free grant of poramboke lands for school sites was also approved. Opportunity was taken in revising the Grant-in-Aid Code to provide special facilities for the encouragement of education among these backward classes.

Extension of education among Paraiyas and kindred classes.

Statistics have been obtained for the first time of schools mainly or chiefly intended for the Paraiyas and kindred classes. There were 1,411 such public institutions attended by 31,349 pupils. Besides these, 26 private schools with 310 pupils also furnished returns. Of the public schools, 884 were maintained or aided from public funds, and 527 received no support from public funds. The total number of Panchama pupils at schools of all descriptions rose from 22,888 to 25,630, the proportion for boys advancing from 4·5 per cent. to 5·1 per cent. and that for girls from 77 per cent. to 83 per cent.

Number and strength of schools for Paraiyas and kindred classes.

(d) *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*

There was a net increase of 12 schools with 197 pupils in the number of Government schools specially intended for the aboriginal classes in the Agency

tracts of the Northern Circars, thus raising the total number to 146 schools with 4,369 pupils. In Nílگیرis 33 special schools were working for the Badagas, 3 for the Kotas and 1 for the Todas. There were 3 schools on the Shevaroy Hills in the Salem district, in which the Malayális were taught. In the Tinnevely district, 4 schools were specially maintained by the Sermadévi Taluk Board for Maravas and Pattunulkaras. On the whole 2,288 boys and 93 girls of the aboriginal classes were receiving instruction in public schools in the Presidency.

IX.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number
and strength
of indigenous
and private
schools.

Of indigenous and private schools, 3,455 with 65,894 pupils furnished returns to the Department, against 3,403 with 64,473 pupils in the previous year. Tanjore returned the largest number (417 with 8,312 pupils); in Malabar there was a smaller number (364), but a much larger attendance (13,043).

X.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholar-
ships in Arts
colleges.

At the close of the year there were 13 M.A. scholars—10 in the Presidency and 3 in the Madras Christian Colleges. Of the 8 M.A. scholarships notified for the year, only 5 were taken up. 6 scholarships were granted to undergraduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their studies for the B.A. degree examination. 4 of them were held by Muhammadans, 1 by a Mappilla and another by a Pattunulkar. Of the 32 scholarships open to Matriculates proceeding to the First Examination in Arts, only 27 were awarded—12 to Muhamnadans, 8 to Uriyas, 4 to backward classes, 1 to a Mappilla, 1 to a Paraiya Christian, and 1 to a European female undergraduate. 8 colleges also received scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 4,390, nearly one-half of the sum, namely, Rs. 2,118, being drawn by the Madras Christian College and Rs. 940 by St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 32,356, of which Rs. 16,497 were met from Provincial funds and Rs. 15,859 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

Scholar-
ships in
Professional
colleges.

Rs. 1,079 in the College of Engineering and Rs. 3,942 in the College of Agriculture were paid from Provincial funds as scholarships, and Rs. 1,065 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in the Teachers' College. Rs. 239 were also expended from the Morehead Law Scholarship fund in the Law College.

Scholarships
in schools
for general
education.

A sum of Rs. 254 was given as scholarships from Provincial funds to Uriya and Savara boys, on the results of the Lower Secondary examination, to enable them to prosecute their studies for the Matriculation examination. Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 4,541 were also paid from Provincial funds to girls on the results of the Primary school and Lower Secondary examinations. In the Chattram Girls' School, Nídamangalam, Tanjore, and in the Practising department of the Moyan Training School, formerly located at Tellicherry, Rs. 335 were similarly expended from Local funds. 9 schools received scholarship grants aggregating Rs. 672 from Provincial funds. Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education amounted to Rs. 8,936, of which Rs. 5,467 were met from Provincial funds, Rs. 336 from Local funds, and Rs. 3,133 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

Scholarships
in schools
for special
education.

In Government Technical schools, Rs. 11,143 were expended on scholarships—Rs. 9,184 from Provincial funds. In the School of Arts, Madras, the Coimbatore District Board paid Rs. 230 as stipend to one of its students, and received on this account a scholarship grant of Rs. 59 from Government. The Mysore and the Pudukkóttai States expended Rs. 310 and Rs. 288, respectively, on scholarships to two of their students, and the Victoria Technical Institute Rs. 1,131 to its students. In the Hobart Industrial School, only Rs. 24 were so paid by Government. In the Madura Technical Institute and in the Masulipatam Board Industrial School, Rs. 1,768 and Rs. 1,362, respectively, were expended by the District Boards on special scholarships. In the Nellore Medical School only Rs. 112 were so spent, and in the Tanjore Medical School Rs. 2,136 were expended on this object from the funds of the Prince of Wales' endowment attached to the

Rájá-Mirásidár Hospital, Tanjore. Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 4,688 were paid from Provincial funds—Rs. 839 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 2,948 to the Nazareth Industrial School, Rs. 735 to the Madras School of Music and Rs. 120 to the Vepery Presentation Convent Music class.

The Gymnastic Training class, while attached to the People's Park Gymnasium, drew scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 706, and after its transfer to the Teachers' College Rs. 452 were expended in scholarships. Gymnastic scholarships.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The leading features of the year may thus be summed up. The University, by considerably accepting the departmental system of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules, put an end to that unhealthy competition in the field of upper secondary education, which for a time disturbed the work, and even threatened the existence of well-established schools, and thus strengthened the hands of the department in improving the efficiency of secondary schools. Though, in consequence of the simultaneous raising of the standard, the results of the Matriculation examination of December 1892 were not as favorable as they should have been, and the college attendance sustained a temporary loss, both male and female pupils in each stage of general instruction advanced in varying degrees, the increase in the upper secondary stage being most noteworthy. At almost all the public examinations, other than the Matriculation examination, and at almost all the departmental examinations, a larger number of candidates were successful. Professional colleges and schools for special and technical instruction improved on the whole in number and strength, though their progress was not uniformly as encouraging as that of institutions for general education. Local Boards, on whom devolve the charges connected with the primary education of boys, expended a larger amount on grants-in-aid, besides maintaining a larger number of primary schools under their direct management. Local Boards and Managers improved their staff, provided their schools with better accommodation, and equipped them more fully with furniture and apparatus. The fee income in Government and Board institutions rose by over thirty thousand rupees. Lastly, notwithstanding the discretionary power vested in Managers of aided institutions to levy fees at will, there was an increase of nearly thirty thousand rupees in the fee income of such institutions during the year. Summary of progress.

Of 30,587 rural villages containing 200 or more inhabitants, 17,057 or 56 per cent. are provided with one or more primary schools. Statistics of rural villages provided with primary schools.

The returns show an addition of 1,261 to the staff of teachers employed in public primary schools, which advanced in number by 1,050. Though the total number increased from 21,553 to 22,814, the number of unpassed teachers fell from 13,679 to 12,756. Of 3,171 teachers in secondary schools for boys, only 399 were unpassed men. Teaching staff employed in primary and secondary schools.

Sessional schools were maintained in each district, Ganjám, Górávari, Madras, Bellary, Cuddapah and Nilgiris excepted. From the 54 schools at work during the year, and attended by 700 teachers, 544 teachers appeared for the compulsory and 513 for the optional subjects of the Primary School examination, and 420 and 366, respectively, passed. Sessional schools.

Every encouragement was given to the night-school movement. The number of night schools advanced by 16 per cent. and the attendance by nearly 13 per cent.; there were in all 934 such schools with 16,649 pupils. Night schools.

There were 3 schools for blind children in the Presidency, 1 for boys and 1 for girls at Palamcottah, and the third for blind boys at Panivalai in the Tenkási taluk, all in the Tinnevely district. The 3 schools were respectively attended by 15, 11 and 8 pupils whose ages ranged from 8 to 27. Schools for the blind.

The number of schools recognized by the department under the Educational Rules is given in the following statement:— Madras Educational Bulletin

Schools.	Total number.	Number recognized.	Percentage.
Upper secondary schools for boys	134	129	96
Upper secondary schools for girls	27	24	89
Lower secondary schools for boys	460	245	53
Lower secondary schools for girls	196	145	74
Primary schools for boys	19,097	14,116	74
Primary schools for girls	808	599	74

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1892-93.)

Strength.

At the beginning of the summer session the strength of the college stood at 480 against 487 on the corresponding date in the previous year. There were 21 and 62 fewer admissions, respectively, to the College and Hospital Assistant departments, and the total number of new admissions declined from 211 to 136. Europeans and Eurasians numbered 92, Native Christians 90, Bráhmans 55 and non-Bráhmans 195, Muhammadans 32 and Burmese 13.

Female students.

There were 35 female students in all, 9 in the College department, 22 in the Apothecary classes, 1 in the Chemist and Druggist and 4 in the Hospital Assistant department. 33 were Europeans and Eurasians and 2 Native Christians. 24 of them held scholarships.

College department.

There were in the College department 14 regular students reading for the M.B. and C.M. degree, 98 (including 9 females) for the L.M. and S. degree and 29 casual students, of whom 4 belonged to the M.B. and C.M. section. Most of the other casual students were men who intended to appear for the first L.M. and S. examination in July 1893, having failed to pass that examination on a previous occasion, or having been debarred from appearing at it by failure to obtain college certificates in their first year.

Apothecary department.

There were in all 37 students in the Apothecary department, of whom 11 were warrant-grade pupils, 4 colonial apprentices and 22 females. 15 out of 17 students in the fourth-year class obtained the College diploma of Apothecary; all those in the second-year class passed the primary examination.

Chemist and Druggist department.

The strength of the Chemist and Druggist department was 15, of whom 9 were failed L.M. and S. students; 3 students out of 4 passed the final examination.

Hospital Assistant department.

The number of students attending the Hospital Assistant department rose from 254 to 284. Of 52 pupils who appeared for the final examination, 50 passed successfully.

University examinations.

The following statement shows the number examined at the University examinations and the results as compared with those of the previous year :—

	July 1891.			July 1892.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	90	17	18	82	38	46
Second L.M.S. examination	19	11	57·8	21	15	71
Preliminary Scientific examination	7	1	14·2	10	2	20
First M.B. and C.M. examination	4	2	50	6	4	66
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	2	1	50	3	3	100
Total	122	32	26	122	62	50·81

Library and Museum.

191 new volumes were added to the library during the session, while the Pathological Museum received 112 new specimens.

Hygienic Laboratory.

The Hygienic Laboratory was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,482.

Four scholarships founded by the Government of Travancore in connection with the Madras Branch of the Dufferin Association were awarded during the year, as also a similar scholarship founded by the District Board of Ganjám. Endowments.

Excepting Rs. 3,066 expended in additions and repairs to the college buildings, the charges of the college came to Rs. 1,44,004, while the receipts were Rs. 34,442, of which Rs. 19,040 were contributed by fees. Financial.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1892-93.)

The strength of the male branch on the 31st March 1893 rose to 327, or, including day scholars, to 336. There were 54 admissions and 50 departures in the year and the average daily attendance was 302·5. Of the boarders, 135 were Europeans and 192 Eurasians; of the boys who left, 8 enlisted and 8 obtained employment. The asylum was inspected by Mr. Logan, the Inspector of Schools, in May 1892, with generally good results; the Third Form alone did rather poorly at his inspection, though the results of the Lower Secondary examination were very good. The strength of the special classes on the 31st March 1893 stood at 121. A new industry, viz., blacksmith's work, was introduced. The industrial progress of the pupils was tested by Mr. Holder, the Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts, in June 1892, and the results were, on the whole, favorable; the outturn of work in the carpentry class was, however, not very satisfactory. Sanction was accorded in December last to resuscitate the telegraph classes, but the classes were opened only in April 1893. The health of the boys was fairly satisfactory. The admissions to the hospital rose from 291 to 323, but the average daily sick fell to 8·7 from 11·9 in 1891-92. The receipts, after making good the opening deficit, amounted to Rs. 95,098, and the charges aggregated Rs. 98,445. Consequently, the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 3,347 against a deficit of Rs. 8,925 at its commencement. The average annual cost per boy was about Rs. 280, or nearly Rs. 5 less than in the previous year. Only 144 pupils out of a total number of 327 were receiving instruction in gymnastics. Male branch.

Government sanctioned a re-organization of the staff of the female branch, to which, however, effect was not given during the year under report. The strength remained stationary at 65, excluding the 8 day scholars and 80, and the average daily attendance was 71. 38 pupils were of pure European descent, and the majority were children of officers belonging to the British Army. The admissions and departures during the year were equal, viz., 9. In point of health the year was unfavorable, the number of admissions into the hospital and the average daily sick having risen from 27 and ·8 to 32 and 1·19, owing mainly to an outbreak of influenza in June 1892. The results obtained at inspection were not quite satisfactory, and the proportion passed from the Second Class and the Third Form was rather poor. The total receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 7,284, aggregated Rs. 26,717, and the charges amounted to Rs. 20,839. The year thus closed with a surplus balance of Rs. 5,878. The average cost per pupil during the year was Rs. 300, i.e., Rs. 25 more per head than in 1891-92, the increase being due to the larger expenditure on clothing and household. Female branch.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1892-93.)

16 examinations were held during 1892-93 against 15 in the previous year. There were 2 additional examinations, viz., competitions for the selection of candidates for the Burma Medical Service and for the Salt and Abkári department. On the other hand, the Government Technical examinations which were held thrice in 1891-92 were only held twice.

There was again a striking increase in the number of candidates for the Primary School examination. The whole of the increase was confined to pupil candidates, as will appear from the following table :— Primary School examination.

Class of candidates.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils . . .	19,818	18,182	12,959	71.2	24,532	22,413	16,344	72.9
Teachers ...	2,664	2,285	1,701	74.4	1,944	1,608	1,267	78.8
Others .. .	3,329	3,050	2,379	78	3,270	2,972	2,314	77.8
Total ...	25,811	23,517	17,039	72.7	29,746	26,993	19,925	73.8

The examination was conducted by 26 boards at 286 local centres. Complete certificates were obtained by 10,758 candidates against 10,269 in the previous year. The largest number of candidates was from Tanjore (2,113), Gódvári, Malabar and Kistna coming next. In 3 districts only, viz., Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevely, was there a decrease in the number of examinees. More than 50 per cent. of the total number of examinees and more than 48 per cent. of the number that secured complete certificates were non-Bráhma Caste Hindus. The number of Europeans and Eurasians nearly doubled and there was also an improvement in the number of Muhammadan and Native Christian candidates. It is remarkable that 4,520 candidates brought up English against only 716 in the previous year.

Lower
Secondary
examination.

The number of centres for the Lower Secondary examination rose from 32 to 45, and the number of candidates increased by 44 per cent. The following statement details the results of the examination :—

Candidates.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils	3,446	3,327	2,971	89.3	4,428	4,352	3,923	90.1
Teachers	151	140	119	85.0	256	225	194	86.2
Others	512	444	321	49.8	1,142	1,056	798	75.6
Total ...	4,109	3,911	3,411	87.2	5,836	5,633	4,915	87.3

2,076 candidates qualified for complete certificates against 1,579 in the previous year. Madras contributed the largest number of candidates—903—a remarkable increase on the figures of the previous year. Nearly 47 per cent. of the male candidates were Bráhmans and of the female candidates more than 61 per cent. were Native Christians. English was brought up by 4,441 candidates against 1,788 in the previous year.

Upper
Secondary
examination.

83 candidates registered their names for the Upper Secondary examination, of whom 73 were examined against 83 in 1891-92; 30 of these appeared for the full compulsory portion of the examination, but only 2 passed. Of 51 candidates appearing in English, 11 passed. In Mathematics 18 passed out of 35, and in History and Geography 16 out of 42, while the best results were achieved in the Second Language division which was passed by 38 out of 51 candidates. More than half the candidates were Bráhmans.

Government
Technical
examinations.

Particulars regarding the Government Technical examinations during the last three years are given below :—

Examinations.	Number examined (subject-candidates).			Number passed (subject-candidates).			Percentage of subject-passes to subject-candidates.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Advanced ...	42	37	60	29	23	40	69.0	62.2	66.6
Intermediate ...	740	1,074	823	435	709	479	58.8	66.0	58.3
Elementary ...	626	349	609	400	275	218	63.9	78.8	35.8
Total ...	1,408	1,460	1,491	864	1,007	737	61.4	68.9	49.4

The number of individual candidates was considerably higher than in 1891-92 (895 against 659), but, while each of these candidates in 1891-92 appeared in

2·2 subjects, on the average, and passed in 1·5, in 1892-93 the corresponding figures were only 1·7 and 0·8.

The statistics of the Special and Departmental Test examinations held during 1891-92 and 1892-93 are compared below :—

Examination.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	centage.
Special Tests	6,042	1,559	26	5,510	1,857	34
Police Test	60	18	30	57	14	25
Salt and Abkári Test ...	638	373	58	548	301	55
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test ...	80	70	87	84	72	86

The numbers registered for the Criminal Tests, Higher and Lower grades, rose from 387 and 1,028 to 499 and 1,632, respectively ; at the same time the number of candidates registered for the Revenue Test, Lower grade, declined from 1,069 to 768. The cause in both cases was probably the issue of the notification debarring all but graduates and F.A.'s from appearing at the Criminal Tests after 1893 ; a larger number of Matriculates and Middle School candidates thus postponed appearing for the Revenue Test in order, first, to have a last try at the Criminal Test. The number of applicants for the Précis-writing and Translation Lower Test declined, respectively, from 1,716 and 1,552 to 1,399 and 1,148. The percentage of passes was higher than usual in the Criminal and Civil Tests. In the Revenue Tests, however, there was a marked deterioration in the percentage of success, which was 19 in the Higher grade and 14 in the Lower against 50 and 22, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage in Précis-writing fell from 21 to 19.

In addition to the 3 examinations usually held, there was an entrance examination for the selection of candidates for the Burma Medical Service. The number of candidates registered for each grade in 1891-92 and 1892-93, and the number of vacancies under each grade are shown below :—

Subordinate
Medical
competitive
examination.

Grade.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	233	20	174	20
Native Military pupil	79	15	86	20
Warrant Grade	35	3	21	3
Burma Medical pupil ... ..	...	...	141	50

At the Hand-writing Test for matriculated candidates 444 candidates passed out of 1,383 against 465 out of 1,583 in the previous year.

Hand-writing
Test.

Six appointments in the Salt and Abkári department were thrown open to competition in the year, but only 10 candidates appeared at the examination, of whom 6 qualified and were duly appointed.

Salt and
Abkári
competitive.
examination.

Particulars relating to the Higher Examination for Women are combined below with an abstract of the results achieved by women at other examinations :—

Higher
Examination
for Women.

Name of examination.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Percentage.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Higher Examination for Women ...	286	352	160	144	55·9	40·9
Upper Secondary	*	14	† 6	† 1	...	...
Lower do.	293	471	{ \$ 162	\$ 244	55·3	51·8
			{ || 125	|| 204	42·7	43·3
Primary School	781	1,461	{ \$ 276	\$ 619	35·3	42·4
			{ || 235	|| 423	36·5	28·9

* Information not given.

† Did not pass complete compulsory portion.

‡ Passed complete compulsory portion ; information as to incomplete passes not given.

\$ Passed complete test.

|| Passed incomplete test.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1892.)

Books
registered

The total number of works received for registration during the year was 982 against 784 in 1891, an increase which indicates a return towards the position held by the published literature of the Presidency prior to the amendment introduced by Act X of 1890 under which all *verbatim* reprints have been rigidly excluded from registration. The increase was more or less perceptible in all directions, as appears from the following classification of the publications with reference to language :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	189	370	30	106	695
Republications	54	106	35	11	206
Translations	1	68	3	9	81
Total .	244	544	68	126	982

The first of these groups includes all periodicals and pictorial magazines and new or revised editions of original works as well as keys, school manuals, leaflets, street ballads and tracts. The republications are generally of some value as they include a number of works of Sanskrit and ancient vernacular literature with paraphrases or notes in the languages current in this Presidency. The paucity of translations from the Indian languages into English is not unusual. Viewed numerically, publications in Tamil take the foremost place, while those in English, Telugu and Sanskrit rank next. Tamil and Telugu publications and bi-lingual publications in Tamil or Telugu and Sanskrit were registered in 1892 in larger numbers than in the previous year. The large number of works appearing in the two most important vernacular languages of this Presidency, a large increase in republications and translations and an increase of publications under poetry and religion form the distinctive features of the activity of the year.

Subjects.

Tamil, English and Telugu publications numbered, respectively, 283,242 and 199, against 200, 240 and 120 in the previous year. There were 163 poetical works as against only 59 in 1891. Of 362 religious publications, 266 bear on Hinduism, 11 on Islám, while 73 relate to Christianity or are attacks on other religions and a dozen tracts and periodicals relate to Theism, the Brahmo Samáj and Theosophy. A very large number of the publications on poetry and religion were, as usual, accounts of holy shrines, devotional songs in praise of local deities, or controversial tracts. A few works on music, a musical biography, and a magazine devoted to music appeared during the year, their appearance being probably, to some extent, due to the foundation of the Madras School of Music. The dramas published were chiefly translations, but the appearance of *Manonmaniyam*, an adaptation in Tamil verse of one of Lord Lytton's 'Lost Tales of Miletus,' may be noted. Under fiction appeared novelettes published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. and novels published in Malayálam. Novels are practically new to the Dravidian languages and have hardly appeared except in Malabar; one novel was actually written with the object of ridiculing the novelists in that district. The following are some works of importance :—(1) *Kuvalayánandam* with commentary—*Rasikaranjaní*, a standard Sanskrit work on rhetoric; (2) *Silappadikáram*, a classical poem in Tamil; (3) *Trivarga Pradípa* and *Trivargamu*, metrical translations into Telugu of *Kurral*, the well-known didactic work in Tamil; (4) *Vijaya Vilásamu*, a work on rhetoric; (5) *Prabodha Chandrodayamu*, a Telugu translation from the Sanskrit; (6) An annotated Telugu edition of *Harischandropakhyanamu*; (7) A dissertation on the method of rightly using Reason and Investigating Truth in Sciences by Pandit S. Lakshmaji; (8) *Materia Medica* of Dr. Mohdín Sharif, Khán Bahádúr; (9) *Elephantiasis and Allied Disorders* by Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D.; (10) *Srirámachandrodaya*, a work tracing the occurrence of

certain Vedic words in Valmiki's Rámáyana; (11) Notes on the criminal classes of the Madras Presidency, by F. S. Mullaly, Esq. The number of works classed as educational increased from 170 to 181.

272 works were copyrighted against 240 in the previous year. This number includes a Government school-book and another publication entered free of charge. Copyright.

The portions of the library catalogue dealing with English, Tamil and Telugu works had been struck off, but the latter part relating to other Indian vernacular and classical languages remained to be printed at the Government Press. Miscellaneous.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1892-93.)

During the year under report there was a substantial accession to the strength of the School of Arts, the rolls showing 489 students on the 31st March 1893 against 426 on the corresponding day of the previous year; the average daily attendance—314—was, however, as usual, disproportionately low. The increase in strength was shared by both apprentices and general students, who numbered, respectively, 186 and 294; the number of stipendiary scholars, however, decreased from 12 to 9. Europeans and Eurasians declined in number from 50 to 44 and Paraiyas from 17 to 5, though it is probable that many other Paraiyas styled themselves Native Christians or low-caste Hindus. Muhammadans and Bráhmans numbered, respectively, 32 and 23 against 30 and 18 in the previous year, while the bulk of the increase occurred under 'other Hindus,' whose numbers rose from 278 to 346. Of the 30 female pupils only 1 was a Native Christian, the rest being Europeans or Eurasians. 46 students against 43 in 1891-92 had passed a general education test, and the number of pupils ignorant of English fell from 14 to 9. The total strength of the general education classes rose from 160 to 171; the average daily attendance was 132, and the examination results were satisfactory. The modelling class was attended by 6 students only against 14 in the previous year. There was, on the other hand, a steady increase in the number of students attending the engraving department, but the examination results were poor. The strength of the architectural drawing class fell from 30 to 13. On the industrial side there were 186 apprentices, or 22 more than in the previous year; these were distributed as follows:—53 were being instructed in metal work, 46 in wood-carving, 33 in carpet-weaving, 25 in decorative work, 19 in jewellery work, and 10 in making pottery. The only class in which there was a decrease was carpet-weaving. At the Technical examinations in the several industrial branches 14 candidates passed out of 18. Taking the examinations as a whole, 46 students passed in the elementary stage, 35 in the intermediate and 10 in the advanced. Sale of manufactures yielded Rs. 7,620, or Rs. 1,377 less than in the previous year. Other receipts, including school-fees amounting to Rs. 1,170, came to Rs. 4,655. The total charges of the institution amounted to Rs. 56,507, including a sum of Rs. 15,681 expended on repairs and additions to the buildings; it is the item—Rs. 14,180 of which relate to the construction of a new building in the Artistic department—which accounts for the increase in the total expenditure as compared with the previous year when the charges aggregated Rs. 49,120. The net cost of the Artistic department was Rs. 21,725 and that of the Industrial department Rs. 22,507. The net cost of training each student in the former department was Rs. 47 and in the latter Rs. 132.

Government Central Museum. (1892-93.)

The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 341,238 against 361,452 in 1891-92 and 364,542 in 1890-91. The number of *gosha* visitors was 1,957 against 1,409 in 1891-92. The maximum number of visitors on one day, the 14th January, was 40,301. Visitors.

- Herbarium.** The collection of cotton plants and produce of the Madras Presidency for the London Imperial Institute was completed. Dr. G. King, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, presented to the herbarium 133 dried plants from the Malay Peninsula and the Andamans. Preliminary steps were taken towards re-arranging the economic collection in accordance with Dr. Watts' Dictionary.
- Art gallery and antiquities.** The additions to the art gallery comprised, among others, the model of a Toda hut, a few well sculptured bronze statues and a number of articles from the Madras Arsenal stores. The antiquities received an important addition in the shape of various articles discovered by Mr. A. Rea amongst the ruined stūpas at Bhattiprolu in the Kistna district and Arugólu in the Gódvári district, including ornaments dug out of tombs known as 'Rákshasa Guthalus' and a facsimile of some of Asoka's inscriptions.
- Numismatics.** The total number of coins received was 188. An account of 30 coins obtained by the museum with the late Mr. Scott's collection during 1891-92 was published by Dr. E. Hultzsch in the Indian Antiquary of November 1892.
- Natural history.** A fine specimen of a bison's skull was purchased, while progress was made with the collection and stuffing of mammals, birds and fishes.
- Mineral gallery.** The mineral gallery was re-arranged so as to form one continuous collection of the minerals, rocks and fossils of Southern India. Numerous specimens of corundum from the Madras Presidency were added to the museum, as also a large collection of fossils procured from the cretaceous rocks of the Trichinopoly district.
- Tours.** Tours were made by the Officiating Superintendent for the inspection of corundum deposits in Salem and Hunsur and the collection of fossils and examination of phosphatic deposits in the cretaceous area of the Trichinopoly district.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1892-93.)

Out of the yearly grant of Rs. 600 allotted for the library, Rs. 469 were spent in the transcription (Rs. 122), purchase (Rs. 40), and binding (Rs. 120) of manuscripts and on minor contingencies (Rs. 187). All the necessary materials for the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, the preparation of which was begun in 1888, were gathered together, and the work of cataloguing the vernacular manuscripts in the library, alphabetically and by subjects, for which a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned in 1891, was completed during the year. The number of manuscripts added to the library was 85, viz., 6 rare ones obtained by transcription, 36 by purchase and 43 by gift from private individuals. There were 1,365 visitors to the library, of whom 440 were readers, 840 copyists and 85 casual visitors; the corresponding numbers in the previous year were 815, 416, 344 and 55, respectively.

The Madras Observatory. (1892.)

- Publications.** The volume of meteorological results for 1861-90 was completed and distributed during the year, as also were Vols. IV and V of the Meridian Circle Observations, while Vol. VI was well advanced by the close of the year. Considerable progress was made with the printing of the hourly meteorological observations for the period January 1856 to February 1861.
- Buildings and instruments.** The buildings and instruments were in good order throughout the year.
- Observations.** The Government Astronomer was for some time occupied in making a practical comparison of the relative merits of Kodaikámal, Kótagiri and Madras as observatory stations, on which subject a special report was submitted to Government. The Astronomer further undertook the tabulation and discussion of the sunshine observations made at the three stations. A little work was done in searching for suitable absorption media for observing solar prominences without the use of a spectroscope and a partial success was obtained. A few observations were made on the zodiacal light, which was very conspicuous towards the end of December.

The time service was maintained as in former years with this exception that the semaphore at the Port office was dropped only once a day—at 1 P.M.—instead of twice as in former years, viz., at 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. The time gun failed on 8 occasions only; on one occasion it was fired 4 seconds too early, and twice it was 1 second late. The semaphore failed, or was more than 1 second wrong on 17 occasions out of a total of 701. These results contrast very favorably with those of previous years.

Madras mean time.

200 publications were presented to the library during the year, in addition to valuable positives on glass of two fine lunar photographs taken at the Lick Observatory. Considerable progress was made in cataloguing and binding the library books and manuscripts.

Library.

The meteorological registers were continued as in former years except as regards the 2 P.M. observations, which were rendered unnecessary by the re-introduction of the 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. observations. The mean barometer was below the average in all months except January and December. The maximum and minimum shade temperatures registered were, respectively, 108·5 on the 22nd May and 62·5 on 22nd February. The total rainfall of the year was 42·04 inches or 6·98 inches below the average of the last eighty years. The wind direction was nearly normal, but the daily velocity was considerably below the average for the greater part of the year. There were 2,722 hours of bright sunshine during the year against 2,894 in 1891.

Meteorology.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1892-93).

The registration of observations of the usual meteorological elements, viz., pressure, temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall, was maintained throughout the year at the 19 stations of the Madras Presidency. A sufficient number of special observations having been obtained from the two temporary observatories established last year at Kótagiri and Kodaikámal to test the suitability of either of these hill stations for the proposed Astronomical and Solar Physics Observatory, it was decided to discontinue the records of Kótagiri, the less favorable station, from the 31st of March 1893, but to continue the Kodaikámal observatory for another year on a reduced scale. 6 stations were inspected during the year, viz., Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kodaikámal, Kótagiri and Madura. Except for a little negligence on the part of the Bellary and Madura observers, the general working and condition of the instruments at the observatories inspected were satisfactory. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. observations were regularly despatched to Simla, Bengal and Bombay from all the observatories of the Madras Presidency from which they were required, either for publication in the 'Daily Weather Reports and Charts,' or for the 'Storm Warning Services' of those Presidencies. The question of the publication of a 'Daily Weather Report and Chart' at Madras, similar to those issued at Simla, Bengal and Bombay, having again arisen, the Imperial Meteorological Reporter visited Madras and after duly discussing the matter drew up a complete scheme which was submitted to Government for sanction and approval. The dispensary at Amíni Divi, Laccadive Islands, which had been closed for two years, was again opened in March 1892 and meteorological observations were resumed from the 1st of April and continued till the end of December. A new teakwood thermometer shed of the pattern used in the Madras Presidency was made and sent to Masulipatam, where it was erected in the same position as the previous one in use since August 1868. A new anemometer staging was constructed and erected at the Trichinopoly observatory and some minor repairs were executed to the structure on which the wind instruments of the Secunderabad observatory are exposed.

Rainfall was recorded at 322 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency during the year. Monthly rain registers were regularly received from all the districts and the results tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. 60 new Symons' rain-gauges with glass measures were supplied from the Imperial Meteorological office at Calcutta. 35 of this number were required by Tahsildars and the remaining number at salt factory stations.

Revenue Board rain stations,

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1892 as registered at the various observatories :—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1892.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.*
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	26·979	·597	...	74·2	20·3	80	105	26·75	69
Bellary ...	28·355	·568	...	79·9	22·2	58	158	23·52	50
Cochin ...	29·877	·805	...	80·4	12·6	78	131	135·37	143
Coimbatore ...	28·548	·750	...	80·3	22·2	86	122	51·20	36
Cuddapah ...	29·456	·680	...	84·1	20·7	66	...	45·72	58
Kurnool ...	28·959	·659	...	81·2	22·5	70	...	38·23	59
Madras ...	29·824	·804	141·7	80·8	16·5	76	157	42·04	59
Madura ...	29·446	·717	...	83·7	19·0	68	67	31·98	41
Mangalore ...	29·890	·786	...	80·3	13·0	83	62	142·80	141
Masulipatam ...	29·859	·865	...	82·0	16·0	85	139	65·00	68
Mercara ...	26·195	·523	...	67·7	14·5	78	140	120·20	146
Negapatam ...	29·864	·785	...	83·0	14·5	74	180	31·79	46
Rajahmundry ...	29·749	·763	...	83·0	18·5	75	...	51·82	68
Salem ...	28·926	·685	...	80·8	22·8	66	88	36·07	65
Secunderabad ...	28·036	·554	...	78·4	22·2	59	180	50·96	67
Trichinopoly ...	29·588	·675	...	83·1	20·6	60	138	29·09	57
Wellington ...	24·214	·393	...	61·9	18·3	72	71	39·24	81

* A rainy day is assumed to be one on which a fall of a tenth of an inch or upwards has been recorded.

Extreme meteorological results for 1892.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	MILES.	ON	INCHES.	ON
Amíni Divi
Bangalore	99·2	March 27	52·9	Dec. 8	312	July 23	1·88	Aug. 16
Bellary	108·5	March 26	53·2	Dec. 1	535	July 21	2·41	June 22
Cochin	98·3	Jan. 23	67·8	Dec. 9	382	Aug. 22	4·99	Oct. 17
Coimbatore	100·8	April	57·0	Jan. 15	240	April 23	1·48	Aug. 12
Cuddapah	113·3	May 14	58·3	Jan. 15	...	...	3·38	Aug. 16
Kurnool	111·6	May 19	51·2	Dec. 23	...	...	2·71	June 29
Madras ...	157·1	May 26	108·4	May 22	62·6	Feb. 22	306	May 7	3·11	Dec. 5
Madura	105·5	March 26	64·7	Feb. 5	144	Jan.	3·01	July 1
Mangalore	95·3	Feb. 3	64·5	Jan. 15	168	April 26	7·25	July 28
Masulipatam	114·7	May 26	57·7	Jan. 14	456	May 21	7·05	Oct. 29
Mercara	90·4	April 5	52·2	Jan. 15	419	July 23	7·35	July 20
Negapatam	106·7	May 15	65·2	Feb. 4	456	Jan. 7	3·15	Oct. 15
Rajahmundry	116·1	May 14	58·9	Jan. 15	...	...	4·00	Sept. 16
Salem	107·3	March 25	58·1	Dec. 10	224	July 8	2·37	June 28
Secunderabad	109·7	May 21	50·9	Dec. 1	561	July 22	4·05	Aug. 1
Trichinopoly	108·8	April 21	62·8	Jan. 14	420	July 11	2·81	Oct. 13
Wellington	81·2	March 25	35·7	Jan. 15	276	July 12	2·54	April 17

Government Architecture. (1892-93.)

The new Law Courts were publicly opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July 1892; the only portion remaining unfinished at the end of the year was the large central tower, which had been built up to a height of 140 feet, leaving only one-third of the stone dome to be erected. The City Civil Court and vakils' chambers were completed during the year and opened in November. The library and reading-room of the Connemara Free Library and the class-rooms of the Technical Institute were roofed in and the ceilings were in progress. The metal roofing of the large circular theatre was practically completed, and only the glazing and finishing remained to be done to the book cases and gallery; the tower was carried up to a height of 89 feet.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1892.)

The following is a statement* of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1892:—

Language in which published.		Class and particulars of publication.															Grand Total.		
		General and political.						Educational and literary.					Religious.						
		Daily.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.		Quarterly.	Total.
<i>Diglott or polyglott.</i>																			
Tamil and English	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	11
Telugu and English	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Telugu, Tamil and English.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tamil and Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
<i>Vernacular.</i>																			
Tamil	...	...	...	1	1	10	1	11	4	28	...	2	1	...	3	2	5	...	39
Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	1	4	...	10	
Canarese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3
Malayálam	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	1	11	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	18
Hindustání	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...		1	1	26	7	20	10	65	...	6	2	...	8	5	19	...	2	26	99
Compare 1891 ...		3	1	24	7	11	3	49	1	8	1	...	10	7	23	...	1	31	90

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below :—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject-matter of the paper.
Tamil ...	1. Satyadútan † ...	Monthly ...	5,000	Religious.
	2. Itihása Manjari ...	Do. ...	2,000	Literary.
	3. Vikatadútan ...	Weekly ...	1,500	Comic.
	4. Sivabhaktichandrikai ‡ ...	Monthly ...	1,400	Religious.
	5. Hirudayadútan ...	Twice a month.	1,350	Do.
	6. Vivékachintámani ...	Monthly ...	1,200	General.
	7. Narbodhakam ...	Do. ...	1,000	Religious.
	8. Máthá Mittiri ...	Do. ...	1,000	Do.
	9. Vijayadhvajam ...	Do. ...	1,000	General.
	10. Por-Sattam ...	Twice a month.	1,000	Do.
	11. AryajanaPriyan ...	Weekly ...	1,000	Do.
	12. Svadesamittiran ...	Twice a week ...	850	Do.
Telugu ...	1. Messenger of Truth ...	Monthly ...	4,000	Religious.
	2. Itihása Manjari ...	Do. ...	1,500	A pauranic journal.
	3. Hindujanasamskárini ...	Do. ...	600	General and political.
	4. Suníti ...	Do. ...	500	General and religious.
	5. Purusháarthapradáyani ...	Do. ...	500	Do.
	6. Andhraprakásika ...	Weekly ...	500	Do.
Canarese ...	1. The Methodist ...	Monthly ...	1,000	Religious.
	2. Kraistá Sabha Patra ...	Do. ...	600	Do.
Malayálam ...	1. Malayala Manórama... ..	Weekly ...	1,000	General.
	2. Malayala Vinódini ...	Twice a month.	950	Do.
	3. Atmópakári ...	Quarterly ...	800	Religious.
	4. Kérala Patrika ...	Weekly ...	800	General.
Hindustání ...	1. Sháms-ul-Akbár ...	Do. ...	800	Do.
	2. Jaridah-i-Rózgar ...	Do. ...	570	.....

* The figures for 1892 include publications in Travancore and Cochin, but exclude papers published in Coorg, Mysore and Hyderabad.

† English and Tamil,

‡ Sanskrit and Tamil.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1892-93.)

DURING the first portion of the field season a survey was made of the principal temples at Kumbakónam. There are in all 17 larger temples in the town, but the work of the Archæological Surveyor was confined to those dedicated to Kumbeswara, Sárangapáni, Rámaswámi, Nágeswara, Vanapureswara, Kásiviswanátha and Someswara. Besides survey drawings, a fine set of photographs was taken, and a number of papier maché moulds were prepared in order to make plaster casts of the ornamentation. The Kumbeswara temple was found to contain some interesting váhanas overlaid with ornamented plates of beaten gold and silver. A tour of inspection for purposes of conservation was made in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, in the course of which visits were paid to the temple at Sompalle, the fort at Siddhavattam, the cave temple at Basarakódu and ancient Chola temples at Kulamandal and Ukkal, besides a number of less important archæological remains. During the second portion of the field season extensive excavations were made at the Buddhist site of Arugólu in the Gódávári district. The site was found to cover several square miles, having evidently formed a large town and important religious centre. The existing remains consist of the ruins of a large vihára with 2 small stúpas near, a large stúpa (Chinna Lanja dibba) with a vihára and numbers of small stúpas round it, and a large mound (Pedda Lanja dibba) containing the remains of a rectangular building surrounded by numerous small votive stúpas. In the course of the excavations, some large vases and pots in earthenware, a number of bones, 2 relic caskets and other articles of interest were unearthed. Photographs and drawings were prepared of a number of cut stone architectural details including the rail and facing stones of the dome and a sculptured marble slab. The remains of another stúpa were discovered at Kondraprólu near Arugólu, and visits of inspections were paid to various old remains at Kadiyetha, Kovúru, Tógama, Vadapalle and Chandragiri. The field work of the year concluded with a survey of the finely sculptured Chálukyan temple at Kambadúru in Anantapur district. 12 sheets of enlarged drawings of selected Buddhist ornament from marbles in the museum were made for incorporation in a report, while some drawings with descriptive notes were sent for the Technical Art series. Inking work was done on 85 drawings in office, and 76 new drawings, 62 photographs and 29 papier maché moulds for plaster casts were prepared in the field. A report on Buddhist antiquities with 47 illustrative plates was sent to Government for publication. An article on Dravidian architectural details was prepared for the *Journal of Indian Art*. The Bhattiprólu relics discovered in the previous year and the most of those more recently found at Arugólu were deposited in the Madras Museum, where a section of the Amarávati rail was fitted up. The curious Jaina column, mentioned in the previous year's report as having been discovered at Bezwada, was purchased for the museum.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884.

(1892-93.)

Act V of 1884 (the Madras Local Boards Act) was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were, as in previous years, 21 Local Fund districts, corresponding with the mufassal collectorates and the administration of the local affairs of each was primarily vested in a Board consisting of a President, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, the officers in charge of the revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members. These Boards had, on the 31st March 1893, a total strength of 658 members against 654 in the previous year; the maximum sanctioned strength continued to be 700. Of the total number, 79 were *ex-officio* members, 299 (89 officials and 210 non-officials) were nominated by Government and 280 (72 officials and 208 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 79 *ex-officio* members, 298 (89 officials and 209 non-officials) nominated members and 277 (58 officials and 219 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members for each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except Nilgiris and Kurnool; in Nilgiris there were no Taluk Boards, while in Kurnool only 2 members out of the sanctioned strength of 40 were elected, as the privilege of election was not conferred on the Taluk Boards until June 1892 and only 2 vacancies occurred among the non-official members before the close of the year under report. The District Boards held altogether 236 meetings against 249 in 1891-92 and the average attendance of members was 5 officials and 10 non-officials against 4 and 11, respectively, in that year, the average strength being 31 for each Board. There were again 86 Taluk Boards. Each of these consisted of a President, who was the revenue officer in charge of the division, and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. They had on the 31st March last, a total strength of 1,134 members against the sanctioned maximum number of 1,183. Of these 309 were officials and 825 non-officials against 317 and 824, respectively, in the previous year. They held altogether 1,177 meetings or 51 more than in 1891-92 and each meeting was, as in that year, attended on an average by 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each Board. The Taluk Boards in all districts, except South Canara and Malabar, had under them union pancháyats working as their agents. There were 320 village unions against 270 in the previous year and the affairs of each were managed by a pancháyat consisting of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue village included in the unions being *ex-officio* members. The power of appointing these members was delegated to the Presidents of District Boards, while that of removing them was retained by Government. On the 31st March 1893, the pancháyats consisted of 2,935 members against 2,511 in the previous year; of these, 713 were village officers, 271 other officials, and 1,951 non-officials, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being 622, 243 and 1,646. These pancháyats held in all 4,112 meetings against 3,609 in 1891-92. Their work was, as usual, confined to the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages included within their jurisdiction; in some cases also the management of elementary schools, choultries and markets was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards,

District
Boards, Taluk
Boards and
Union
Pancháyats.

who supplied them with the necessary funds. The working of the Local Boards and union pancháyats continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

Taxes and
receipts.

The cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the rates were 1 anna 6 pies and 2 annas, respectively. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads were levied in all the districts except Gódvári, and at 259 stations against 263 in 1891-92. House-tax was levied in 285 unions against 217. It was collected at the maximum rates in 124 unions, at three-quarter rates in 13, at half-rates in 133, at the rate of one-third in 5, and at quarter rates in the remaining 10. The Local Fund receipts of the year are compared below with those of 1891-92:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	21,73,744	13,09,394
Receipts under debt heads	1,03,315	2,24,336
Grants from Provincial funds	5,00,999	8,99,744
Contributions from Special funds	81,253	101
Revenue from rates and taxes	52,75,422	58,62,777
Fees collected in Local fund schools and training institutions	1,66,862	1,73,433
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	51,315	79,858
Income from endowments	4,16,859	4,14,188
Miscellaneous receipts	5,99,527	6,28,193
Total ...	93,68,796	95,92,024

The sum of Rs. 8,99,744 shown as grants from Provincial funds was made up of Rs. 97,588 paid for public works, Rs. 1,14,808 for schools, Rs. 5,106 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,205 for choultries, Rs. 17,460 for general purposes, Rs. 5,84,882 for meeting the famine demands in the affected districts, Rs. 7,510 temporarily advanced to cover deficits and Rs. 38,185 representing refunds. The grants for public works were given to the Gooty (Anantapur) Taluk Board for repairing the Munro Chattram at Gooty (Rs. 1,000), to the Bellary District Board for the maintenance of the Rámandrug roads (Rs. 4,700), to the Hospet Taluk Board (Bellary) on account of a road (Rs. 25), to the Kurnool District Board on account of works undertaken by the Public Works department for famine relief purposes (Rs. 25,000), to the Pyápali Taluk Board for the construction of a dead-house at Pattikonda (Rs. 283), and to the Nílگیرis District Board for communications (Rs. 66,580). With the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,200 paid to the Vellore (North Arcot) Taluk Board for the support of a Yeomiah school at Arcot, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The assignment for hospitals and dispensaries was made up of Rs. 2,066 paid from the Arcot Langarkhána fund to the Ránipet (North Arcot) Taluk Board for the maintenance of the Ránipet hospital, Rs. 2,640 given to the Tanjore District Board for the upkeep of the Rájá-Mirásidár hospital at Tanjore, Rs. 20 disbursed to the Siddhavattam (Cuddapah) Taluk Board on account of a moiety of the cost of *post-mortem* instruments supplied to the hospital at Siddhavattam, Rs. 200 to the Local Boards in Madura on account of medicines, and Rs. 180 to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Surgeon's establishment. Grants, amounting to Rs. 34,205, were, as usual, paid to the Local Boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílگیرis, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevely on account of choultries in lieu of lands originally assigned for their upkeep by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. A sum of Rs. 17,460 was contributed to the Nílگیرis District Board for general purposes in consideration of the insufficient means at its disposal. With a view to aid the Local Funds in the affected districts and to place them in a fairly solvent condition after meeting all the famine demands, special assignments, amounting to Rs. 5,84,882, were given to the District Boards of North Arcot (Rs. 48,000), Bellary (Rs. 1,60,000), Coimbatore (Rs. 14,000), Cuddapah (Rs. 47,000), Kurnool (Rs. 1,53,882 including

Rs. 88,925 for 1891-92), Nellore (Rs. 1,44,000) and Salem (Rs. 18,000). The funds of the Boards in Chingleput and Ganjam having closed the year with deficits amounting to Rs. 7,510, these were, as usual, made good by temporary contributions from Provincial funds. The sum of Rs. 38,185 shown under refunds consisted of Rs. 36,118 over-credited to Provincial revenues in 1891-92 on account of the loan due by the Ganjam District Board and repaid to it during the year under report, and Rs. 2,067 representing the excess cost of controlling establishments recovered from the District Boards in 1891-92 and repaid to them in the year under report. The sum of Rs. 101 shown as contribution from Special funds was the proportionate cost of the travelling allowance of the local audit clerks payable by those funds, but erroneously debited to Local Funds in the first instance. The revenue from rates and taxes showed a rise of Rs. 5,87,355, which was the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,99,412 under land-cess and Rs. 30,579 under house-tax and a decrease of Rs. 42,636 under tolls. Similarly, the rise under land-cess comprised an increase of Rs. 6,98,642 in 14 districts and a decrease of Rs. 99,230 in 7 others. The increase was mainly owing to the realization of the arrears of the previous year, the collection of which had been suspended on account of the unfavorable character of the season, while the decrease, which occurred chiefly in Kistna, Tanjore and Tinnevely, was due to the non-collection of the cess in ináms and zamíndáris in the first mentioned district and to short collections caused by the unfavorable season in the others. The decline under tolls occurred under both Local Fund tolls and contributions from Municipalities, the causes in the former case being the want of competition at the sales of the farms, the re-arrangement of the gates in some districts, and the substitution of ferries in lieu of 3 bridge tolls in Malabar, and in the latter case to inclusion of arrears in the collections in 1891-92. The increase under house-tax was the result of the imposition of the tax in 68 additional unions and the prompt collection of the current and arrear demands.

The charges under the several heads in 1891-92 and 1892-93 are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	37,05,718	38,53,827
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,98,803	6,32,042
Tools and plant	48,984	44,852
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c. ...	2,60,038	2,92,692
Education	10,56,192	10,45,970
Medical and sanitary purposes	16,00,628	15,99,073
General establishments and contingencies	4,10,259	4,26,583
Investments	2,30,000	6,650
Repayment of loan from Provincial funds	40,152	1,27,037
Charges under debt heads	1,08,628	2,01,239
Total ..	80,59,402	82,29,965
Balance ...	13,09,394	13,62,059
Grand Total ...	93,68,796	95,92,024

The total expenditure on public works was made up of Rs. 9,48,417 spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 29,05,410 on the upkeep of the existing communication, bridges, avenues, buildings, &c.

Roads.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and bridges and the number of miles newly constructed and maintained in the several districts :—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur ... ..	...	214	691	42,361
2. Arcot, North	15	3,132	1,433	1,33,428
3. Arcot, South ... ..	...	...	1,134	95,080
4. Bellary	6	6,088	561	56,718
5. Canara, South ... ..	...	4,513	1,034	63,143
6. Chingleput	1	12	684	90,626
7. Coimbatore	8	2,187	1,490	1,26,677
8. Cuddapah ... ..	...	1,183	1,181	1,18,886
9. Ganjam ... ..	...	...	732	1,12,275
10. Godavari	26	30,098	890	1,25,926
11. Kistna	77	1,44,983	842	1,42,494
12. Kurnool ... ..	...	32,161	634	1,49,581
13. Madura	1	71	1,148	1,52,060
14. Malabar ... ..	...	...	1,351	1,35,162
15. Nellore ... ..	...	1,664	492	71,486
16. Nilgiris ... ..	...	...	534	67,099
17. Salem	26	39,043	1,661	1,10,596
18. Tanjore	7	9,246	1,649	1,43,721
19. Tinnevely	10	244	942	1,22,020
20. Trichinopoly	5	1,099	670	69,484
21. Vizagapatam	34	27,887	819	1,32,585
Total	216	3,03,825	20,572	22,61,438

As in previous years, the Local Boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases special works, such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks, were entrusted to the Public Works department.

Dispensaries
and vaccination.

114 hospitals and 232 dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards against 108 and 223 in 1891-92. Excluding payments on account of the medical practitioners employed on special duty, medical schools, District Medical and Sanitary Officers' establishments, midwives and midwifery pupils, the cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 4,60,841 against Rs. 4,68,890 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,025,968 against 1,800,739 in 1891-92 and 1,724,464 in 1890-91. Excluding 10 nurses in Cuddapah, who attended 525 labour cases against 319 in the previous year, there were 162 trained midwives employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 19,502, and they attended altogether 9,904 labour cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 144, Rs. 17,476 and 8,551. The District Boards maintained a staff of 49 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 664 vaccinators, including probationers; these performed 968,834 operations. In addition, the medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 32,385 operations. The total number was, therefore, 1,001,219, of which 947,364 or 95 per cent. proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 900,826, 834,195 and 93 per cent. The average cost of successful operations by the Local Fund vaccinators was As. 3-4, or 2 pies less than in 1891-92. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was conducted in all the districts and the total number of operations by this method was 722,277, of which 683,480 or 95 per cent. were successful; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 380,219, 351,263 and 92 per cent.

Sanitation.

The outlay on sanitation amounted to Rs. 4,82,499 as shown in detail below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Improvement of water-supply	1,91,354	1,36,210
Improvement of village sites	40,349	42,600
Conservancy establishments	2,54,190	2,70,135
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	12,495	12,879
Other sanitary outlay	30,703	20,675
Total	5,29,091	4,82,499

At the beginning of the year the amount at the credit of the Tanjore Railway Guarantee Fund in Government securities was Rs. 9,32,000. Out of this a sum of Rs. 70,000 was withdrawn for expenditure, leaving balances of Rs. 8,62,000 in paper, and Rs. 75,560 in cash on 31st March 1893. A sum of Rs. 2,13,311, being a moiety of the expenditure incurred on the construction of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, was paid to Government. Miscellaneous

Information regarding the progress of education in Local Fund areas may be found *supra* in Chapter VII. Education.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1892-93.)

The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 continued to be 55. On the 31st March 1893, there were 863 members on the several councils, of whom 55 were revenue divisional officers and as such *ex-officio* members, 425 nominated by Government and 383 elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 55, 418 and 398. Including those elected, the officials numbered 195 and the non-official members 668 against 207 and 664, respectively, in 1891-92. Classified according to race there were 150 against 158 Europeans and Eurasians, while the number of Natives was the same, viz., 713. 6 of the councils, namely, those of Anantapur, Adóni, Rajahmundry, Palamcottah, Tinnevely and Srirangam, consisted entirely of natives. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,532 against 1,526 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting rose from 8.3 to 8.5. The privilege of electing councillors was enjoyed by 33 municipalities against 32 in 1891-92, the town of Chidambaram having exercised it for the first time during the year under report. Among these, 30 towns were divided into wards for electoral purposes against 29 in 1891-92, while in the other three the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. The right of electing their own chairmen continued to be enjoyed by 36 councils. General.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts from the several sources of revenue during 1892-93 and the previous year:— Receipts.

Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Opening balance ...	Rs. 3,65,569	Rs. * 6,65,433
Tax on buildings and lands ...	6,06,463	5,93,310
Water-tax on buildings and lands ...	15,308	12,765
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts ...	1,51,967	1,49,943
Tax on arts ...	1,88,720	1,93,113
Tolls ...	3,50,464	3,45,866
Realizations under Special Acts ...	6,344	7,188
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, produce of lands, &c. ...	1,15,574	46,466
Conservancy receipts ...	20,026	22,773
Fees and revenue from educational institutions ...	74,780	79,349
Do. medical institutions ...	8,530	9,407
Do. markets and slaughter-houses ...	1,27,100	1,32,746
License fees ...	26,168	30,335
Other fees ...	22,959	22,798
Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	20,784	24,411
Interest on investments ...	14,575	17,808
Grants from Government ...	3,23,108	3,23,229
Do. Local funds ...	74,606	93,088
Do. other sources ...	14,839	69,911
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals ...	40,682	44,667
Miscellaneous ...	14,447	29,468
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking fund ...	2,880	1,08,684
Loans ...	63,500	2,17,595
Advances recovered ...	12,204	10,415
Total receipts ...	23,01,028	25,85,335
Total, including balance ...	26,66,597	32,50,768

* This is Rs. 45 less than the closing balance of 1891-92 as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to the corrections made after audit.

There was an increase of Rs. 2,84,307 in the current receipts, which appeared chiefly under sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans. The rise under the former head was due to the sale of Government securities in favor of the Madura water works; that under the latter to loans granted to the Tanjore and Kumbakónam municipalities for water-supply and drainage works.

Incidence of
taxation.

The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 12-7 including tolls and As. 9-3 excluding them, against As. 12-9 and As. 9-4, respectively, in the previous year. The incidence including tolls was, as usual, highest in Ootacamund (Rs. 3-1-5) and Coonoor (Rs. 2-1-10), while it was lowest in Palni (As. 6-9), Tirupati (As. 7-1) and Vániyambádi (As. 7-8).

Charges.

The subjoined statement shows the charges under the several heads as compared with those of the previous year :—

Charges.								1891-92.	1892-93.
								RS.	RS.
Grant I—Public works—									
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,805	2,64,740
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,210	1,16,705
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	434
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,254	96,376
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,205	4,50,933
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,079	29,245
Tools and plant and stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,963	4,251
Grant II—Education								2,82,616	3,00,892
Grant III—Medical services and sanitation—									
Hospitals and dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,228	2,31,937
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,780	25,738
Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,604	13,408
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,35,214	4,72,220
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,280	24,563
Grant IV—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes—									
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,071	93,311
Markets and slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,069	9,138
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,178	21,320
Avenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,528	8,413
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,141	54,662
Grant V—Supervision and management								1,61,145	1,66,685
Repayment of loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,889	18,866
Interest on debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,758	15,316
Discount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,131	1,16,585
Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,626	24,544
Pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	98
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,084	1,24,126
Total expenditure								20,01,119	26,84,726
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,65,478	5,66,042
Total, including balance								26,66,597	32,50,768

Roads.

The increase of Rs. 6,83,607 in the total expenditure occurred mainly under "public works," "advances" and "investments." Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 2,64,740 or 77 per cent. of the income from tolls was spent on the construction and repair of municipal roads.

Water-supply
and drainage.

The Ootacamund and Coonoor drainage schemes were completed, while the Kumbakónam drainage and the Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly water-supply schemes were in progress. Several other water-supply and drainage schemes were either sanctioned by Government, or were under consideration when the year ended.

Education.

Statistics in regard to education in municipalities have already been given in Chapter VII.

Medical.

Each municipal town had one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from Local Funds. In these institutions 21,156 in-patients and 1,001,343 out-patients were treated against 20,423 and 881,492, respectively, in the previous year. Information in regard to

medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation has been supplied in Chapter VI.

The cost of lighting municipal towns amounted to Rs. 93,311 against Rs. 90,071 in the previous year. Lighting.

The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 4,99,598 and towards the repayment of this a sinking fund of Rs. 24,120 had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1892-93.)

The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year Financial. 1892-93 are shown below :—

Receipts.					Charges.						
					RS.						RS.
Opening balance	{	in cash	...	...	89,812	Public Works	...	...	...	...	2,22,122
		in fixed deposit	...	...	...	Education	...	...	...	...	10,771
Total					89,812	Sanitation	...	...	...	...	4,20,445
						Miscellaneous (lighting, markets, parks, &c.)	...	...	...	...	1,61,616
Revenue and receipts—						Supervision and management	...	...	...	...	92,819
Taxation					10,84,492	Pensions	...	...	...	...	5,460
Rents					48,769	Repayment of debts including interest	...	...	...	...	1,84,321
Fines and fees					9,567	Refunds of other than current collections	...	...	...	...	1,802
Contribution from Provincial funds					42,551	Total					10,98,656
Miscellaneous					88,516						
Total					13,64,207	Suspense	...	...	...	...	3,759
						Closing balance	{	in cash	...	...	2,67,061
Suspense					5,269			in fixed deposit	...	...	...
Grand Total					13,69,476	Grand Total					13,69,476

In the preceding year the revenue and receipts amounted to Rs. 10,71,391 and the charges to Rs. 11,53,668. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-6-4 per head of population against Rs. 1-15-1 in 1891-92.

Four water-courses along the Coom between Harris' Bridge and Marshall's Road were constructed, the parapet wall of Krishnappa Náyak's Tank on the eastern side was raised, the retaining wall in Dam's Road was rebuilt, and the rail-fencing on the north approach to Ráyapuram Bridge was nearly completed.

The sanded latrines at the back of grain bazaars, Wall Tax Road, and near the pensioners' lines on the Tiruvattūr High Road, were converted into standard latrines. In the People's Park two sheds were constructed, as also a shed and fencing for the tapir, besides the extension of the store-room. At the Chintādrīpet vaccine depôt the thatched shed for the calves was converted into a tiled one, and in Nayanappa Náyak's garden a latrine for males and females was constructed. A corrugated iron shed was put up at Shadayan-kuppam lock for securing tobacco. 2 tiled sheds were constructed, 1 at the Krishnampet cart depôt and 1 at the Hindu burial and burning ground, Sterling's Road.

All the cess-pools at places where the sewer in Popham's Broadway overflows into the old main drain were reconstructed and the level of overflow was raised. Drains were completed in Adam Sáhib Street, Peddu Náyak's lane, Andiappa Mudali Street, Venkatakrishnan Street, Dancing Girls' Street, Bála Arunáchala Chetti Street, and Páthala Vijnésvara Kovil Street. A covered drain from the Egmore paddy-fields to Pantheon Road was also constructed.

As Mr. Cousin's report was not received during the year, nothing could be done in connection with the new water-supply. A plan of the Red Hills channel showing the position of demarcation stones was furnished by the Revenue Survey Office. During the year 2,530 yards of pipes were laid and 9 fountains, 6 valves, 12 stop-cocks and 2 hydrants were fixed within the municipal limits.

A wall in the People's Park from the water pandal to the Vepery gate was *Miscellaneous* constructed and the boundary wall in the Napier Park was rebuilt.

Four miles of roads were metalled for the first time during the year. The number of squares laid amounted to 24,203, which is equivalent to 22.91 miles of road, 20

feet wide, as against 21 miles in the preceding year. The cost including materials, cartage and laying was Rs. 62,929 exclusive of rolling or about Rs. 2,746 a mile, as compared with Rs. 3,090 per mile in the preceding year. During the year the wooden bridge north of the Rifle Range, Vyasapadi, the Canal Bridge in Mailapur, and the aqueduct over the Buckingham Canal at Punthóttam crossing were repaired.

Buildings. The pumping stations were repaired, as also the municipal workshop premises and the stores building at Trevelyan basin and the Red Hills bungalow. Several smaller works, such as repairs to latrines, slaughter-house, &c., were executed.

Drainage. During the year several drains were repaired, the chief item being the repair of 103 man-holes of the old main drain from the Fort pumping station to the Ráyapuram pumping station.

Water-supply. On the 1st of April 1892 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 37·63 feet and on the 31st March 1893 at 38·85. On the 4th of May 1892 it fell to 35·39 when pumping was commenced and continued until the 28th of August. The quantity of water supplied to the city during 1892-93 was 326,856,762 cubic feet against 327,888,049 in the previous year. The lake water taken in five different places was, on chemical examination, pronounced not bad as in the previous year but suspicious, the amount of free ammonia present in the sample water being within safety limits. 1,147 new services were laid against 362 in the preceding year and 972 existing services were extended. The number of meters fixed was 14 against 7 in the previous year. The rate of water-supply for non-domestic purposes was As. 4 per 1,000 gallons throughout the year.

Miscellaneous. Repairs to dust-bins were executed to the amount of Rs. 146 and the work of filling pits in the municipal ground at the back of the new market on Vijaya-vijnesvara Kovil Road, Chúlai, was completed during the year.

Education. The amount spent on education was Rs. 10,771, made up of Rs. 9,477 for results grants, Rs. 1,126 for establishment and Rs. 168 for contingencies, &c. At the close of the year there were 17 secondary schools with 2,165 pupils and 180 primary schools with 8,370 pupils against 23 secondary schools with 2,610 pupils and 179 primary schools with 7,906 pupils on the 31st March 1892.

Hospitals and dispensaries. During the year there were 1,164 in-patients and 27,544 out-patients treated in the Triplicane Hospital as compared with 964 and 24,539 respectively in the previous year. The up-keep of this hospital cost Rs. 9,930 against Rs. 11,867 in 1891-92. In the Black Town Dispensary the number of patients was 31,515 against 25,623 in the preceding year and the cost Rs. 5,259 against Rs. 5,011. The usual sum of Rs. 20,000 was contributed to Provincial funds towards hospitals and Rs. 2,128 on account of the Medical College. The St. Thomé Dispensary received the monthly grant of Rs. 50 and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of medicines. The number of cases treated in this institution was 10,095 against 10,075 in the preceding year. To the St. Thomas' Convent, Mailapur, the monthly grant of Rs. 20 was continued for the purchase of medicine supplied to the sick poor attending it.

Vaccination. During the year the number of cases vaccinated was 24,858 against 26,493 in 1891-92. Of these 24,299 were successful, or a percentage of 99·16 against 97·72 in the preceding year. The number of infantile vaccinations was 13,849 against 15,903 in 1891-92, and of these 13,719 or 99·78 per cent. were successful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 10,849 and the cost of each successful case was As. 6-2½ against As. 6-7 in 1891-92.

Public health—Births. The births registered during 1892 numbered 16,659 against 18,061 in the preceding year, giving an annual rate of 36·8 against 39·9 per mille.

Deaths. The deaths registered during 1892 numbered 20,847 against 23,808 in the preceding year, being in the proportion of 46 per 1,000 against 52·6 in 1891; the mean of the decade preceding was 37·4. The numbers of deaths from small-pox and cholera were 27 and 611, respectively, against 66 and 1,916 in 1891.

Conservancy. The expenditure incurred on conservancy for 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 3,63,177 against Rs. 3,56,032 in the previous year. 1,838 coolies, 940 bullocks, 653 carts and 8 trollies were employed on this duty. The system of employing and paying the coolies in vogue in 1891-92 continued in force in the year under report.

The amount realized from the sewage farms during the year was Rs. 16,561 against Rs. 16,427 in the year preceding. Sewage farms.

The system of lighting the city till 3 A.M. was continued. 387 additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 4,376 on the 31st March 1893. Lighting.

The following statement shows the progress made towards the liquidation of loans and the forming of sinking funds:— Repayment of debts.

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1892.		Receipts during 1892-93.		Total.		Payments during 1892-93.		Balance on 31st March 1893	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Water-works loan of 1869-73	14,30,000	6,59,600	53 10 10	26,800	28,655 4 11	6,86,400	28,708 15 9		28,676 13 1	6,86,400	32 2 8
Debenture loan of 1879	20,000	5,100	135 3 6	600	564 7 6	5,700	699 11 0		634 12 0	5,700	64 15 0
Water-supply extension loan of 1892	2,50,000	59,100	146 1 10	7,000	7,382 0 0	66,100	7,528 2 7		7,437 9 4	66,100	90 9 3
Black town drainage loan of 1882	1,00,000	23,700	36 14 6	2,700	2,953 9 7	26,400	2,990 8 1		2,869 3 11	26,400	121 4 2
Black town drainage loan of 1883	3,00,000	59,800	— 3 0 4	8,000	8,519 11 0	67,800	8,516 10 8	..	8,458 7 11	67,800	58 2 9
Black town drainage loan of 1885	3,00,000	39,500	44 14 3	7,100	7,607 15 7	46,600	7,652 13 10	..	7,570 10 10	46,600	82 3 0
Black town drainage loan of 1887	1,00,000	3,400	30 6 0	700	785 3 7	4,100	815 9 7		738 9 3	4,100	77 0 4
Black town drainage loan of 1888	1,50,000	4,000	122 15 2	1,200	1,189 8 1	5,200	1,312 7 3	..	1,302 11 1	5,200	9 13 2
Black town drainage loan of 1889	1,50,000	2,900	55 15 5	1,000	1,087 12 0	3,900	1,143 11 5	..	1,062 14 9	3,900	80 12 8
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	300	95 9 5	200	141 15 6	500	237 8 11	..	212 11 9	500	24 13 2
Black town drainage loan of 1890	50,000	300	353 0 9	600	347 15 3	900	701 0 0		635 11 7	900	65 4 5
Total	28,70,000	8,57,700	1,071 11 4	55,900	59,235 7 9	9,13,600	60,307 3 1		59,600 3 6	9,13,600	706 15 7

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1892-93.)

On the 31st March 1893, the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 256, or less by 8 than in the previous year. Of these, 33 were Government chaplains, 17 Europeans or Eurasians employed in education, ministering to European congregations or retired, 41 European missionaries and 151 Native clergymen with spiritual or educational charges, while 9 were otherwise employed. During the year, there were 4 retirements and 7 deaths, while 1 Government chaplain and 1 European missionary were transferred to the dioceses of Rangoon and Bombay, respectively. 9 chaplains and 7 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1893; 1 chaplain was employed on duty in Burma. 3 European missionaries and 2 Native clergymen were newly appointed. General.

Two Native Christians were ordained deacons, and 2 Europeans and 9 Native deacons ordained priests. Ordinations

The number of persons confirmed by the Bishop in the year was 1,200 against 4,685 in the previous year; of these 414 were Europeans and Eurasians and the rest Natives. Confirmations

Two churches were consecrated, as also a cemetery at Pákála, and an addition to the cemetery at Amraoti. Consecrations.

The Bishop visited Secunderabad, Khammamett, Sháhábád, Aurangábád, the Berars and 6 districts in the Presidency, besides attending a conference of the Indian Bishops at Calcutta in January. Visitations.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians amounted to Rs. 1,40,464. The corresponding amount in the previous year was Rs. 1,23,209.* Voluntary contributions.

* In the administration report for 1891-92 the voluntary contributions for that year should have been shown as Rs. 1,23,209 and not as Rs. 1,41,476, which was the total amount collected from all sources.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1892-93.)

Receipts and
value of
stock.

The results of the year under report, compared with those of 1891-92, stand thus :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	Rs. 4,40,706	Rs. 3,29,399
Do. of receipts during the year	3,32,807	4,78,042
Total ...	7,73,513	8,07,441
Value of issues during the year	4,44,114	4,49,741
Balance at the end of the year	3,29,399	3,57,700

The large rise in receipts was composed of (a) an increase of 58 lakhs in the value of articles received from the Secretary of State, partly due to the fall in exchange and partly to increased demands under drawing paper and instruments and lithographic and other papers, (b) an increase of 17 lakhs under school books and maps received from Messrs. Baker and Co., due to the inclusion of the value of articles indented for in the previous year, and (c) an increase of 78 lakhs in the value of country articles purchased locally, due to the receipt in 1892-93 of printing paper and other articles ordered for 1891-92.

Issues.

553 annual and 289 supplemental, or in all 842 indents were complied with against 1,001 in the previous year. The following is a comparative table showing the issues to several departments :—

Departments.	Issues in 1891-92.	Issues in 1892-93.
<i>Imperial.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Postal department	2,163	7,685
Telegraph department	1,311	1,213
Office of the Resident in Mysore	602	601
Census establishment	1,579	115
Regiments of other Presidencies in Upper Burma	21	22
Meteorological Reporter	545	649
Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta .	6,370	...
Total ...	12,651	10,285
<i>Provincial.</i>		
Land revenue	1,39,265	1,54,564
Salt	21,782	24,745
Stamps	220	160
Customs	473	428
Forest	10,088	12,341
Registration	29,494	33,733
General administration	19,531	7,750
Law and justice—judicial	25,245	28,664
Law and justice—jails	1,325	4,435
Police	16,874	17,475
Marine	114	77
Education	4,098	2,328
Ecclesiastical department	372	376
Medical department	2,909	3,148
Political do.	422	426
Scientific and other minor departments	2,194	2,115
Stationery and printing	33,870	29,702
Civil works	36,022	20,691
Army and military departments	32,745	30,044
Port funds	891	693
	3,77,934	3,73,895
Issues on payment	33,328	29,612
Adjustments, &c.	20,201	35,949
Total ...	4,44,114	4,49,741

The portion debitable to Provincial funds fell from 3.77 to 3.73 lakhs in spite of the fact that 13 offices, in addition to those of previous years, were supplied with stationery. The fluctuations in the figures against several departments were due to unpunctual submission of indents. The value of stores at the commencement of the year was 3.29 lakhs and at its close 3.57 lakhs.

A net saving of Rs. 36,400 was effected by the substitution of country for European articles. The increase on the amount for the previous year (Rs. 3,458) is accounted for partly by larger local purchases and partly by the fall in the rate of exchange adopted in comparing English prices. Substitution of country for European articles.

The cash receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 34,814 and Rs. 2,82,452 against Rs. 41,350 and Rs. 2,01,984, respectively, in the previous year. Cash account.

In 1891-92 there was an increase in the consumption of printing paper, fuchsine, tape and twine and a decrease under other articles, but this compares favorably with the results of the two preceding years in which there was an increase in all articles excepting writing paper. Consumption.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1892-93.)

The cash realizations amounted to Rs. 29,992 or Rs. 2,662 in excess of the previous year, the increase being in subscriptions and sales of law reports and the Public Works and Civil Account Codes. There was a decrease in the receipts for advertisements on the law report wrapper. The total receipts were Rs. 55,233 against Rs. 54,000 in 1891-92. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 2,29,726, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,32,438 against Rs. 2,20,469 in 1891-92, the increase being made up of items of Rs. 852 for overtime, Rs. 4,697 for convict labour caused by the enhanced rates allowed for prisoners, Rs. 1,918 for pensions and Rs. 9,710 for miscellaneous charges under depreciation and interest on plant. There was an increase in the issues of publications to public offices. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 3,37,914. The value of the materials received from England was Rs. 4,166 against Rs. 5,196 in 1891-92. The stores received amounted in value to Rs. 42,531 against Rs. 39,725 in the previous year. Accounts.

There was little variation in the work done during the year. Volume II, part II, of Dr. Hultzsch's South Indian Inscriptions was completed, and part III was in hand. The Village Post Directory, in three volumes, was in progress; the "Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years of British Administration" was issued, and a second edition was in hand; a Hand-book of Procedure and Precedents, and The Váijayanti of Yádevaprakáśa were finished; and an Alphabetical Index of Manuscripts in the Government Oriental MSS. Library was nearly completed. The Census Report volume and two-thirds of the two statistical volumes were in type. Work was undertaken for 266 offices and departments. The expenditure for printing, binding and paper for the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 8,957, bringing the cost to total Rs. 64,000. The cost for printing was Rs. 2,34,774 against Rs. 2,17,296 in the preceding year. The matter set up and remade-up during the year is shown below:— Printing.

—	1892-93.	1891-92.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	184,239	170,894	+ 13,345
Remade-up pages	17,582	15,373	+ 2,209
Impressions struck off	20,905,703	22,863,150	- 1,957,447
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	4,731	4,505	+ 226
Impressions struck off	24,169,099	20,421,892	+ 3,747,207

At the Government Press there was an increase of 9 pies in the cost per page (As. 14-10) and of As. 6-4 in the cost per 1,000 impressions (Rs. 1-6-5); at the Penitentiary Branch there was a decrease of 1 pie in the cost per page (Rs. 1-1-6) and an increase of As. 1-5 in the cost per 1,000 impressions (As. 12-3). The bulk of the increased work done was due to larger indents for blank forms. The value of the binding done was Rs. 23,421, or Rs. 2,472 less than in 1891-92.

The foundry was closed for five weeks whilst the casting room was being enlarged. In November 3 casting machines were received, raising the number of Type foundry

machines in use to 9. 1 type mould, 334 punches, and 293 matrices were made. The outturn was the largest since the development of the foundry; it consisted of 10,274 lbs. of English types, 1,906 lbs. of vernacular types, 3,328 lbs. of spaces, 10,744 lbs. of quadrats, 7,633 lbs. of leads, 3,580 lbs. of quotations, 932 lbs. of stereotype plates, and 112 lbs. of clumps, &c. 38,609 lbs. of metal were cast, being an increase of 2,033 lbs. over the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 12,624-1-9.

Miscellaneous On the 31st March 1893, the establishment consisted of 1,091 employés. The average monthly earnings of the compositors were Rs. 13-5-7 at the Government Press and Rs. 9-3-11 at the Penitentiary Branch; in 1891-92 the averages were Rs. 15-1-1 and Rs. 10-7-5, respectively.

Expenditure. The value of all the work done and the expenditure, as contrasted with the figures of the previous year, are shown below :—

Expenditure.	1892-93.			1891-92.			Cost of work done.	1892-93.			1891-92.		
<i>Government Press.</i>	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Printing	1,85,184	0	7	1,77,806	14	8	To cost of printing work done.	2,11,130	14	4	1,97,044	2	7
Binding	16,681	7	11	17,280	7	0	To cost of binding work done.	17,284	10	8	18,682	11	6
Type foundry	11,850	0	2	10,517	12	6	To cost of types, &c., cast.	12,624	1	9	11,564	7	10
Miscellaneous	27,324	2	1	21,686	3	9							
<i>Penitentiary Branch.</i>													
Printing	21,703	15	1	19,206	3	2	To cost of printing work done.	23,643	6	2	20,252	5	5
Binding	5,995	0	4	7,119	1	2	To cost of binding work done.	6,136	2	11	7,210	3	11
Miscellaneous	2,080	9	8	1,137	5	0							
Total ..	2,70,819	3	10	2,54,753	15	3	Total ...	2,70,819	3	10	2,54,753	15	3

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1892.)

Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1892 are compared below with those of 1891 :—

Years.				Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
							Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
1891	...	...	...	RS. 12,437	RS. 1,61,265	RS. 1,57,959	RS. 29,569	RS. 1,29,853	RS. 1,59,422
1892	...	...	...	15,743	1,68,451	1,56,181	30,601	1,22,146	1,52,748

Of the outturn, Rs. 47,188 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The value of stock decreased by Rs. 4,537. There were 17 apprentices at the beginning of 1892 and 11 at its close.

Branch accounts.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch are compared below with those of 1891 :—

Years.				Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
							Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
1891	...	...	...	RS. 2,379	RS. 17,686	RS. 16,433	RS. 9,291	RS. 8,209	RS. 17,500
1892	...	...	...	3,632	15,635	17,548	9,671	7,607	17,278

The balance of outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,288.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1892-93.)

The following statement shows the value of the work turned out by the several district presses and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	7,377	1,587	3,023	6,298	1,324	2,614
Vizagapatam	4,290	2,542	2,293	4,372	600	2,900
Górávari	5,237	2,180	2,652	5,639	1,685	2,503
Kistna	5,059	2,404	2,653	5,363	679	2,743
Nellore	7,246	648	3,430	8,008	814	4,194
Cuddapah	6,783	853	2,640	8,213	364	2,503
Anantapur	4,910	1,200	3,007	5,644	1,256	3,008
Bellary	7,888	1,375	2,791	5,570	1,557	2,829
Kurnool	7,982	2,051	2,906	6,271	1,462	2,721
Chingleput	5,514	1,418	2,272	4,938	930	2,442
North Arcot... ..	8,278	2,147	3,463	6,563	2,082	3,355
South Arcot... ..	7,512	2,202	2,409	7,781	845	2,771
Tanjore	11,593	2,341	4,596	10,779	2,272	4,365
Trichinopoly	5,958	1,551	2,414	6,603	1,158	2,421
Madura	7,694	2,458	3,582	7,111	1,865	4,242
Tinnevely	6,865	3,583	2,674	6,414	1,842	2,494
Coimbatore	7,716	1,667	3,661	7,576	880	2,984
Nílgrís	2,892	884	2,596	3,250	999	2,574
Salem	8,944	1,407	3,224	8,155	474	2,750
South Canara	5,657	2,318	4,964	5,536	2,019	2,441
Malabar	9,065	2,514	3,124	8,378	1,971	3,592
Total	1,43,960	39,630	64,374	1,38,462	27,078	62,446

The value of work turned out amounted to Rs. 1,38,462 as against Rs. 1,43,960 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due (1) to the adoption of reduced rates of printing charges, (2) to the discontinuance of the publication of lists of assesseses under the Income Tax Act II of 1886, and (3) to the printing of gazette supplements at the Government Press, Madras.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1892.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1892 is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
<i>A.—Medico-legal investigations.</i>				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	136	116	674	499
Blood stains, &c.	37	44	143	172
Seminal stains	4	3	6	7
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	77	84	211	214
Total	254	247	1,034	892
<i>B.—Miscellaneous analyses.</i>				
For Government departments and municipalities	697	745	697	745
For private parties and firms	46	26	46	26
Spirits tested for obscured strength for the Customs department	692	1,186	692	1,186
Total	1,435	1,907	1,435	1,907
Grand Total	1,689	2,154	2,469	2,799

The total number of analyses appears less than in the year immediately preceding on account of the transfer to the Customs House of the spirit-testing work which was tentatively undertaken for a year by desire of Government.

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

Information regarding cases of suspected human poisoning is given in the following statement :—

Year.	A.			B.			Total.		
	Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.					
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1891 ..	83	46	55.42	33	15	45.45	116	61	52.58
1892 ...	107	67	62.61	29	13	44.82	136	80	58.82

Other medico-legal investigations.

Inorganic poisons were found in 57 cases as against 39 in 1891 and 59 in 1890. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 58, or 19 more than in the previous year ; 45 of these were due to inorganic and 13 to organic poisons as against 26 and 13, the corresponding figures for 1891.

Poison was detected in 66 of the cases of suspected cattle poisoning, arsenic being the agent used in no less than 62 of these cases : the percentage of detections was 85.7 as against 77.4 in the previous year. Blood was detected in 31 of the 37 cases in which examinations were made : all the examinations of suspected seminal stains yielded negative results.

Miscellaneous analyses.

There were 692 samples of spirits tested for obscuration for the Customs department, and 332 analyses of salt for the Board of Revenue. 109 examinations of water were made for Government, municipalities and private individuals.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1892-93.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1893 is compared below with the number on the 1st April 1892. The appointments include those of 2 Statutory Civilians.

Salary.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Annual.							
Rs. 250 and less	29,080	29,424	5,597	5,525	19.2	18.8	-.4
„ 250 to 500	3,785	3,939	216	223	5.7	5.7	...
„ 500 to 1,000	2,093	1,965	88	85	4.2	4.3	+.1
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,134	1,343	44	57	3.8	4.2	+.4
„ 2,500 to 5,000	394	403	13	12	3.2	3.0	-.2
„ 5,000 to 10,000	219	214	4	3	1.8	1.4	-.4
Total	36,705	37,238	5,962	5,905	16.26	15.84	-.42

The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population was 6.2 per cent., while the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was 15.9. Out of the 5,905 employed, 4,975 held appointments in the Police department against 5,053 in the previous year. 25 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Character of the Surface*

Nature of different tracts	Name and physical description of each tract	Where situated—in British or Native territory

The Survey of no district was completed during the year.

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A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—continued.

(2)—Climate for the year 1892.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.			Temperature in the shade.										Cloud proportion 0 to 10.				
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	May.			July.			December.			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.			
				Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.				Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.
INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amni Divi	91.9	74.7	96.0	70.3	85.5	77.5	88.7	78.9	86.2	72.3	88.3	67.1	8	5	
Bangalore	91.4	68.3	95.2	64.0	80.1	66.1	85.9	64.2	80.5	57.8	83.1	52.7	8	5	
Bellary	103.4	78.2	107.7	73.9	90.1	74.6	95.9	71.9	81.5	59.5	86.6	53.2	8	4	
Cochin	88.5	71.4	92.3	71.2	82.8	73.8	88.2	70.7	88.5	72.1	91.3	67.8	1	3	
Coimbatore	92.7	72.1	96.8	68.1	88.2	69.6	91.3	63.6	87.7	65.5	90.8	61.1	4	4	
Cuddayah	108.3	85.3	113.3	80.9	93.3	77.3	90.2	71.7	85.3	64.2	88.0	58.8	2	3	
Kurnool	105.4	81.9	111.6	73.0	90.7	74.8	96.0	72.4	84.3	67.7	87.0	51.2	1	3	
Madras	100.7	82.5	108.4	79.1	93.4	78.0	96.8	71.0	81.5	68.4	86.9	64.8	3	5	
Madura	99.4	78.1	104.0	73.5	94.2	76.6	99.9	72.0	85.6	69.6	87.3	65.6	3	3	
Mangalore	88.9	76.5	92.3	71.9	83.2	74.3	87.8	71.4	89.2	69.1	93.8	65.0	4	4	
Masulipatan	103.4	84.1	114.7	81.1	92.2	78.4	98.2	73.6	82.0	65.1	85.0	60.2	1	6	
Mercara	79.4	64.4	86.2	61.0	67.7	62.9	75.6	60.7	74.2	57.5	76.6	53.9	5	7	
Negapatam	101.3	81.2	106.7	72.7	94.8	77.1	99.7	72.2	80.8	70.9	83.2	67.2	5	3	
Rajahmundry	108.1	84.3	116.1	78.6	89.8	77.9	96.0	72.1	85.1	63.0	89.0	58.9	4	5	
Salem	100.7	76.0	105.6	68.3	92.0	73.0	97.2	70.8	88.6	64.6	92.0	58.1	2	3	
Secunderabad	105.6	80.2	109.7	71.8	88.6	72.2	96.9	70.4	81.7	56.4	85.2	50.9	3	5	
Trichinopoly	104.1	80.0	108.7	73.9	96.0	78.1	102.1	74.9	87.7	68.0	90.2	65.0	4	7	
Wellington	75.5	57.7	80.0	53.8	70.0	57.8	75.0	53.2	67.4	45.5	71.8	38.4	2	4	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3)—Native States for the year 1892-93.

Name of state.	1	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	2	Tribute in men or money.	3	Population according to the census taken in 1891.	4	Supposed gross revenue.	5	Military force.	6	Transit duties or not.	7	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance.	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum	..	2,555,074	..	Rs. 84,11,578	..	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, 30 artillery with six guns, drummers, fliers, and band not included.	..	None	..	Pepper, cardamoms, coconut, areca-nut, tamarind coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams. Rice, horse-grain, green-grain, dhall, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber.	..
2. Cochin	Feudatory	In money, Rs. 2,00,000	..	752,806	..	Rs. 17,72,552-6-1	..	363 men	..	None	..	<i>Manufactures.</i> Oils—Coconut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloth and yarn, coir-rope and coir-matting. <i>Mines.</i> —Phosphoric acid is found in the Neduvangal taluk, and a mine is now being worked.	..
3. Pudukkottai	Do.	None	..	373,610	..	Rs. 10,00,000 inclusive of jagir, devasthanam and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 8,00,000.	..	157 men	..	None	..	Paddy, coconut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamom, areca-nut, hides, coconut-oil, mats, con-jarn, coir- mats, and grass mats.	..
4. Banganapalle	Do.	None	..	38,606	..	Rs. 2,22,900	..	None	..	None	..	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi or red-octre and iron, besides granite.	..
5. Sandūr	Do.	None	..	10,532	..	Rs. 50,618	..	None	..	None	..	* Joma (Holen- spicatus), * Korra (Panem, italicum), * arka (Paspalum frumentaceum), mango, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered work and a small diamond mine.	..
	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery and betel leaves.	..

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—continued.

(4)—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year 1892-93.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
<i>Name.</i> —His Highness Maharaja Sir Rama Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Fellow of the Marist University.	The Maharaja (Regent) ...	{ <div> <i>Caste.</i>—Kshatriya <i>Race.</i>—Races of Semraman Perumal. <i>Religion.</i>—Hinduism. </div>	35	.	Being the country.	Yes, thought of adopting heirs to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
• Prince Rama Varma ...	The Elaya Raja (nephew)		28	"	Private life.				
Prince Rama Varma ...	The First Prince (do.)		25	"	Do.				
Prince Marthanda Varma (Bachelor of Arts).	The Second Prince (do.)		21	"	Do.				
<i>Family Name.</i> —Thiripathathi Swarupam.									
2. COCHIN STATE.									
<i>Name.</i> —His Highness Vrakerala Varma, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Raja ...	<i>Caste.</i> —Kshatriya <i>Religion.</i> —Hinduism.	47	Private tuition in English, Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sanad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKKOTTAI.									
<i>Name.</i> —His Highness Sri Brahmadamba Das, Raja Marchanda Bhadrava Tondaiman Bahadur, Pudukkottai State, Tondaiman family.	Independent ...	<i>Caste.</i> —Kallar <i>Religion.</i> —Hinduism, Sha sect.	17	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossley, B.A., Trinity College).	Being a minor, the young Raja is being educated and trained up, the State being administered by a Regent.	Has sanad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.	
<i>Principal male member of the Raja's family.</i> —Balasubramania Raghunatha Tondaiman, cousin of His Highness the Raja.	Has a jarir which has descended to him from his father, the Raja's late paternal uncle.	Do.	30	Was educated in the College, Madras; has married.	Jagirdar			Has two sons.	
4. BANGANAPALLE.									
Sayid Fath 'Ali Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Musliman, Shia sect and Sayid.	45	By private tutor	In administering his state.			Three sons.	

Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do.	do.	...	40	Do.	...	In administering his jagir.	...	...	...	...
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, 'first son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	do.	...	19	Do.	...	In reading ..	..	..	..	..
Saiyid Asad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	do.	...	13	Do.	...	Do.	..	..	..	..
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	do.	...	8	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
5. SANDUR.												
Ramachandra Vitral Rao Sahib, Ghorepadai, descended from Maloji Rao Ghorepadai, an officer in the army of the Bijapur state.	Raja ..	Maratha	..	..	43	Privately	..	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canine's seal.	Yes	...	Yes
Venkat Rao Sahib Hindu Rao Ghorepadai.	Minor Raja	Do.	..	..	under 1 year.	36	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Born 10th July 1892.
Maloji Rao Balla Sahib Ghorepadai	Brother of the late Raja	Do.	..	..	..	Privately	..	As Manager of the Sandur State.	Do.	Do.	..	Non .

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 District Munsifs 4 District Magistrate 1	8,869	1,896,803	Berhampur ... 25,653	6,988
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 5 Sub-Magistrates 15				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 5 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions 11				
	Agency ...	Agency Judge 1 Assistant Judges 3 Hill Munsifs 7				
Vizagapatam.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 District Munsifs 6 District Magistrate 1	17,242	2,802,002	Vizagapatam .. 31,487	12,982
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 5 Sub-Magistrates 23				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 5 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions 23				
	Agency ...	Agency Judge 1 Assistant Judges 4 District Munsifs 11				
Gōdāvari.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 Sub-Judges 2 District Munsifs 7	7,857	2,078,782	Cocoanada ... 40,553	2,612
	Criminal ...	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Sub-Magistrates 20				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 4 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions 12				
	Agency ...	Agency Judge 1 Assistant Judge 1 District Munsifs 4				
Kistnā.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 District Munsifs 5 District Magistrate 1	8,397	1,855,582	Masulipatam .. 38,809	1,940
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 4 Sub-Magistrates 20				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 4 Tahsildars 13				
Nellore.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 District Munsifs 4 District Magistrate 1	8,765	1,463,736	Nellore ... 29,336	1,901
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 4 Sub-Magistrates 16				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 4 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions 13				
Cuddapah.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 District Munsifs 4 District Magistrate 1	8,730	1,272,072	Cuddapah ... 17,379	1,340
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 4 Sub-Magistrates 15				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 4 Tahsildars 11				
Anantapur.	Civil ...	District Munsifs 2 District Magistrate 1	5,529	703,549	Anantapur ... 6,094	967
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 3 Sub-Magistrates 11				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 3 Tahsildars 7				
Bellary.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 Sub-Judge 1 District Munsifs 2	75,907	900,126	Bellary ... 59,467	794
	Criminal ...	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 Sub-Magistrates 11				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 3 Tahsildars 8				
Kurnool.	Civil ...	District Judge 1 District Munsifs 3 District Magistrate 1	7,514	817,811	Kurnool ... 24,376	786
	Criminal ...	Divisional Magistrates 4 Sub-Magistrates 13				
	Revenue ...	Collector 1 Divisional Officers 4 Tahsildars 8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1892-93.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Special Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 Do. (3rd do.) ... 1 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) ... 3 30	Civil ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18.5 28.3 16.3 21 26.8	1,106	6,61,111	13,79,808	18,15,990
Civil ... 23 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... 3 Special Magistrates ... 4 40	Civil ... 48 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... 116 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 116 Revenue ... 150	18 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,715	9,22,850	15,78,189	22,87,964
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 8 Agency Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 Agency Magistrates (2nd do.) ... 5 Special Magistrate (1st do.) ... 1 Do. (2nd do.) ... 1 Do. (3rd do.) ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... 3 46	Civil ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Revenue ... 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,090	10,34,178	48,62,275	66,94,481
Civil ... 7 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class) ... 28 Do. (3rd do.) ... 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) ... 3 Special Magistrate (1st do.) ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) ... 2 43	Civil ... 78 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue ... 78	20 25 12 25	1,221	6,13,787	52,24,701	66,86,028
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 Do. (2nd do.) ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) ... 5 Sheristadar Magistrates ... 4 41	Civil ... 100 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue ... 70	37 24 10 24	1,161	5,23,492	25,41,940	29,69,461
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 Magisterial Bench (3rd class) ... 1 Stationary Sub-Magistrates ... 8 32	Civil ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue ... 80	25 29 10 29	1,024	5,41,227	20,37,874	25,73,068
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (2nd class) ... 17 Do. (3rd do.) ... 4 Magisterial Bench ... 1 26	Civil ... 65 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue ... 65	28 27 12 27	540	3,17,537	11,18,997	16,08,293
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (2nd class) ... 19 Do. (3rd do.) ... 2 Special Magistrate (3rd do.) ... 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) ... 3 32	Civil ... 75 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue ... 62	30 25.5 11.5 25.5	688	6,25,467	14,16,575	21,69,169
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 Special Magistrates (1st class) ... 2 Special Magistrate (3rd do.) ... 1 Magisterial Bench ... 1 34	Civil ... 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue ... 70	27 27 24 27	1,211	5,67,272	14,96,721	20,08,829

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras.	Civil ... Presidency Magistrates	1	29	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	21
	Criminal	2				
	Revenue	1				
Chingleput.	Civil ... { District Judge	1	2,842	1,136,928	Saidapet ... 5,702	2,073
	... { District Munsifs	4				
	... { Small Cause Judge	1				
	... { District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... { Divisional Magistrates	3				
	... { Cantonment Magistrates	3				
	... { Sub-Magistrates	10				
North Arcot.	Revenue ... { Collector	1	7,616	2,180,487	Chittoor ... 9,955	3,724
	... { Divisional Officers	3				
	... { Tahsildars	6				
	Revenue ... { Divisional Officers	1				
	... { Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	4				
South Arcot.	Civil ... { District Judge	16	5,216	2,162,851	Cuddalore ... 47,355	2,948
	... { District Munsifs	1				
	... { District Magistrate	6				
	Criminal ... { Divisional Magistrates	1				
	... { Sub-Magistrates	17				
Tanjore.	Revenue ... { Collector	1	3,710	2,228,114	Tanjore ... 54,890	3,883
	... { Divisional Officers	4				
	... { Tahsildars	8				
	Civil ... { District Judge	1				
	... { Sub-Judges	3				
Tiruchinopoly.	... { District Munsifs	11	3,681	1,372,717	Tiruchinopoly ... 90,609	1,634
	Criminal ... { District Magistrate	1				
	... { Divisional Magistrates	6				
	... { Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... { Collector	1				
Madura.	... { Divisional Officers	5	8,808	2,608,404	Madura ... 87,428	5,404
	... { Tahsildars	9				
	Civil ... { District Judge	1				
	... { Sub-Judges	2				
	... { District Munsifs	6				
Tinnevely.	Criminal ... { District Magistrate	1	5,384	1,916,095	Tinnevely ... 24,768	1,621
	... { Divisional Magistrates	1				
	... { Sub-Magistrates	4				
	Revenue ... { Collector	16				
	... { Divisional Officers	1				
Coimbatore.	... { Tahsildars	4	7,860	2,004,839	Coimbatore ... 46,388	1,558
	Civil ... { District Judge	10				
	... { District Munsifs	1				
	Criminal ... { District Magistrate	1				
	... { Divisional Magistrates	4				
Nilgiris.	Revenue ... { Sub-Magistrates	16	957	99,797	Ootacamund ... 15,053	48
	... { Collector	1				
	... { Divisional Officer	1				
	... { Deputy Tahsildars	1				
	... { Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil ... { District Judge	1	7,529	1,962,591	Salem ... 67,710	4,429
	... { District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... { District Magistrate	1				
	... { Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Revenue ... { Sub-Magistrates	19				
	... { Collector	1				
	... { Divisional Officers	1				
	... { Tahsildars	9				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1892-93—continued.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Revenue 11 2	Four	Civil Criminal— Presidency Magistrates Revenue	5 3 5 2.5 7 3	1,106	RS. 38,66,989	RS. 32,112	RS. 24,51,347
Civil Revenue 6 1	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) 2nd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches	1 Civil 3 Criminal— 3 (a) Divisional 10 (b) Magistrates. 5 Taluk and — Sub-Magistrates 28 Revenue	36 9 75 18 26 9 75 18	606	8,44,510	17,41,070	21,97,335
Civil Revenue 6 5	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Special Magistrates (3rd class) Magisterial Benches	1 Civil 1 Criminal— 27 (a) Divisional 3 Magistrates. 5 (b) Taluk and 5 Sub-Magistrates 48 Revenue	50 20 95 28 30 14 95 28	1,353	10,59,086	31,88,407	45,62,443
Civil Revenue 7 7	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches Special Magistrates	1 Civil 4 Criminal— 21 (a) Divisional 9 Magistrates. 2 (b) Taluk and 3 Sub-Magistrates 40 Revenue	64 28 64 38 37 21 64 38	931	6,53,963	38,76,830	40,50,796
Civil Revenue 15 6	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates Other Magistrates (2nd class) Do. (3rd do.) Special Magistrates Magisterial Benches	1 Civil 5 Criminal— 25 (a) Divisional 3 Magistrates. 1 (b) Taluk and 5 Sub-Magistrates 43 Revenue	51 11.7 80 22.5 28 9.1 80 22.5	1,217	14,90,926	43,27,075	61,83,464
Civil Revenue 5 4	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches Special Magistrate (3rd class)	1 Civil 3 Criminal— 13 (a) Divisional 3 Magistrates. 2 (b) Taluk and 1 Sub-Magistrates 23 Revenue	46 15 46 15 32 9.5 46 15	723	5,00,906	14,99,947	21,43,036
Civil Revenue 9 5	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches (3rd class) Special Magistrates (3rd do.)	1 Civil 4 Criminal— 22 (a) Divisional 6 Magistrates. 2 (b) Taluk and 2 Sub-Magistrates 37 Revenue	76 24 76 24 40 13 87 26	1,100	10,11,906	20,96,785	33,95,658
Civil Revenue 9 5	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Special Magistrates (3rd class) Magisterial Benches (3rd do.)	1 Civil 4 Criminal— 19 (a) Divisional 5 Magistrates. 5 (b) Taluk and 4 Sub-Magistrates 38 Revenue	50 16 50 19 30 9 50 19	1,044	6,87,007	26,91,873	35,49,684
Civil Revenue 6 6	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches	1 Civil 5 Criminal— 24 (a) Divisional 3 Magistrates. 33 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates Revenue	68 22 98 28 52 9 98 28	880	11,70,912	27,96,603	38,60,278
Civil Revenue 2 2	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrate Other 1st-class Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates Special Magistrates Magisterial Bench	1 Civil 1 Criminal— 2 (a) Divisional 3 Magistrates. 2 (b) Taluk and 1 Sub-Magistrates 10 Revenue	52 35 35 14 35 13 35 14	180	4,40,837	1,37,099	3,91,536
Civil Revenue 5 5	District Magistrate Divisional Magistrates 2nd-class Magistrates 3rd-class Magistrates Magisterial Benches Special Magistrates	1 Civil 4 Criminal— 25 (a) Divisional 3 Magistrates. 3 (b) Taluk and 2 Sub-Magistrates 6 Revenue	85 27 99 26 50 12 69 26	1,090	7,88,931	31,30,092	40,40,885

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
South Canara.	Civil ...	{ District Judge	1	3,902	1,056,081	Mangalore	40,922	1,282
		{ Sub-Judge	1					
	Criminal ...	{ District Munsifs	6					
		{ District Magistrate	1					
		{ Divisional Magistrates	3					
	Revenue ...	{ Sub-Magistrates	11					
		{ Collector	1					
{ Divisional Officers		3						
Malabar.	Civil ...	{ Tahsildars	5	5,586	2,652,565	Calicut	66,078	436
		{ District Judges	2					
		{ Sub-Judges	4					
		{ District Munsifs	20					
	Criminal ...	{ District Magistrate	1					
		{ Divisional Magistrates	6					
		{ Sub-Magistrates	23					
	Revenue ...	{ Collector	1					
		{ Divisional Officers	6					
		{ Tahsildars	9					
Total	141,380	35,630,440	..	59,321		

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1881; the figures relating to Sandūrū, Banganapalle and Pudukkōttai have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 9,217 and Rs. 1,83,86,384, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 9,217; assessed taxes, Rs. 60,090; salt, Rs. 1,69,94,837; stamps, Rs. 2,425; abkārī, Rs. 10,26,288 and opium, Rs. 2,93,521. The salt revenue according to divisions was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue.
	Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjām)	15,18,834
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjām and Vizagapatam)	21,94,032
3. Cocanada	9,59,717
4. Masulipatam division (Godāvari and Kistna)	6,84,727
5. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	20,78,832
6. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	42,47,174
7. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	18,89,051
8. Tinnevely division (Madura and Tinnevely)	33,43,918
9. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	1,03,157
10. Arcot	462
11. Erode	4,713
12. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	220
Total ...	1,69,94,837

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1892-93—*continued.*

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ...	1	Civil ...	40	560	4,85,954	13,15,958
	Divisional Magistrates ...	3	Criminal—	14			
	2nd-class Magistrates ...	11	(a) Divisional	67			
	3rd-class Magistrates ...	5	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ...	21			
	Magisterial Benches ...	2	Revenue ...	46			
	Special Magistrate ...	1		21			
		23					
Civil ... 26 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ...	1	Civil ...	40	1,351	15,88,023	19,77,481
	Divisional Magistrates ...	6	Criminal—	18			
	Other Magistrates (1st class) ...	1	(a) Divisional	128			
	2nd-class Magistrates ...	23	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ...	44			
	3rd-class Magistrates ...	5	Revenue ...	34			
	Magisterial Benches ...	3		17			
	Special Magistrates (3rd class) ...	5		48			
		49					
305	738	...	...	21,006	* 1,00,00,936	5,05,18,451	7,21,28,882

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkari Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 16,25,901, and Rs. 21,69,574, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkari.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	Divisions.	Cost of officials.
	RS.		RS.
Balasor ...	58,463	Erode ...	1,19,724
Chattrapur (Puri) ...	32,323	Calicut ...	1,78,278
Do. (Madras) ...	41,953	Central office ...	94,291
Chicacole ...	1,23,805	Deputy Commissioners and establish- ment ...	52,972
Cocanada ...	81,088	Madras town Abkari ...	21,551
Malaputnam ...	71,552		
Nellore ...	88,070	Total ...	15,25,901
Chingleput ...	1,20,630		
Arcot ...	1,21,871		
Negapatnam ...	1,74,055		
Tinnevely ...	1,31,176		

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	Divisions.	Cost of officials.
	RS.		RS.
Construction—		Construction— <i>continued.</i>	
Anantapur ...	16,384	Tank Restoration Scheme ...	37,790
Architect ...	70,822	Tinnevely ...	51,519
Bellary ...	47,217	Trichinopoly ...	38,690
Buckingham Canal ...	56,502	Vizagapatam ...	46,877
Chingleput ...	54,044	West Coast ...	48,288
Coimbatore ...	46,351	Examiner's Division ...	— 590
Cuddapah ...	47,650	Ramnád ...	82
Gaujam ...	55,522	Direction—	
Godavari, Eastern ...	72,208	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	28,429
Do. Western ...	89,927	Do. do. 2nd ...	27,165
Gudivada ...	32,687	Do. do. 3rd ...	27,524
Kistna, Eastern ...	80,431	Do. do. 4th ...	31,060
Do. Western ...	74,676	Do. do. 5th ...	28,929
Kurnool ...	89,826	Do. do. 6th ...	32,024
Madura ...	53,838	Tank Restoration Scheme ...	9,148
Nagapattam ...	41,965	Secretary to Government, General	
Nellore ...	80,744	Branch ...	97,290
North Arcot ...	60,427	Joint Secretary to Government, Irri- gation Branch ...	59,686
Periyar, No. I ...	1,06,747	Accounts—	
Do. II ...	52,851	Examiner of Public Works Accounts ...	1,19,215
P.W. Stores ...	10,598		
P.W. Workshop ...	15,915	Total ...	21,69,574
Rushikulya ...	58,704		
Salem ...	36,303		
South Arcot ...	57,644		
Tanjore ...	60,565		

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—For the year 1892-93.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.				Population.						Classification of population.						Buddhists and Jains.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Adults (above fifteen years of age).		Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Number of persons per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.		
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Europeans.	Burmans.			Natives.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Gaujam	814,370	127,800	491,039	938,362	938,689	318	329	318	329	1,580,477	105	108	1,509	1,534,096	5,443	9	
Vizagapatam	418,085	559,502	601,450	100,594	889,982	318	365	318	365	1,943,211	431	438	1,907	1,910,070	21,068	11	
Godavari	318,185	552,283	590,499	469,663	389,060	315	394	315	394	1,951,615	407	446	1,903	1,903,562	39,305	41	
Kistna	239,067	567,618	553,017	370,170	369,938	264	275	264	275	1,855,582	221	246	67,406	1,678,333	108,507	14	
Nellore	273,316	406,843	404,018	299,385	292,754	356	356	356	356	1,461,736	167	135	67,406	1,237,079	78,185	11	
Cuddapah	276,121	425,251	400,471	220,856	218,027	230	234	230	234	1,272,072	166	135	224	1,112,527	119,504	11	
Anantapur	170,229	255,080	219,189	125,066	126,054	105	105	105	105	708,519	151	162	3,417	655,106	51,233	20	
Bellary	172,168	286,817	273,278	172,069	167,619	134	134	134	134	900,126	167	167	3,417	897,307	57,770	313	
Kurnool	69,108	119,713	131,588	76,043	134,386	196	214	196	214	617,811	109	69	2,581	607,616	47,116	1,463	
Madras	177,304	345,778	335,917	161,043	174,865	68	103	68	103	1,124,518	4,229	82	2,581	1,091,376	26,256	326	
Chingleput	314,001	674,180	670,782	420,126	285,132	253	251	253	251	2,180,187	246	247	11,011	2,091,105	46,238	8,130	
North Arcot	406,229	658,402	665,274	419,078	418,264	154	179	154	179	2,180,187	246	247	11,011	2,091,105	46,238	326	
South Arcot	314,313	658,402	665,274	419,078	418,264	154	179	154	179	2,180,187	246	247	11,011	2,091,105	46,238	8,130	
Tanjore	240,316	406,214	419,078	257,296	257,639	74	85	74	85	2,180,187	246	247	11,011	2,091,105	46,238	326	
Telichopoly	506,312	753,698	963,116	498,076	493,282	118	152	118	152	2,372,717	378	393	84,327	2,022,500	119,901	570	
Madurai	424,564	582,214	619,379	397,006	396,032	394	488	394	488	2,608,404	296	298	90,789	2,347,697	38,271	85	
Tinnevely	21,200	38,281	26,749	17,801	16,888	8	5	8	5	1,916,095	255	255	115,569	1,674,150	45,931	20	
Combaratore	401,081	577,200	616,908	384,163	384,002	128	160	128	160	2,001,859	291	319	17,031	1,882,400	61,505	208	
Salem	189,284	298,353	331,828	212,488	210,105	144	121	144	121	1,062,681	271	153	304	892,573	111,968	10,202	
South Canara	462,060	767,849	810,571	546,262	521,418	220	215	220	215	2,652,505	1,064	1,064	4,193	1,891,398	763,837	605	
Malabar	6,123,073	10,249,000	10,798,372	6,701,510	6,577,679	4,211	4,524	4,211	4,524	31,536,196	281	13,431	26,632	31,171,237	2,217,172	28,461	
Total	7,420	12,323	11,959	5,090	5,006	3	5	3	5	35,196	130	5	12	28,311	7,064	..	
Banganapalle	2,418	3,649	2,664	2,070	2,005	..	16	..	16	11,388	71	16	16	9,481	1,868	..	
Sanduru	69,631	108,664	125,853	69,282	69,313	..	..	..	..	373,006	339	16	16	347,578	11,304	..
Pudukkottai	79,529	124,676	141,476	76,962	76,826	19	21	19	21	419,380	277	20	28	385,803	20,266	..	
Agency { Gaujam	71,402	86,979	80,455	65,955	62,399	5,902	5,036	5,902	5,036	397,326	88	7	1	386,774	71	..	
.. { Vizagapatnam	189,085	198,416	190,839	126,591	120,065	116,155	108,714	116,155	108,714	939,781	9	8	1	639,191	1,460	..	
.. { Godavari	26,840	37,615	36,219	27,152	26,136	9	6	9	6	127,137	12	15	8	125,043	1,617	..	
Total	296,917	323,010	307,513	210,698	208,601	121,066	114,356	121,066	114,356	1,291,214	68	81	10	851,068	3,214	..	
Grand Total	6,789,519	10,697,586	11,247,391	6,998,170	6,863,106	125,296	118,901	125,296	118,901	36,050,420	283	13,482	26,070	32,384,648	2,270,652	28,461	

Do.

Particulars not available.

D.—POPULATION—continued.

(6)—For the year 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—cont.		Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants leaving the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Others (including not stated).	19	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists (adults).			
Ganjam ..	17,637	200,945	226,856	200,945	1. Uriya (797,182) ; 2. Telugu (722,387) ; 3. Savara (49,192) ; 4. Khond (17,490) ; 5. Hindustani (8,373)	20,465	7,415
Vizagapatam ..	58	288,175	321,827	288,175	1. Uriya (27,916) ; 2. Gadaba (16,062) ; 3. Hindustani (11,071)	11,066	11,455
Godavari ..	25	294,513	317,370	294,513	1. Telugu (1,914,769) ; 2. Hindustani (27,693)	92	—
Kistna ..	144	326,152	326,152	326,152	1. Telugu (1,733,326) ; 2. Hindustani (35,663) ; 3. Yerukala (9,300)	55	—
Nellore ..	385	291,466	291,466	291,466	1. Telugu (1,864,445) ; 2. Hindustani (61,692) ; 3. Tamil (20,984)	—	—
Cuddapah ..	27	168,293	257,021	168,293	1. Telugu (1,133,891) ; 2. Hindustani (96,725) ; 3. Canarese (10,617) ; 4. Tamil (6,262) ; 5. Yerukala (5,980) ; 6. Marathi (5,747)	—	—
Anantapur ..	15	135,039	135,039	98,047	1. Telugu (570,921) ; 2. Canarese (70,488) ; 3. Hindustani (41,394) ; 4. Marathi (5,940)	—	—
Bellary ..	13	102,600	184,208	102,600	1. Canarese (518,585) ; 2. Telugu (267,827) ; 3. Hindustani (74,520) ; 4. Tamil (11,792) ; 5. Marathi (10,670) ; 6. Lowladi (7,089)	—	—
Kurnool ..	5	151,255	151,255	116,294	1. Telugu (717,140) ; 2. Hindustani (78,188) ; 3. Canarese (8,532)	—	—
Madras ..	183	6,450	6,450	143,003	1. Tamil (270,570) ; 2. Telugu (103,433) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. English (16,071) ; 5. Marathi (5,392)	1,511	483
Chingleput ..	10	928,659	928,659	130,819	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	100	—
North Arcot ..	11	435,354	435,354	218,106	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	612	—
South Arcot ..	18	469,901	469,901	109,001	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	619	—
Tanjore ..	9	389,249	389,249	257,638	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	17,426	—
Trichinopoly ..	4	274,683	274,683	131,521	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	—	—
Madura ..	47	431,852	431,852	271,116	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	—	—
Tinnevely ..	2	327,863	327,863	238,429	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	—	—
Coimbatore ..	11	837,554	837,554	244,680	1. Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2. Telugu (242,757) ; 3. Hindustani (19,933) ; 4. Canarese (5,076)	—	—
Nilgiris ..	30	22,063	22,063	16,223	1. Badaga (30,683) ; 2. Tamil (58,638) ; 3. Canarese (14,125) ; 4. Malayalam (8,775) ; 5. Marathi (8,631)	—	—
Salem ..	1	880,711	880,711	196,589	1. Tamil (1,395,130) ; 2. Telugu (569,916) ; 3. Canarese (139,414) ; 4. Hindustani (47,240) ; 5. Marathi (8,631)	—	—
South Canara ..	64	176,417	176,417	118,938	1. Tulu (460,209) ; 2. Canarese (213,851) ; 3. Malayalam (191,636) ; 4. Konkani (130,191) ; 5. Marathi (34,925) ; 6. Hindustani (16,602)	20,087	52,387
Malabar ..	174	421,075	421,075	346,774	1. Malayalam (2,484,974) ; 2. Tamil (106,309) ; 3. Telugu (20,309) ; 4. Canarese (11,958) ; 5. Hindustani (7,424)	52,218	40,015
Total ..	48,900	6,096,467	6,096,467	4,153,457	1. Telugu (98,031) ; 2. Hindustani (6,482)	163,297	157,514
Bangarapalle ..	1	5,666	5,666	6,697	1. Canarese (7,232)	—	—
Sanduru ..	1	2,137	2,137	1,612	1. Tamil (58,770) ; 2. Telugu (10,797)	—	—
Pudukkottai ..	2	76,868	76,868	31,796	1. Tamil (58,770) ; 2. Telugu (10,797)	—	—
Total ..	2	84,671	84,671	40,005	—	—	—
Ganjam ..	210,000	67,561	67,561	19,418	1. K'ond (148,891) ; 2. Uriya (80,094) ; 3. Savara (61,056)	—	—
Vizagapatam ..	218,055	120,294	120,294	78,122	1. Uriya (882,685) ; 2. Telugu (119,662) ; 3. Khond (24,506) ; 4. Poroja (15,037) ; 5. Gadaba (13,251) ; 6. Koya (7,762) ; 7. Gond (5,689)	—	—
Agency ..	5	27,897	27,897	9,778	1. Telugu (96,784) ; 2. Koya (27,842)	—	—
Total ..	438,920	215,652	215,652	107,318	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	487,822	6,396,830	6,396,830	4,300,766	—	163,297	157,514

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7)—Particulars of Survey for the year 1892-93.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1892.				Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1892.				Surveyed during 1892-93.				Cost of survey during 1892-93.				Total surveyed up to 31st March 1893.				Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1893.			
	Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost per square mile.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost per square mile.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.	Sq. M.	Cost.
1																								
Gaujam ..	8,451	88,580	26	3,37,429	257	4,43,429	RS.	4,43,429	RS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	10,708	3,76,748	35	1,38,080	264	1,38,080	..	1,38,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	4,465	2,99,915	51	3,14,038	108	3,14,038	..	3,14,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Re-survey.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	3,009	87,054	29	6,54,000	101	6,54,000	..	6,54,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Re-survey.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	2,957	45,673	15	8,23,843	170	8,23,843	..	8,23,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	791	4,985	34	7,21,263	134	7,21,263	..	7,21,263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	703	2,675	56	4,06,403	132	4,06,403	..	4,06,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	3,369	67,824	20	12,23,908	225	12,23,908	..	12,23,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	4,507	55,951	12	4,50,449	106	4,50,449	..	4,50,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	746	2,622	35	3,72,458	176	3,72,458	..	3,72,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	4,632	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	104	4,69,091	..	4,69,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	475	11,693	25	5,75,669	123	5,75,669	..	5,75,669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	4,123	2,00,238	51	5,07,533	138	5,07,533	..	5,07,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	2,680	1,22,627	46	9,40,197	133	9,40,197	..	9,40,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	513	53,311	104	6,38,223	1,048	6,38,223	..	6,38,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	1,142	1,35,357	120	8,79,677	410	8,79,677	..	8,79,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	945	9,697	10	2,24,555	83	2,24,555	..	2,24,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Re-survey.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	1,129	93,306	83	7,03,210	272	7,03,210	..	7,03,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	5,420	1,80,396	34	6,81,773	218	6,81,773	..	6,81,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	1,719	86,258	50	6,04,137	225	6,04,137	..	6,04,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	802	15,391	51	1,11,617	165	1,11,617	..	1,11,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	57,871	21,07,489	36	1,50,51,072	176	1,50,51,072	..	1,50,51,072	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The area previously surveyed up to 31st March 1892 in the Madras District, viz. col. 3, 2, 148 square miles, and col. 4, 2, 021 square miles, less than the figures in period year's report. The difference is due to the correction of the area of the Pondicherry taluk on re-computation of the field area during 1892-93. As in previous years, this statement also includes the cost of demarcation and the expenditure of the Central Office.

FISCAL—continued.

(8)—Settlement for the year 1892-93.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		RS.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891-96	Gódvári.
	4,518	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	2,531	17,00,919	1890-1901	Salem.
	1,895	10,03,506	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,044	1902-1907	Imnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1894-1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907-1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1908-1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907-1913	Ganjám.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	2,083	15,83,210	1914-1918	Madura.
	821	1,80,607	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	411	1,99,972	1910-1919	Nilgiris.
	362	4,25,571	1919	Vizagapatam.
Total ...	43,443	2,44,62,487		
In progress	18,329			South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore and Malabar (except Wynaad).
Settlement during the year	961			The remaining portion of Chidambaram taluk, a portion of Vriddhachalam taluk in South Arcot and the Bellary taluk of Bellary district.

FISCAL—continued.

(9)—Statement showing the incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in 1892-93.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwari, Zamindari, or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less tenths, &c.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Population of district.	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 5).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area per acre			Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Aggregates population.
									For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	Number of towns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjām	Ryotwari	2,675,988	2,257,120	418,869	8,60,835	702,166	1 2 1	8,10,029	1 14 11	1 15 8	702,166	1 1 0	3	60,284	
	Whole Inam villages	2,530,411	813,440	1,716,971	4,35,027	1,041,701	0 6 8	4,35,027	0 3 11		1,041,701	0 6 8			
Visaṅgaṭam	Ryotwari	982,409	762,115	220,294	4,86,817	299,436	1 10 0	4,83,588	2 6 11	2 10 6	299,436	1 7 5	7	130,143	
	Whole Inam villages	9,401,801	200,580	9,201,221	9,49,966	301,340	0 7 6	9,38,666	0 1 7		2,115,216	0 7 6			
Gōdāvarī	Ryotwari	2,800,322	1,670,536	1,129,786	44,81,987	1,271,014	3 8 5	33,14,977	2 14 11	3 6 5	1,271,014	2 9 8	7	149,632	
	Whole Inam villages	2,017,538	165,551	1,851,987	7,31,665	725,080	1 0 2	7,31,665	0 6 3		725,080	1 0 2			
Kisna	Ryotwari	181,547	181,547		51,770	81,188	0 10 2						4	93,420	
	Whole Inam villages														
Nellore	Ryotwari	2,901,769	1,357,940	1,543,829	22,22,197	862,744	2 9 8	24,13,301	1 9 0	1 15 4	862,744	2 13 3	2	40,196	
	Whole Inam villages	2,875,440	645,760	1,729,680	4,06,368	515,085	0 13 7	4,06,368	0 3 9		515,085	0 12 7			
Kurnool	Ryotwari	4,678,400	2,919,199	1,759,201	14,01,531	796,471	1 12 2	10,25,005	0 14 9	1 1 10	796,471	2 0 8	2	35,113	
	Whole Inam villages	130,500	130,500		10,032	21,840	0 8 0								
Bellary	Ryotwari	3,685,281	1,276,080	2,359,201	14,87,938	879,790	1 11 1	17,87,174	0 12 1	1 1 8	879,790	2 0 6	5	119,460	
	Whole Inam villages	140,407	140,407		12,875	20,336	0 10 2								
Anantapur	Ryotwari	3,281,876	1,063,902	2,217,974	10,73,523	682,945	1 9 2	13,25,624	0 9 7	1 6 6	682,945	1 15 1	1	10,283	
	Whole Inam villages	135,206	135,206		14,535	25,004	0 9 1								
Cuddapah	Ryotwari	5,313,212	3,638,911	1,774,301	20,01,017	1,208,859	1 10 6	20,02,694	1 2 1	1 4 6	1,208,859	1 10 6	1	17,379	
	Whole Inam villages	274,860	274,860		39,363	63,218	0 10 0								
North Arcot	Ryotwari	2,612,036	1,407,077	1,204,959	22,72,388	1,385,783	1 10 3	23,02,074	1 15 5	2 7 11	1,385,783	1 11 3	7	121,667	
	Whole Inam villages	2,170,840	82,259	2,170,840	4,75,523	715,969	0 10 8	4,75,523	0 3 6		715,969	0 10 8			
Chingleput	Ryotwari	1,377,623	630,071	738,752	16,32,907	843,866	1 15 0	16,84,785	2 4 6	2 5 0	843,866	1 15 11	2	55,685	
	Whole Inam villages	2,301,876	200,010	2,101,866	1,02,976	139,824	0 10 8	1,02,976	0 7 2		153,248	0 10 8			

FISCAL—continued.

(9) Statement showing the incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in 1892-93—continued.

[illegible]

FISCAL—continued.

(10)—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year 1891-92.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture 14	9,183	14	7,139,597	509,971	1,96,372 6 10
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law 1	269	2	188,160	188,160	59,928 0 0
	(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	.....
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture 46	9,750	47	11,456,354	249,051	14,936 8 5
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law 78	1,574	127	1,541,578	19,764	11,553 12 4
	(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	.....
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture 72	994	82	918,097	12,751	1,844 2 11
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law 560	2,275	876	2,031,794	3,628	1,291 13 5
	(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	.....
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture 3	60	3	44,010	14,670	32 5 4
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law 95	460	109	230,978	2,431	55 8 11
	(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	.....
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	20,51,129	29,356	4,846,328	21,824,066	7	14 15 7
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	(a) In perpetuity 434,668	28,337	795,237	8,010,053	18	7 6 2
	(b) For life or lives 1,647	702	2,235	30,898	19	8 10 3
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	562	189	668	4,866	9	0 4 3
8. Purchasers of waste lands	619	140	712	31,557	51	72 5 1
9. Others *	14	812	14	106,146	7,582	9,188 4 7
Total ..	3,389,508	...	5,648,504	53,558,057	15'8	15 9 4

NOTE.—“This statement is now only prepared quinquennially under the instructions of the Government of India.” The figures given relate to 1891-92, the last year in which the statement was prepared.

* Represents renters of estates in the Vizagapatam District and lease-holders of gold mines in the Nilgiri District.

(11)—Register of transfers of landed property during the official year 1892-93.

Districts.	Class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjām ...	Proprietors ...	199	2,169	843	6,975
	{ Revenue paying ...	3	145	12	606
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	16	326	116	2,198
Vizagapatam ..	Do. ...	7	173	5	587
	{ Revenue paying ...	103	4,059	946	17,562
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	73	2,186	225	7,312
Górávári ...	Do. ...	194	6,912	2,048	35,235
Kistna ...	Do. ...	18	527	88	3,961
	{ Revenue paying ...	161	2,496	873	10,901
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	13	51	46	349
Nellore ...	Do. ...	15	1,774	105	12,761
	{ Revenue paying ...	7	548	134	4,083
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	39	2,419	284	24,690
Bellary ..	Do. ...	12	618	473	6,390
	{ Revenue paying ...	12	1,805	61	9,712
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur ..	Do. ...	66	3,369	412	13,278
	{ Revenue paying ...	18	148	38	652
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	36	6,813	129	11,067
Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	4	416	17	879
	{ Revenue paying ...	845	5,536	1,868	21,608
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	20	229	41	8,067
Chingleput ...	Do. ...	11	722	8	143
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	773	9,687	1,794	17,963
Madras ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	Do. ...	800	5,890	4,941	39,655
	{ Revenue paying ...	1	2	433	423
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	189	9,062	1,190	69,207
Salem ...	Do. ...	9	146	35	1,310
	{ Revenue paying ...	82	4,968	662	14,321
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	20	110	256
Coimbatore ..	Do. ...	613	6,230	1,230	12,676
	{ Revenue paying ...	14	267	71	4,367
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	428	5,424	752	85,114
Trichinopoly ..	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	521	14,435	1,559	35,420
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	21	7	51
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	24	292	345	4,023
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	196	1,651	811	5,655
Madura ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	29	2,788	...	...
Tinnevely ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Do. ...	5,337	28,777	20,917 *	450,889 *
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free ...	196	5,462	1,735 *	39,927 *

* These figures do not include the particulars relating to the district of South Canara, which were not available.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in 1892–93, and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments.	By Government	The object of this enactment is to repeal certain Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and Madras Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans, the provisions of which have been superseded by the rules issued under section 6 (k) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.	27th February 1893.
An Act to amend section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844.	Do.	This is an enactment amending section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844, so as to allow, with the sanction of Government, the transport of goods at night across any frontier. The necessity for the Act arose from the illegal night traffic by rail across the French frontier at Pondicherry, which had been taking place since the South Indian Railway Company began to run trains by night.	25th March 1893.

(13)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1892–93.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. S. Subramanya Ayyar.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a patta for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.	.....	Ordered to lie over.
No. 2 of 1890.	A Bill for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers and for carrying out other purposes connected with the village service.	By Government.	This Bill is a revision of Act IV of 1864 and its amending Act I of 1883. Its objects are to provide for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers, for its imposition in any district or part of a district of the Presidency and for its appropriation in the district in which it is levied or elsewhere, to the remuneration of village officers or to other purposes connected with village service. The Bill provides for the formation of a general village service fund for the whole Presidency and it guarantees that in future the rate of cess shall be so determined throughout the Presidency that its estimated proceeds shall be equal to half the cost of village service within the area to which the Act is applied and that the contribution of Government shall also be equal to such estimated proceeds.	Introduced 15th December 1891.	.....	Select Committee's Report presented to the Council on the 17th January 1893. Bill passed on the 12th April 1893.
...	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	The Hon. V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family on the acquisition of such knowledge.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th February 1891.	.....	The opinion of certain Hindugentlemen consulted on the provisions of the Bill have been referred back to the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill for report.
No. 2 of 1892.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection of game and fish in the Nilgiris District and certain other Hill tracts in the Madras Presidency.	By Government.	This is a Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1879, and is identical in most respects with that which was abandoned in 1891, in deference to the opinion of the Government of India. Of the two provisions which were objected to by the Government of India, the one relating to the licensing of sportsmen has been altogether omitted, and the other relating to the power of extending the Act has been limited to the Palni and Shevaroy Hills. The Bill also provides for the prohibition in perpetuity of the killing or capture of females or young of any species of game.	Published under Rule XXV in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 12th April 1892.	.....	It has since been decided to abandon this Bill.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—continued.

(13)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1892-93—continued

No of Bill	Title of Bill	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill	When introduced	When rejected or withdrawn	If pending, why and in what stage
No 5 of 1892	A Bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the Presidency of Madras	By Government	This Bill has been proposed with the object of providing for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers, the use of which has hitherto been unregulated in this Presidency	Introduced January 1893. 17th		Select Committee's Report presented to the Council on the 28th March 1893. Bill passed on the 12th April 1893
No 2 of 1893.	A Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1893 (An Act to provide for the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue)	Do	This Bill is intended to accelerate disposal of the business of the Board of Revenue	Introduced April 1893 12th		The Select Committee has reported and the Bill will be proceeded with during the forthcoming session of the Council
No 3 of 1893	A Bill to amend the law in regard to kurnams and other village officers in estates permanently settled, &c	Do	This is in a sense a revival of the Bill introduced in 1883 and abandoned in 1885. It is proposed in this Bill to repeal Regulation XXXIX of 1802, which has been found to be defective in many essential points. Under the Regulation kurnams are placed under the control of Civil Courts and they cannot be punished for any neglect or breach of duty except by the sanction of a Civil Court—a procedure which is now unsuitable. The Bill gives to all zamindars, &c, subject to the supervision of the Revenue officer of the division and the Collector of the district the power of appointing all their village officers except village munsifs and more effective measures of controlling them than they possess at present. The power of suspending and dismissing them is vested in the officers of Government. The Bill further provides for the enfranchisement of village service munsifs, for the levy of a cess to meet the cost of the village service, and for the conduct of suits for village officers	Introduced February 1893 25th		Select Committee's Report presented to the Council on the 12th April 1893
	A Bill to provide a form of marriage for Hindus following the Marumakkattayam law.	The Hon C Sankararam Nayar.	The object of this Bill is to provide a form of marriage for persons subject to the law of nepotism, such persons being held at present to be incapable of entering into a legal state of matrimony	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1893.		The report of the Malabar Marriage Commission together with the opinion of this Government, has been forwarded to the Government of India

(14)—Statement of draft bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during 1892-93.

Title of Bill	By whom proposed	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result or present position of the proposed Bill.
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B.—POLICE.

(15 —Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93)

Sanctioned strength of Police force																		Cost of Police					
Rangas	Districts	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues										Other expenses of Police					Total pay of subordinate officers (cols 4 and 5)	Total pay of constables of all ranks	Horse and carriage allowances (col 18) not included in col 17				
		Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, and Assistant District Inspectors		Number of District Superintendent		Number of subordi- nate officers on Rs 100 and upwards		Number of mounted police constables		Number of foot police constables		Number of water police constables		Total	Offici- als	Men				Pay and travelling allowances of constables (col 12)	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant Magistrates (col 13)	Other expenses of constables (col 14)	Pay and travelling allowances of constables (col 15)
		2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12											13	14	15	16	17
Northern Range	Chief Office	2	1	3	14	14	14	14	19			31,024	6,600				57,564	111,159	2,082				
	Madras City Police																						
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	3	15	14	14	14	14	1,124			22,384	3,201				21,564	1,17,830	7,114				
	Ganjam	1	3	16	11	11	11	11	1,286			18,495	3,405				40	1,18,704	9,077				
	Yazaspatam	1	2	2	5	4	4	4	443			12,797	3,006				5,902	1,18,844	3,102				
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	2	2	16	6	6	6	1,102			13,401	3,185				23,906	1,18,844	6,585				
	Nellore	1	2	2	11	10	10	10	1,135			12,152	2,960				23,906	1,18,844	7,847				
	Kurnool	1	12	63	36	36	36	36	5,113			16,565					1,11,088	1,11,088	14,183				
	Bellary	1	2	13	8	8	8	8	1,074			12,460	2,403				26,045	1,11,088	7,081				
	Anantapur	1	2	12	8	8	8	8	904			12,480	2,567				24,699	1,11,088	7,161				
Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	2	14	8	8	8	8	694			11,131	1,281				19,634	78,822	7,762				
	Tanjore	1	1	1	10	7	7	7	540			9,003	1,213				15,779	59,46	5,182				
	Tiruchinopoly	1	2	2	14	8	8	8	1,063			13,035	2,678				28,935	1,18,99	1,241				
	Madurai	1	2	2	12	10	10	10	1,251			15,371	3,400				28,181	1,19,721	1,223				
	Tirunelveli	1	2	2	12	10	10	10	1,251			15,371	3,400				28,181	1,19,721	1,223				
Grand Total	Chief Office	1	13	80	57	57	57	57	7,073			98,274	16,703				1,40,701	1,40,701	7,780				
	Madras City Police	1	2	12	7	7	7	7	1,200			14,173	2,509				22,197	1,41,000	11,417				
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	2	11	6	6	6	6	1,200			14,173	2,509				22,197	1,41,000	11,417				
	Tanjore	1	2	15	9	9	9	9	1,095			15,612	3,709				14,830	10,731	10,731				
	Tiruchinopoly	1	2	11	10	10	10	10	1,112			12,166	2,215				23,017	1,08,978	9,555				
Grand Total	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	2	14	10	10	10	10	1,087			20,208	4,246				29,400	1,36,006	11,67				
	Tanjore	1	2	14	10	10	10	10	1,087			20,208	4,246				29,400	1,36,006	11,67				
	Tiruchinopoly	1	2	14	10	10	10	10	1,087			20,208	4,246				29,400	1,36,006	11,67				
	Madurai	1	2	14	10	10	10	10	1,087			20,208	4,246				29,400	1,36,006	11,67				
	Tirunelveli	1	2	14	10	10	10	10	1,087			20,208	4,246				29,400	1,36,006	11,67				
Grand Total	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Tanjore	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Tiruchinopoly	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Madurai	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Tirunelveli	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
Grand Total	Chief Office	5	46	258	201	201	201	201	21,224			1,15,904	53,352				5,67,197	5,67,197	44,108				
	Madras City Police	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Tanjore	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				
	Tiruchinopoly	1	17	92	70	70	70	70	7,997			18,384	20,802				13,807	1,47,811	12,977				

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government Special Branch)

† Includes cost of Inspector General's establishment of 38 clerks and 12 servants (not Police officers)

‡ Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 bandals, 24 bountmen, 4 boys and a driver of prison van (not Police officers)

** Includes 3 Inspectors General's Office Establishment.

+ 1 Commissary, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police

§ Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers)

¶ Includes 174 village watchmen

** Includes Rs 58,150 on account of Railway fare of Police escorts &c

B.—POLICE—continued.

(17) — Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

[illegible]

* Includes 1 Máppilla,

† Includes 78 Máppillas.

† Includes 2 M4 pills.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year 1892, with the cost of tribunals.

Province of Madras.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.		Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.				
					Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts, other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Sub-ordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.									
										Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Territory subject to the High Court.	{	Civil ...	138,318	35,630,440	{	21	114	{	20	131	218,421	475,289	10,967	748	{	RS.	RS.				
						22	337			6	21	733		245,226	4,359	8,802	..	52,17,152	46,03,328
						21	80			21	83	9,975		8,290	
Territory not subject to the High Court.	{	Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Criminal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	138,318	35,630,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit villare munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—

	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	5	1
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges	..	..
Subordinate Judges	1	16

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court	1	..
Munsifs	..	114

(19)—(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year 1892.

Tribunals.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total. ¹		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
1	2			3			4		
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	15	16	1	15	16	1	15	16
District Munsifs	..	114	114	..	..	..	..	114	114
Presidency Magistrates	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	3	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	..	21	21	..	21	21	..	* 21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	59	59	118	46	56	102	59	59	† 118
Cantonment Magistrates	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	‡ 3
Special do.	8	74	82	..	..	..	8	74	82
Other paid do.	..	497	497	..	..	..	..	497	§ 497
Benches of do.	2	51	53	..	..	..	2	51	|| 53
Total ..	120	817	937	92	73	165	120	817	937

* 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.

† Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector and 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif.

‡ 1 of these exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.

§ Of these, 18 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.

|| 4 of these were composed of both Europeans and Natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(20)—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year 1892.

Description of offences.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 243 Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.										
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.										
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	2,200	97	65	2,038	2,049	17,151	10,548	4,705	7	1,591
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	146	12		134	134	183	84	94		10
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	3,157	9	10	3,138	3,107	3,719	1,440	2,171	3	105
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1,181	38	24	1,119	1,105	1,561	934	781	1	142
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	179	4	8	167	168	195	74	110		2
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	319	1	...	315	317	314	102	240		2
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	9,829	77	29	9,723	9,713	12,544	3,117	9,333	1	93
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	79	11	2	66	66	264	208	51	1	4
Offences affecting life	776	24	28	724	715	1,541	1,020	417	12	92
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	58	16	1	47	48	72	46	23		3
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.										
Hurt	15,552	739	214	14,599	14,168	41,061	35,911	4,760	15	975
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,251	323	50	1,879	1,849	5,005	4,910	603		152
Criminal force and assault	31,126	2,060	395	28,665	28,023	60,889	53,985	6,123	2	779
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	210	36	16	153	155	401	317	52	2	30
Rape	62	10	6	46	46	53	47	11		
Unnatural offences	10		3	7	7	9	6	3		
Theft	21,777	2,219	1,631	17,897	18,000	39,604	23,117	15,031	12	1,444
Extortion	454	65	32	353	363	1,031	869	96		66
Robbery and dacoity	1,109	147	92	870	881	3,491	2,333	934	4	190
Criminal misappropriation of property.	613	83	6	519	512	909	587	299		23
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.										
Criminal breach of trust	3,136	548	88	2,500	2,404	3,237	2,348	734	3	152
Receiving stolen property	685	5	6	674	675	880	292	554	1	42
Cheating	1,207	354	19	834	793	1,260	997	194	4	74
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	155	54	2	99	100	279	237	37		5
Mischief	7,697	992	166	6,539	6,378	19,318	16,018	2,348	3	949
Criminal trespass	11,552	1,268	701	9,583	9,842	25,742	19,293	5,710	14	815
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	399	46	3	260	254	534	671	69	1	97
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX.	22	3		20	20	32	21	10		1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,103	133	13	955	878	1,846	1,372	167	2	95
Defamation, Chapter XXI	644	130	5	509	442	1,066	923	118		50
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	4,429	351	53	4,020	3,510	8,262	7,074	970	1	217
Offences under Special and Local Laws	159,857	590	184	159,083	152,234	181,901	28,239	151,962	59	1,641
Total ...	282,184	10,480	3,857	267,847	255,248	436,290	217,585	208,719	151	9,841

(21)—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year 1892.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Proceedings against witness under Chapters VI and XXXV	12	12	3	6
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	116	339	120	189
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	188	275	148	110
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	55	189	31	7
5. Possession—Chapter XII	112	428	61	83
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560.	763	819	33	782
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	53	53	20	32
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,458	2,458	584	593
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	700	825	157	667
Total ...	4,457	5,308	1,157	2,419

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year 1892

Class of Courts	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses examined
		Died escaped or transferred to another province	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted		Committed or referred				
				On regular trial	On summary trial					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Courts in the interior</i>										
Village Officers	17 736		7 852	9 479			405	11 606		
Subordinate Magistrates	1* 456	7	7 417	7 072	4	290	66	8,720	5	15,477
	Special Magistrates under Section 14 Cr P C									
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly									
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	320 109	126	192 926	111,275	1,587	4,760	9,435	156 264	8	344 909
Benches of Magistrates	48 890	7	10 689	188	37,810	1	195	42,991	1	30,458
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349 Cr P C	1,216		254	925	1	13	23	750	6	2,068
Chief Magistrates of Districts	330		163	115	30	21	1	90	12	561
Presidency Magistrates	51,998		4 283	53	47,522	92	13	45 160		17 169
<i>Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government</i>										
Courts of Session	3 522	11	1,815	1,453		135	108	1 213	30	11 063
Superior Court	92		38	54				65	35	313
	Original Jurisdiction									
	Under Section 307 Cr P C	82		52	22	* 5	3	21		
Under Section 374 Cr P C	69		16	43		* 2	8	57		
Total	450,495	151	225,505	131,309	56,954	5,319	10,257	266,937		422,911

* In the cases of these persons new trials were ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).—continued.

(23)—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year 1892

Class of tribunals	Persons sentenced to										Details of punishment										Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatories								
	Imprisonment					Whipping					Imprisonment					Whipping													
	Death	Transportation	Penal servitude	Rigorous	Simple	Forfeiture of property	Fine	Whipping	Persons ordered to find or give security or sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 20 and under	Rs. 50 and under	Rs. 100 and under	Rs. 500 and under	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation		1 day and under	7 months and under	2 years and under	7 years and under	Above 7 years	To stripes and under	To stripes and under	To stripes and under
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>Courts in the interior</i>																													
Village Officers.																													
Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr. P. C.																													
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly																													
Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly																													
Branches of Magistrates District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr. P. C.																													
Chief Magistrates of Districts																													
Courts of Session																													
<i>Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government</i>																													
Presidency Magistrates' Courts																													
Original Jurisdiction Under Section 307, Cr. P. C.																													
Superior Court Under Section 374, Cr. P. C.																													
Total	80	145		25,654	12,352	41	181,920	1,820	402	8	60	169,350	11,112	535	204	17	2	711,740	5,44,913	23,181	18,230	17,508	1,902	841	54	527	880	413	16

* Of these 2,493 persons were confined in stocks

† Of these 77 persons were ordered under Section 106, Cr. P. C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishments

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year 1892.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Appeals.</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	14,903	2	836	6,992	...	1,301	4,557	12	185	4	934	27	
To Courts of Session	1,564	3	215	787	...	158	271	22	11	9	88	31	
To Superior Courts † { by persons convicted ... by Government from judgments of acquittal.	1,213	...	423	391	...	106	151	...	11	...	136	56	
	16	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	10	...	...
Total ...	17,701	5	1,524	8,174	...	1,565	5,011	34	217	13	1,158	...	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,621	...	1,730	73	...	59	...	5	436	186	132	14	
By Courts of Session	1,556	...	628	467	...	3	10	9	152	169	118	38	
By Superior Court	1,681	...	784	205	28	101	...	313	93	...	157	...	
Total ...	5,858	...	3,142	745	28	163	10	327	681	355	407	...	
Grand Total ...	23,559	5	4,666	8,919	28	1,728	5,021	361	898	363	1,565	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Cr.P.C.

† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Cr.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 22.

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the Courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS--continued.

(25)—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year 1892.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.				Assessors' trials.			
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from :	
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Civil Courts.											
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors	2	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	5
II.—Criminal Courts.											
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. } Jurors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1884 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session. { Jurors	* 5	470	...	437	17	16	86	16	...	...	...
Assessors	* 2	...	† 500	...	...	...	...	...	495	56	137
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. } Jurors	9	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	518	737	485	...	16	66	16	510	73	142

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

† Includes 12 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(26)—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in

1 Station	2 Place of confinement	3 Classes of prisoners	4 Remained at the commencement of the year			5 Received during the year			6 Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Jahmundry	Central Prison	Convicts Under trial Civil	520 1 1	16	536 1 1	7 76 47 13	37 2	833 49 13	1 816 51 14	38 2	1,360 53 14
Blore	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	1 080 2 4	74	1 154 2 4	1 732 4 50	117	1 649 547 50	2 612 6 54	191	2,803 6 54
Khamopoly	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	1 145		1 145	1 1 8 26		939 8 26	2 084 8 26		2,084 8 26
Chambalore	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	1,063 97 11		1 063 37 11	1 270 530 90	3 17	1,273 547 90	2 333 567 101	3 17	2 336 584 101
Channaray	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	536		536	1 908 26	11	1 919 26	2 504 26	11	2,515 26
Chennam	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	543 95 12	24 1	567 96 12	1 046 202 54	72 11	1 168 213 54	1 639 237 66	96 12	1,735 241 66
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	609 24	26	635 24	3 594 188	405 18	3,999 206	4,203 212	431 18	4,634 230
Chidambaram	Hill Jail	Convicts Under trial Civil	79 1		79 1	200		200	279 1		279 1
Chidambaram	District Jail	Convicts Under trial Civil	144 7	4	148 7	418 150 10	31 8	449 158 10	562 157 10	35 8	597 165 10
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	214 9 1	4 1	218 10 1	606 176	84 17	690 193	820 185 1	88 18	908 203 1
Chidambaram	Hill Jail	Convicts Under trial Civil	203	1	204	481 5		481 5	684 5	1	685 5
Chidambaram	District Jail	Convicts Under trial Civil	170 1	7	177 1	531 12 2	14 2	543 44 2	709 43 2	21 2	730 45 2
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	150 28	5	155 28	477 253 4	21 13	502 266 4	629 281 4	28 13	657 294 4
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	139 7	14	153 7	421 143 16	19 8	440 151 16	560 150 16	33 8	593 158 16
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	297 37	14	311 37	698 428 26	71 21	769 449 26	965 465 26	85 21	1,080 486 26
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	187 20 3	16 1	203 21 3	995 428 23	15 13	1,010 441 23	1 182 448 26	31 14	1,213 462 26
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	244 4 4	7	251 4 4	906 95 28	25 4	931 99 28	1,150 99 32	32 4	1,182 103 32
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	242 2 13	16	258 2 13	707 125 70	4 4	711 129 70	949 127 83	20 4	969 131 83
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	305 47 10	12	317 47 10	947 621 112	79 18 1	1 026 642 113	1,252 671 122	91 18 1	1,343 689 123
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	305 20 7		305 20 7	936 174 59	5 7	941 181 59	1,241 194 66	5 7	1,246 201 66
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	154 5 22		154 5 22	54 23 21	2	56 23 21	208 28 43	2	210 28 43
Chidambaram	Do	Convicts Under trial Civil	83 8 4	6	89 8 4	304 153 88	25 8	329 181 88	987 156 42	31 8	418 164 42
Total, Central and District Jails			8,472 298 92	246 3	8,718 298 92	19,826 3,798 688	1,042 11 1	20,868 3,809 689	28,298 4,091 760	1,288 174 1	29,586 4,265 761
Total			8,857	249	9,106	24 292	1,214	25,506	33,140	1,463	34,612

PRISONS

the jails and the subordinate jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892

10

Discharged from all			Remaining at end of the year			Daily average number of each class			Total daily average of whole jail		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
102 4 11	2	724	64 2	1	647	10641 38 91	1000	10641 38 91	62060 1000	1000	64666
146 4	1	1007	1146 11	10	1106 11	110741 31 46	7084	117833 1 46	111426 7084		118510
104 8 2		1146 26	1146 11		1146 11	113169 39 118		113169 39 118	113326 113326		113326
1395 538 88	10	1398 538 88	1398 23 13	1	1388 30 18	15322 3440 740	11 94	15333 3440 740	99652 10		99657
1614 9	6	1698 9	1612 17	5	1617 17	75387 176	214	75601 176	76563 214		76777
1040 224 34	68 12	1117 236 34	1117 13 7	28	1118 13 7	62317 3299 560	2562 202	64879 3501 560	66185 2781		68949
344 20	357 17	3853 220	717 1	44 1	781 10	2351 1007	4585 97	70936 1104	78365 4682		78040
11 1		11 1	11 1		11 1	6846 10		6846 10	6846 10		6846
42 167 4	34	408 114 4	130 1	1	131 1	12011 63 88	490 27	12040 60 88	13240 517		13757
164 184 1	75 18	164 184 1	157 1	13	170 1	1081 560 20	1201 71	2088 634 20	20261 1275		21536
500	1	100	175		175	20423 1	04	20427 12	20435 04		20439
473 42 3	16 2	489 44 2	206 1	5	211 1	20284 204 01	457 08	20741 211 09	20406 465		20961
515 273 3	23 13	538 286 3	114 8 1	5	119 8 1	14044 2108 86	448 71	14492 2173 86	16298 519		16757
126 132 1	27 8	453 140 15	134 18 1	6	140 18 1	11472 928 114	536 75	12008 100 114	12514 611		13125
77 137 25	22 21	821 148 25	238 28 1	13	251 28 1	20393 2621 249	1965 84	28354 2705 249	29263 2049		31312
1011 444 22	51 14	1047 458 22	171 4 4		171 4 4	17537 5317 249	264 70	17801 5387 249	23144 334		23478
826 47 31	25 4	851 101 31	324 2 1	7	331 2 1	25045 645 228	726 23	25771 665 228	25118 749		26667
641 108 78	20 4	661 112 78	308 19 5		308 19 5	27448 639 810	129 29	27577 669 810	28897 158		29055
884 613 101	74 19 1	958 631 102	308 54 21	17	325 58 21	32056 3964 1190	2465 89 07	32141 4046 1187	37799 2575		40374
808 185 47	5 1	911 112 47	345 9 10		345 9 10	30368 1504 642	18 22	30386 1526 642	32501 40		32544
208 28 43	2	210 28 43				5098 290 1213	40	5138 290 1213	6601 40		6641
292 143 35	27 8	319 151 35	95 13 7	4	99 13 7	8328 810 172	367 11	8695 821 472	9610 378		9988
18,443 3,876 648	1,059 171 1	20,502 4,047 649	8,855 215 112	229 9	9,084 218 112	8,70128 28337 7791	25182 980 07	8,95310 29317 7788	9,06246 26169		9,32415
23,967	1,231	25,198	9,182	232	9,414	9,06246	26169	9,32415			

D.—PRISONS

(26)—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras ...	Criminal Lepar	Convicts	22	...	22	18	...	18	40	...	40
Madras ...	Ward. Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	30	...	30	488	...	488	518	...	518
subsidiary Jails	... ..	Convicts	400	28	437	29,057	2,517	31,574	29,466	2,545	32,011
		Under-trial	1,274	43	1,317	28,766	1,146	29,912	30,040	1,189	31,229
		Civil	8	...	8	160	...	160	168	...	168
		Total ...	1,691	71	1,762	57,988	3,663	61,651	59,674	3,734	63,408
Grand Total ...	...	Convicts	8,903	274	9,177	48,901	3,559	52,460	57,804	3,833	61,637
		Under-trial	1,567	46	1,613	32,564	1,817	34,381	34,181	1,863	36,044
		Civil	130	...	130	1,316	1	1,317	1,446	1	1,447
		Total of all ...	10,600	320	10,920	82,781	4,877	87,658	93,381	5,197	98,578

—continued.

and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	...	23	17	...	17	14'84	...	14'84	14'84	...	14'84
493	...	493	25	...	25	27'14	...	27'14	27'14	...	27'14
28,928	2,511	31,439	538	34	572	683'30	57'21	740'50	} 1,706'44	91'80	1,798'24
29,249	1,164	30,413	791	25	816	1,910'66	34'59	1,045'25			
164	...	164	4	...	4	12'39	...	12'39			
58,341	3,075	62,016	1,333	59	1,392	1,706'44	91'80	1,798'24	...	...	...
48,804	3,570	51,964	9,410	263	9,673	9,399'51	309'03	9,708'54	} 10,810'88	353'49	11,164'3
33,125	1,335	34,460	1,006	28	1,034	1,294'03	44'39	1,338'42			
1,305	1	1,306	141	...	141	117'34	'07	117'41			
82,824	4,906	87,730	10,557	291	10,848	10,810'88	353'49	11,164'37	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(27) —Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial number	3			4			5			6			7			8		
	Remained at the close of the previous year.			Imprisoned during the present year 1892			Total.			Received by transfer.			Grand Total			Transferred to other jails.		
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Jails																		
Central Prisons.																		
1	520	16	569	31	47	1,089	13	1	8	1	13	1	1,316	53	1,369	24	9	33
2	1,089	74	1,460	110	184	2,676							2,612	191	2,803	119	7	126
3	1,115		1,066	3		1,711							2,084	3	2,084	35	3	38
4	1,063		1,031	6		2,094							2,333	11	2,336	80	1	81
5	596	24	1,114	63	87	1,710	650	3	123	7	138	27	2,504	96	2,515	57	2	59
6	543	26	1,048	363	389	3,688							1,689	431	1,735	1	86	87
7	609		3,080	576	716	14,460							4,203	785	17,476	361	9	127
District Jails.																		
8	79	4	189	31	35	278							279	35	597	21	3	24
9	144	4	417	84	88	561							562	88	650	60	3	63
10	214	1	501	84	1	684							684	21	730	15	3	18
11	203	7	481	11	21	684							709	28	687	52	1	53
12	170	5	546	11	25	706							629	33	593	17	3	20
13	159	14	479	23	43	630							560	85	1,080	87	12	99
14	139	11	431	19	89	558							995	31	1,213	62	2	64
15	297	14	631	63	89	1,182							1,182	32	1,182	287	2	289
16	187	16	895	15	31	1,148							1,150	29	1,182	95	1	96
17	244	7	994	25	20	885							949	31	1,000	31	17	48
18	242	16	653	4	54	1,252							1,252	91	1,343	201	5	206
19	305	12	947	58	70	1,207							1,341	5	1,346	140	4	144
20	305		902	5	2	1,208							208	31	418	89	5	94
21	154	6	394	25	31	387							387	2	418	5	1	6
22	83												11,007	503	12,110	1,171	49	1,220
Total, Central and District Jails																		
	2,916	106	8,514	371	477	11,460							28,298	1,288	29,586	1,532	58	1,590
23	8,472	246	17,448	947	1,119	25,930							40	27	29,586	11	128	139
Grand Total																		
	92					22							29,466	2,545	32,011	12,779	551	13,330
	409	28	16,912	2,175	2,208	17,341							12,125	138	27	400	128	528
	8,903	274	34,380	8,122	9,366	43,283							12,256	330	61,637	14,922	128	76,687

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(29)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the sub-judicial jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences

Serial number	Jails	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions	Numbers according to length of sentence																Total	
			A				B				C				D					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Central	Rajahmundry	Not exceeding 1 month				Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months				Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months				Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year				Total	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			1	20	1	155	4	18	11	2,06	7	165	7	64	2	14	2	11		
2	Vellore	Total admissions	Not exceeding 1 month				Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months				Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months				Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year				Total	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			30		20	165	4	18	11	2,06	7	165	7	64	2	14	2	11		
3	Trichinopoly	Total admissions	Not exceeding 1 month				Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months				Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months				Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year				Total	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			1	20	1	155	4	18	11	2,06	7	165	7	64	2	14	2	11		
4	Combatore	Total admissions	Not exceeding 1 month				Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months				Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months				Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year				Total	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			37	3	179	40	304	95	126	41	88	227	130	71	2	3	88	227		

[illegible]

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

15	Bellary	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	106	9	237	22	160	20	66	7	26	4	38	3	17	6	1	30	8	38
		Total admissions ...	4	1	19	1	33	3	52	3	50	1	47	2	27	1	...	3	1	1	620	58	687
		Remaining on the 31st December *	18	14	42	...	2	...	111	...	45	...	62	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1	65
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	14	912
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	105	15	230	...	304	...	114	...	45	...	62	...	27	...	...	6	...	1	...	345	15	1,010
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	81	...	49	...	24	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	171
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	351	11	...	...	25	1	33	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	576	22	898
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

* Classes A, B, C and D should be annulled for this total.

Total, Sub-diary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.										3,181	631	20	1									3,201	632	8,888	
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.										13,224	1,318	496	25									13,719	1,343	15,253	
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.										8											8		8		
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.										9		2									11		11		
	Total admissions										16,422	2,140	508	26									16,930	2,175	19,105	
	Remaining on the 31st December *										463	30	75	4								578	34	572		
Grand Total ..	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment										3,359	688	274	38									3,725	740	4,465	
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.										15,717	1,841	6,436	305									20,100	2,581	22,481	
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.										8		21										29	1	34	
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.										16		32										204		204	
	Total admissions										19,100	2,529	6,763	343										34,370	3,122	37,492
	Remaining on the 31st December *										504	33	1,126	67										9,408	283	9,671

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† NOTE.—Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(31)—Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial number.	Jails.	Remain- ing uncap- tured on the 31st De- cember 1891 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncap- tured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Central Prisons.														
1	Rajahmundry	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	
2	Vellore	3		2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2			
3	Trichinopoly			2	2		2	2			2			
4	Coimbatore	6		2	2	1	2	3	5	5		2		
5	Cannanore		1		1				1	1		1		
6	Salem	1		5	5		3	3	1	2	3	3	2	
7	Penitentiary	1							1	1				
	Total	12	4	13	17	3	11	14	9	6	15	9	7	1
District Jails.														
8	Russellikonda		1	1	2		2	2			1	1		
9	Berhampore	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
10	Vizagapatam		7		7		4	4		3	3	1	4	2
11	Parvatipur	1							1	1				
12	Guntur	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		1		
13	Nellore	2							2	2				
14	Kurnool													
15	Bellary	1	1	2	3		2	2	1	1	2	3		
16	Cuddapah													
17	Cuddalore			3	3		2	2		1	1	3		
18	Tanjore													
19	Madura	3							3	3				
20	Tinnevely	1							1	1				
21	Calicut													
22	Mangalore													
	Total	10	10	7	17		12	12	10	5	15	9	6	2
	Total, Central and District Jails	22	14	20	34	3	23	26	19	11	30	18	13	3
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras													
	Subsidiary Jails	5	6	11	17	2	15	17	3	2	5	17		
	Grand Total	27	20	31	51	5	38	43	22	13	35	35	13	3

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(33)—Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1892

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Serial number.		Jails		Number imprisoned during the year		Of those in column 3 there were		Duly versed in manual labour		Duly versed in the science of agriculture		Number of convicts who had been employed in the institution		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they	

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(34)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.		Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.		Clothing		Contingencies.			
		Under-trial.	Civil.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors.	A.	B.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	A.	B.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Central Prisons.															
1	Rajahmundry	612'37	2'38	645'06	25 15 10	21,989	84 0 5	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	48,107	74 8 2
2	Yellore	* 1,179'29	5'46	1,185'10	29 3 8	24,463	20 10 3	1,919	1 9 11	2,556	2 5 8	4,651	7 3 3	60,865	58 8 6
3	Tiruchinopoly	1,191'69	1'18	1,193'20	32 8 8	24,079	21 3 11	1,438	1 4 4	3,813	2 13 4	5,922	5 3 7	70,148	61 13 5
4	Coimbatore	355'34	35 34	996'57	33 510	27,321	27 6 8	2,824	2 13 4	3,251	2 13 4	7,062	7 1 2	73,695	71 3 1
5	Cananore	756'01	1'76	757'77	26 9 6	19,735	26 1 9	3,002	3 15 5	665	0 11 8	3,975	6 3 1	49,075	64 12 2
6	Salem	648'79	5'69	650'49	20 317	18,075	26 3 5	1,616	2 5 6	2,086	3 3 5	1,045	5 1 1	16,142	66 14 9
7	Penitentiary	769'36	11'04	780'40	30 14 5	22,705	29 2 9	2,580	3 0 10	2,592	3 1 9	15,481	20 1 6	67,699	86 1 6
	Total	6,080'88	84'47	6,185'25	30 6 10	1,58,457	25 9 8	14,699	2 6 0	15,838	2 9 8	47,506	7 10 10	1,24,106	68 5 7
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	68'96	6'00	69'56	28 0 6	4,104	59 0 0	203	2 14 8	185	2 10 11	653	9 7 4	7,100	102 1 1
9	Berhampore	139'69	6'34	137'57	27 2 9	5,314	38 10 1	337	2 14 2	400	3 1 2	1,310	9 8 4	11,155	80 15 1
10	Vizagapatnam	208'82	12	210'36	32 0 5	6,618	26 1 5	908	4 3 5	215	1 0 6	1,363	9 12 3	15,755	73 1 0
11	Parvatipur	204'27	2'11	206'30	28 0 7	4,431	32 7 8	587	2 13 11	957	4 11 0	1,594	6 3 1	13,178	74 4 2
12	Guntur	207'41	2'11	209'51	25 11 9	5,167	31 0 3	176	0 13 5	196	0 15 1	1,111	5 4 10	11,766	56 4 5
13	Nellore	144'92	2'79	147'57	33 4 9	4,260	32 7 4	214	1 10 1	316	2 7 4	1,068	6 8 10	12,069	72 0 5
14	Kurnool	130'08	1'14	131'25	28 4 9	7,971	25 7 4	409	1 4 11	1,107	3 14 6	2,276	7 1 4	20,811	66 7 5
15	Bellary	253'68	2'49	254'78	33 12 1	5,612	23 14 5	94	0 6 5	245	1 6 2	1,631	6 15 2	15,482	63 8 3
16	Cuddalore	178'01	2'90	178'12	29 2 1	8,219	23 5 2	300	0 13 11	401	1 8 11	1,657	5 7 5	17,315	64 14 11
17	Tanjore	257'71	6'68	266'67	33 12 11	8,466	29 3 4	252	0 13 11	348	1 4 2	1,687	5 12 9	18,724	64 7 1
18	Madurai	351'41	8'10	359'55	28 2 6	7,953	29 3 4	112	0 1 5	654	1 13 9	1,699	3 15 9	24,107	60 7 3
19	Tinnevely	403'86	15'26	403'74	37 12 8	9,253	28 8 5	183	0 8 11	645	2 2 0	1,677	5 0 6	22,563	69 3 10
20	Calicut	51'35	6'32	52'54	23 13 5	9,253	28 8 5	183	0 8 11	645	2 2 0	1,677	5 0 6	22,563	69 3 10
21	Calicut	51'35	6'32	52'54	23 13 5	9,253	28 8 5	183	0 8 11	645	2 2 0	1,677	5 0 6	22,563	69 3 10
22	Mangalore	86'93	4'72	86'41	24 8 3	4,607	46 2 0	31	0 5 0	37	0 6 10	518	5 3 0	7,326	75 5 7
	Total	2,873'22	208'70	3,135'90	30 10 7	86,769	27 10 9	4,014	1 4 6	6,694	2 1 11	20,161	6 6 11	2,11,546	67 7 4
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14'84	27'14	14'84	16 13 6	467	31 7 6	806	54 5 0	46	3 1 7	177	11 14 10	1,745	117 10 6
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras	8,968'94	293'27	9,366'13	80 7 9	2,48,143	26 7 11	19,553	2 1 4	21,978	2 7 2	63,298	7 5 5	3,995	144 15 10
	Total, Jails.	740'60	1,045'25	1,798'24	39 13 5	12,705	7 1 0			431	0 9 4	16,250	9 0 7	1,00,528	63 7 7
25	Subsidiary Jails	1,538'42	116'41	1,654'83	31 15 11	2,60,848	23 5 10	19,553	1 12 0	22,409	2 4 11	85,548	7 10 7	7,41,861	66 7 2
	Grand Total.	9,709'54	1,164'37	11,164'37	31 15 11	2,60,848	23 5 10	19,553	1 12 0	22,409	2 4 11	85,548	7 10 7	7,41,861	66 7 2

* Including 1,00 state prisoner.

† Of this amount Rs. 1,720 have not as yet been adjusted by the Accountant-General.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(35)—Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial number.	Jails.	3	4	5	6	7										8	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
						Average number employed on working days.											Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
						On prison duties.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
						On jail buildings.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, &c., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(36)—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892

Serial number	Jails	Total cost of maintenance (column 9 Statement 34)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10 Statement 34)	Total cash earnings	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Central Prisons</i>							
		RS A	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P
1	Rajahmundry	48 106 13	74 8 0	1 051 13 0	1 10 0	17 055 0 0	72 14 0
2	Vellore	69,365 5	58 8 0	31,096 8 0	26 4 0	38 268 13 0	32 4 0
3	Trichinopoly	70 117 14	61 14 0	14 793 13 0	13 1 0	55 934 1 0	48 13 0
4	Coimbatore	73 938 8	74 9 0	17 377 12 0	17 7 0	56 560 12 0	56 12 0
5	Cannanore	49 073 4	64 12 0	4,772 5 0	6 5 0	44,300 15 0	58 7 0
6	Salem	46,111 10	66 15 0	3 896 10 0	5 10 0	42,215 0 0	61 5 0
7	Penitentiary	67 332 2	86 4 0	28 931 5 0	37 1 0	38,400 13 0	49 3 0
	Total	4,24 105 8	68 9 0	1,01 920 2 0	16 8 0	3,22 185 6 0	52 1 0
<i>District Jails</i>							
8	Russellkonda	7,100 0	102 1 0	30 10 0	0 7 0	7,069 6 0	101 10 0
9	Berhampore	11 135 3	80 15 0	174 10 0	1 4 0	10 960 9 0	79 11 0
10	Vizagapatnam	15,735 3	73 1 0			15,735 3 0	73 1 0
11	Puvattipuu	15,178 10	74 4 0	547 6 0	2 11 0	14 631 4 0	71 9 0
12	Guntur	11 735 11	56 4 0			11,795 11 0	56 4 0
13	Nellore	12 069 0	72 0 0			12,069 0 0	72 0 0
14	Kurnool	9 808 13	75 3 0	30 10 0	0 4 0	9,838 3 0	74 15 0
15	Bellary	20 810 11	66 7 0	304 5 0	1 0 0	20,506 6 0	65 7 0
16	Cuddapah	15 582 0	65 8 0	119 14 0	0 8 0	15 262 8 0	65 0 0
17	Cuddalore	17 315 0	64 15 0	262 5 0	1 0 0	17,052 11 0	63 15 0
18	Tanjore	18 723 12	64 7 0	12 035 11 0	41 7 0	6 688 1 0	23 0 0
19	Madurai	24 407 2	60 7 0			24 407 2 0	60 7 0
20	Tinnevely	22,532 10	69 4 0	4 0 8 14 0	12 7 0	18,433 12 0	56 13 0
21	Calicut	1,965 9	29 10 0	204 14 0	3 1 0	1 760 11 0	26 9 0
22	Mangalore	7 526 11	75 6 0	261 4 0	2 10 0	7,265 7 0	72 12 0
	Total	2 11 516 5	67 7 0	16,904 11 0	5 6 0	1,91 641 10 0	62 1 0
23	Debtors' Prison, Madras	3,935 8	115 0 0			3,935 8 0	115 0 0
24	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,746 6	117 10 0			1,746 6 0	117 10 0
	Total, Jails	6 41,353 17	68 8 0	1 18,824 15 0	12 11 0	5,22,508 14 0	55 13 0
25	Subsidiary Jails	1 00,729 0	55 14 0	306 11 0	0 3 0	1,00,221 5 0	55 11 0
	Grand Total	7 41,861 11	66 7 0	1 19,131 8 0	10 11 0	6,22,730 3 0	65 12 0

NOTE.—Pias have been rounded in this statement.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the

Serial number.	Jails	Classes of prisoners	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick			Number of deaths in and out of hospital		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<i>District Jails—continued</i>																				
16	Cuddapah	Convicts	136	16	152	175	37	212	178	01	179	24	1	25	105	1	106	322	02	324
		Under trial	18		18	53	17	70	51	47	98	128	5	133	21		21	71		71
		Civil				2	00	2	2	40	42			5				4	9	9
		Total	154	16	170	231	54	285	234	78		129	1	130	127		127	395	02	397
17	Cuddalore	Convicts	160	12	172	270	45	315	277	71	348	10	1	11	171		171	573	22	595
		Under trial	18		18	45		45	6	18	24	1		2	3		3	01	01	02
		Civil	13		13	2	28	30	20	21	41			7						
		Total	191	12	203	317	53	370	303	77	389	11	1	12	174		174	574	23	597
18	Tanjore	Convicts	282	20	302	274	48	322	275	77	358			358	168	1	169	491	03	494
		Under trial	30		30	6	59	65	20	18	38			20			3	04		04
		Civil	12		12	8	10	18	18		18			18						
		Total	324	20	344	288	67	355	293	55				171	1	172	495	03	498	07
19	Madura	Convicts	338	20	358	326	56	382	351	41	405	20		20	63	0	63	278	51	329
		Under trial	37	4	41	80	63	143	10	46	56	1		57	7		64	17		17
		Civil	44		44	11	80	91	11	87	98			16						
		Total	419	24	443	377	99	476	403	74				70	6	76	290	51	341	34
20	Punnevelly	Convicts	285		285	303	68	371	303	86	384	1		385	119		119	537		537
		Under trial	30		30	15	04	19	15	26	41			41	5		5	15		15
		Civil	12		12	6	32	38	20		20			20						
		Total	327		327	324	104	428	328	41				124		124	552		552	30
21	Calcutta	Convicts	140	7	147	50	98	148	51	38	154			154	2		2	27		27
		Under trial	30		30	2	90	92	2	90	92			92						
		Civil	28		28	1	13	14	1	13	14			14						
		Total	198	7	205	53	101	154	54	41	158			158	2		2	27		27
22	Mangalore	Convicts	185	28	213	83	28	111	86	35	102	4		106	51	3	54	153	17	170
		Under trial	21	5	26	8	10	18	8	21	31	2		33						
		Civil	11		11	4	72	76	4	72	76			76						
		Total	217	33	250	95	110	205	94	68	209			212	51	3	54	153	17	170
Total, Central and District Jails		Convicts	173	46	219	870	28	898	893	10	903			903	718	199	737	270	758	200
		Under trial	317	47	364	33	37	70	29	37	66			66	131	10	141	42	21	42
		Civil	172	13	185	77	41	118	77	55	132			132	7		7	09		09
		Total	1,062	106	1,168	980	106	1,086	999	15	1,014			1,014	726	209	750	264	779	244
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	Convicts	22		22	11	84	96	11	84	96			96						
		Under trial																		
		Civil																		
		Total	22		22	11	84	96	11	84	96			96						
24	Debtors Prison, Madras	Convicts	71		71	27	14	41	27	14	41			41	61		61	126		126
		Under trial																		
		Civil																		
		Total	71		71	27	14	41	27	14	41			41	61		61	126		126
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts				68	39	107	70	60	130			130	196	9	205	460	19	479
		Under trial				10	66	76	10	66	76			76	20	10	30	520	10	530
		Civil				12	9	21	12	9	21			21	6		6	08		08
		Total	1,030	172	1,202	1,006	114	1,120	1,012	24	1,036			1,036	198	19	217	958	49	1,007
Grand Total		Convicts	9,999	51	10,050	90,103	44	90,147	97,084	14	97,198			97,198	7,354	208	7,562	257	777	265
		Under trial	1,294	03	1,297	44	33	487	1,338	42	1,380			1,380	427	20	447	911	51	962
		Civil	117	14	131	117	34	151	117	34	151			151	74		74	143		143
		Total of all	12,410	68	12,478	100,640	81	100,721	108,522	30	108,652			108,652	7,855	228	8,083	267	778	265

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(38)—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at close of previous year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, &c.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1892.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	47	2	51	2	238	10	238	20	20	2	28	1	..	..	2	2	..	2
2	Vellore	4	..	6	..	31	..	31	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	Trichinopoly	8	..	8	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	530	17	567	17	3140	94	3534	338	351	3	190	106	..	..	4	20	1	30
5	Channarayana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem	202	11	237	12	3240	202	3501	126	135	2	96	94	1	1	2	13	..	18
7	Penitentiary	183	18	212	18	1007	97	1104	91	102	6	118	112	..	..	..	9	1	10
	Total	979	48	1,081	49	8044	403	8447	678	611	13	411	428	1	1	8	54	2	56
District Jails.																			
8	Russellkote	1	..	1	..	60	..	60	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	Barham	150	8	157	8	633	74	660	68	59	6	102	96	..	..	..	1	..	1
10	Vizagapatnam	176	17	185	18	634	74	660	63	73	8	128	120	..	..	1	1	..	..
11	Parvathipuram	5	..	5	..	12	..	12	..	11	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntur	42	2	43	2	203	08	211	11	11	2	33	31	..	..	..	1	..	1
13	Nellore	253	13	281	13	2170	71	2170	159	163	9	123	114	..	..	..	8	..	8
14	Kn nool	143	8	150	8	928	75	1003	72	77	2	61	59	..	..	..	18	..	18
15	Bellary	428	21	465	21	2621	84	2705	214	224	10	212	202	..	..	5	28	..	28
16	Cuddalore	20	1	20	1	537	70	537	291	304	1	147	146	..	..	..	4	..	4
17	Cuddalore	95	4	99	4	645	23	668	49	50	3	48	45	..	..	..	2	..	2
18	Tanjore	125	4	127	4	630	20	653	56	57	8	55	52	..	..	..	19	..	19
19	Madurai	624	18	671	18	3963	83	4046	322	322	8	293	289	..	..	..	58	..	58
20	Tinnevely	174	7	194	7	1504	22	1676	87	89	1	98	97	..	..	1	9	..	9
21	Calicut	23	..	23	..	290	..	290	14	14	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore	153	8	156	8	810	11	821	92	95	5	56	51	..	..	..	13	..	13
	Total	2,319	123	3,010	125	20,293	577	20,870	1,488	1,518	58	1,365	1,307	6	6	8	161	1	162
	Total, Central & District Jails	2,319	123	3,010	125	20,293	577	20,870	1,488	1,518	58	1,365	1,307	6	6	8	161	1	162
	Subsidiary Jails	2,319	123	3,010	125	20,293	577	20,870	1,488	1,518	58	1,365	1,307	6	6	8	161	1	162
23	Grand Total	4,638	246	6,020	250	40,586	1,154	41,740	2,976	3,036	116	2,730	2,614	12	12	16	322	2	328

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(39)—For the year 1892-93.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.</i>				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
<i>A. General—</i>											
(1) Dispensaries	7	735	74,598	39,145	...	...	9,930	1	1	5	Medicine, food, clothing and medical treatment.
(2) Poor houses	3	376	137,245	...	1,572	5,876	...	1	2	...	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	154	1,522	553,610	3,151	37,966	3,693	...	138	4	12	Accommodation, raw rice, cooked rice, water, butter-milk, kanji and firewood.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,372	...	1	3	1	Education, food and clothing.
<i>B. Hindus—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	10	2,450	...	663	108	...	2	1	1	Food, raw rice, accommodation and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	30	1,126	411,364	198	39,357	4,694	...	21	1	17	Food, raw rations, accommodation, water and butter-milk.
(3) For travellers	41	588	190,920	120	3,288	57	...	37	...	4	Accommodation and water.
<i>C. Muhammadans—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	315	109,370	4,800	60	120	200	3	...	1	Food, raw rice, money doles and accommodation.
(2) For travellers	1	11	3,960	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total	258	4,744	1,500,418	47,442	82,906	15,420	10,130	205	12	41	
<i>II.—Institutions supported by the general public.</i>											
<i>A. General—</i>											
(1) For cure of sickness	5	645	215,164	...	...	18,530	1,060	...	1	4	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	21	2,208	724,414	...	47,377	9,061	9,907	3	6	12	Food, raw rice, clothing, education, monthly pension, medicine, accommodation, passage money for travellers and money doles.
(3) For travellers	690	8,559	3,117,605	...	15,618	11,955	52,867	604	11	75	Accommodation, food, raw rice, money, butter-milk, water and firewood.
<i>B. Hindus—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	179	2,349	907,888	...	24,612	20,282	17,040	65	94	20	Food, money, provisions, accommodation, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	430	6,933	2,489,480	...	1,06,917	95,908	28,449	318	4	108	Food, raw rice, accommodation, provisions and water.
(3) Do. Byrájis	24	329	120,080	...	17,161	3,453	1,451	3	19	2	Raw rice, food, rations, money dole and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	736	4,536	1,652,048	...	31,691	27,236	6,972	682	8	46	Food, raw rice, ingredients, accommodation, light, water and kanji.
<i>C. Muhammadans—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	26	9,410	...	1,410	90	70	7	1	...	Food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	58	489	178,435	...	319	334	24	57	1	...	Food, accommodation and raw rice.
<i>D. Europeans and East Indians—</i>											
To relieve paupers	1	2	732	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Education and daily meal.
Total	2,152	26,076	9,414,765	...	2,45,006	1,86,949	1,17,840	1,740	145	267	
<i>III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.</i>											
<i>A. General—</i>											
(1) For cure of sickness	15	2,170	161,529	3,45,478	...	12,568	26,638	5	1	9	Medicine, food, treatment, bedding and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	3	233	392	9,379	...	12,505	2,105	3	...	...	Accommodation and food.
(3) For travellers	4	85	31,680	156	60	479	...	2	1	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(4) For orphans	3	245	89,425	1,502	...	...	3,360	3	...	...	Instruction, food and clothing.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

(39)—For the year 1892-93—continued

Class and object of institutions	Number of institutions	Average number of persons daily aided	Number aided in the year	Income				Number of institutions which afforded relief			In what shape relief was given
				Govt. by ment	From endowment in land	From endowment in money	Subscriptions and donations	In door	Out door	General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public—cont</i>				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				
<i>B Hindus—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	268	79,754	4	8 590	779	3,265	6	1	1	Raw rice, accommodation and food
(2) Do Brahmans	20	1,844	5,65,830	27,545	22 918	3,426	9,738	14		6	Food, accommodation and raw rice
(3) Do Byrads	1	59	21,600	69	2,500	1,100				1	Food and raw rice
(4) For travellers	2	14	6,285		61	103	130	2			Accommodation
<i>C Muhammadans—</i>											
To relieve paupers	2	75	27,37	2,734		240		2			Food and karni
<i>D Europeans and East Indians—</i>											
(1) For orphans	5	543	154,254	15 769		9 083	24,230	5			Education food, clothing, bedding and medicine
(2) To relieve paupers	2	518	189,070	13,200	180	400	27,385		2		Money payments as pensions and daily allowances for food, bedding and clothing
Total	65	5 854	1,826,194	4,16,336	34,309	40,683	96,851	42	5	18	
<i>IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation</i>											
<i>A. General—</i>											
(1) For cure of sickness	424	17,173	3,046 835	1,40,817	328	1,86,361	70,810	29	203	192	Medicine, diet, clothing, treatment, medical advice and accommodation
(2) To relieve paupers	18	1,045	381,721	2,940	75,201	600	1,814	6		12	Food, clothing, raw rice, accommodation and water
(3) For travellers	321	1,058	387,052	11,424	3 883	3 342	2,838	321			Food, accommodation, water light and pay of establishment
<i>B Hindus—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	115	43,359		19,000	3,361	500	4			Food
(2) Do Brahmans	7	329	120 494	1,079	20,686	44	21	4		3	Food and raw rice
(3) For travellers	113	890	437,191	12,445	8,600	2,557	160	105	7	7	Accommodation light and water
<i>C. Muhammadans—</i>											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	50	10 950	360					1		Money, food
(2) For travellers	10	11	4 123	318	34	43		5	2	3	Accommodation and water
<i>D Europeans—</i>											
For travellers	17	3	1,323	823		798	700	17			Accommodation
Total	921	20,657	4 483,045	1,69,906	1 27,932	1 97,106	76 903	491	213	217	
Grand Total	3,306	57 331	16,680 425	6,33,884	1 90 153	1,40,058	3 01,724	2 478	375	343	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1892

Value of suits	Number of suits instituted in the different courts										Total value of suits
	Not exceeding Rs 10	Ditto Rs 20	Ditto Rs 50	Ditto Rs 100	Ditto Rs 500	Ditto Rs 1 000	Ditto Rs 5 000	Ditto Rs 10 000	Exceeding Rs 10 000	Number of suits, the value of which even not be estimated in money	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR											
I—Civil Courts											
Imparad Tribunals											Rs
Village Courts	30 117	22 166	134	28	47	1					5 51 327
and Sub-Divisional Tribunals	24 980	30 358	9 217	34 628	38 160	1 015	2 261	130	117	(75)	2 7 86 960
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	8	42	72	43	51						12 260
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts				89	316	15	219	72	62	77	33 26 111
Total	64 135	52,566	99 423	94 769	98 603	4 114	2 510	211	179	705	2 96 77 120
II—Revenue Courts											
Imparad Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts	1,785	1 222	1 528	806	708	8	12			15	3 14 580
District Courts											
Total	1,785	1,222	1 528	806	708	8	12			15	3 14 580
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR STATE OF GOVERNMENT											
Presidency Small Cause Court	9 432	1 705	5 510	2,617	2 546	66	155				14 75 131
The City Civil Court				4	1	2	7				15 660
Superior Courts					24	10	199	61	70	2	57 32,581
Total	9 432	4,705	5 511	2 651	2 571	408	361	61	70	22	52 23 381
Grand Total	75 352	58,493	66,462	98 210	41,875	4 560	2 883	272	249	795	3,52 15,133

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(12)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year 1892

PART I—CIVIL SUITS

Class of courts	Total number of suits before the courts	Is referred to courts in other provinces	Number of suits disposed of									Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Average duration of suits	
			Without trial	Compromised	Without contest			On reference to arbitration		With contest				Contested	Uncontested
					Decreed on confes- sion	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	For plaintiff	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR															
I—Civil Courts															
Unpaid Tribunals	17,111		1,115	12,217	1,752	1,377	1,822	184	48	5,093	1,740	744	11,105	111	47
Village Courts	2,148		34,540	5,740	116	63,771	14,253	245	67	38,887	1,868	648	11,105	111	47
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals															
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	555		6	13	88	80	27			2	10	30	74	7	39
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,323		131	86	33	149	4	7		181	166	631	574	201	181
Total	218,795		13,760	41,078	2,344	77,905	3,478	434	115	44,693	15,724	14,672	11,851		
II—Revenue Courts															
Unpaid Local Tribunals															
Other Subordinate Courts	11,716		2,227	4	3	733	1,022	1		2,791	2,452	1,771	1,069	162	170
District Courts															
Total	11,716		2,227	4	3	733	1,022	1		2,791	2,452	1,771	1,069		
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT															
Presidency Small Cause Court	27,682		2,211	7,545	1,248	1,111	127	11	3	1,203	347	361	90	68	33
The City Civil Court	10		2	2	1	112	7			2	70	143	27	5	15
Superior Courts			10		21							312		68	227
Total	27,692		2,223	7,545	1,269	1,223	134	12	3	1,205	347	412	117		
Grand Total	39,152		48,310	47,711	13,635	89,128	4,500	147	118	47,179	18,571	16,857	13,033		

PART II—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL)

Class of courts	Total number of cases before the courts	Is referred to courts in other provinces	Number of cases disposed of									Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested
			Without trial	Compromised	Without contest			On reference to arbitration		With contest				
					Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	For plaintiff	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR														
I—Civil Courts														
Unpaid Tribunals														
Village Courts														
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	289 982		207,479	2 196	16 245	24 150	1 844	6	1	15 075	11,046	6,066	240	13
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	82		6		33	6				7		30	13	19
District Courts	10 670		9 953	94	208	3,059	179			984	803	1,430	330	51
Total	300 654		217 382	2,230	16 476	27,115	2 003	6	1	16,066	11,849	7,526	585	
II—Revenue Courts														
Unpaid Local Tribunals														
Other Subordinate Courts														
District Courts	7 785		6 996	121	5	594	19			89	89	532	271	87
Total	7 785		6 996	121	5	594	19			89	89	532	271	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT														
Presidency Small Cause Court	4 986		1,973	60	889	2,725	17	6	4	178	106	28		2
The City Civil Court	18		3				3			6	1	5		7
Superior Courts	* 9 369													
Total	8 369		1 976	60	989	2 725	20	6	4	184	107	33		
Grand Total	316 742		275 094	2 411	16 870	30 434	2,042	12	5	16 339	12,045	8 091	856	

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(13)—Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year 1892

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS

Class of court	Total number of appeals before the courts	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Decisions confirmed, section 551 C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Held <i>ex parte</i>				Contested				Pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals	Objections under section 561 Act IV of 1882	
					Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded				Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																
Appeals from Original Decrees																
A—Civil Courts																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6,966		36	152	19	14	15	3	1,452	335	285	114	1,441	587	161	174
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	11,446		322	324	74	4	23	23	3,365	867	813	413	3,066	2,723	214	10
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total	18,412		358	476	93	18	38	26	4,817	1,202	1,098	527	4,507	3,310		774
B—Revenue Courts																
Collectors' Appellate Courts																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT																
Chief Court of Province																
Appeals from Original Decrees	509			22	2	1	2		123	95	30	37	257	157	450	1
Appeals from Appellate Decrees	3,745		130	84	26	3	1		1,065	227	153	137	1,919	1,339	105	114
Total	4,254		130	106	28	4	3		1,178	262	183	174	2,176	1,526		173
Grand Total	19,650		488	682	121	63	41	26	5,995	1,464	1,281	701	6,683	4,836		732

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS

Class of courts	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Decisions confirmed, section 551 C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Held <i>ex parte</i>				Contested				Pending more than three months	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts	Objections under Section 561 Act XIV of 1882	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																
<i>Appeals from Original Orders</i>																
A— <i>Civil Courts</i>																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	20		1	2			1		4	4	2	1	5		139	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	795		79	29	11	2	14	4	282	18	139	74	143	30	81	8
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total	815		80	31	11	2	15	4	286	22	141	75	148	30		8
B— <i>Revenue Courts</i>																
Collectors' Appellate Courts																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT																
<i>Chief Court of Province</i>																
Appeals from Original Orders	212			12					36		17	13	134	129	406	
Appeals from Appellate Orders	7								2		1		4	4	413	
Total	219			12					38		18	13	138	133		
Grand Total	1,034		80	43	11	2	15	4	324	22	159	88	286	163		8

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(44)—Statement *how* of the result of proceeding on application for the execution of the writ and return made in the District of Columbia in the year 1892

Class of courts	Applications of special of					Amount in need		On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned				On which he was arrested but not imprisoned		On which he was imprisoned		On which he was imprisoned		On which he was imprisoned		On which he was imprisoned		On which he was imprisoned	
	By transfer	By certificate in full	By certificate in part	Wholly infructuous	At review at the end of the year	With the issue of process	Without the issue of process	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned	On which he was arrested but not imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned	On which he was imprisoned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																							
I—Civil Courts																							
Unpaid Tribunal	117,576	1,770	82,100	18,177	4,777	0	1,380	1,000	8,750	67	7,081	2,025	2,200	8,811	1,777	16	80	1	40	40	40	40	40
Village Courts	61	1	1	1	10	10	27	1,000	1	1	5	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Small Cause Courts (at the District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts)	1,117	46	7	186	9	9	1,000	1,000	5	18	22	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	118,753	1,817	82,107	18,363	4,786	20	1,387	1,005	8,758	72	7,099	2,030	2,210	8,818	1,778	16	81	1	41	41	41	41	41
II—Revenue Courts																							
Unpaid Local Tribunal	1,268	1	91	13	26	26	55	286	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Superior Courts	1,268	1	91	13	26	26	55	286	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1,268	1	91	13	26	26	55	286	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COURTS AT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																							
Unpaid Local Tribunal	15,112	57	4,100	8,701	8,147	8,147	872	98,863	98,863	44	240	549	578	12	12	1	61	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chief Superior Courts	708	48	81	15	574	574	574	98,863	98,863	7	7	7	7	12	12	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	15,640	60	4,111	8,716	8,721	8,721	872	98,863	98,863	44	240	549	578	12	12	1	61	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grand Total	193,671	2,422	86,218	27,083	12,917	28	2,800	94,703	10,087	1,140	7,287	2,600	2,600	8,825	1,773	167	81	7,081	62	62	62	62	62

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued*.

(45)—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the province of Madras in the year 1892.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency									Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of credit- ors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing	Transferred to another pro- vince, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.			Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being ap- pointed	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprison- ment being passed under Section 359	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Courts other than Chief Districts	455	170	16	86	96	7		80	14	19	5,579	180	1,712	1,417	
Chief Courts of Districts	8	5			1			2							
Superior Courts															
Total ..	463	175	16	86	97	7		82	14	19	5,579	180	1,712	1,417	

G.—REGISTRATION.

(46)—Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year 1892-93.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.										Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.							Number of wills registered, Book III.														
		Compulsory.					Optional.					Compulsory.					Total.																
		1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 17, Clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value less than Rs. 100 (Section 17, Clause b).	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clause c.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause a.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 15, Clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause c).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause e).	Gifts (Section 17, Clause f).	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value Rs. 100 and upwards (Section 18, Clause b).	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause c).	Instruments of mortgage of value Rs. 100 and upwards (Section 18, Clause d).	Objections for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause e).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of wills registered, Book III.					
Office of Inspector-General.																																	
Madras District.	3	1,881	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268				
Chingleput District.	12	94	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391	4,391				
North Arcot do.	22	254	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163	7,163				
South Arcot do.	24	940	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216	8,216				
Tanjore do.	26	568	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768	11,768				
Tamil Nadu do.	27	227	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004	11,004				
Madurai do.	27	104	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831				
Tamil Nadu do.	27	104	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831	2,831				
Salem do.	23	110	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926				
Chingleput do.	23	110	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926	5,926				
South Arcot do.	15	100	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379				
Tamil Nadu do.	16	856	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307				
Tamil Nadu do.	28	261	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322				
Tamil Nadu do.	3	7	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305				
Total	398	5,876	115,556	140,596	206,628	31,986	4,067	56,615	855,928	7,42,650	10	0	100,607	25,065	18,633	15,936	619	12,305	273,047	2,11,769	3	0	15,43,38	1	2	26,427	14,435	42,623	67,408	1	0	18	2,444

H.—MILITARY.

(47)—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year 1892-93.

Army service		Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of force at the end of the year.							
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Dead.				Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men	
British	Cavalry	1,278	247		21	21	33	74	1,307	2		56		180	1,181	1,079
	Sappers	35	1					6	36					30		
	Artillery	2,196	670		30	30	53	469	2,241	15	72	84		30	1,830	2,334
	Infantry	10,932	3,381		127	127	233	4,034	9,819	10		306		875	8,638	617
	Total	14,441	4,129		179	178	319	4,583	13,490	27	72	446		1,395	11,649	4,030
Native	Cavalry	1,750	209		16	16	47	50	1,846	3		32	48	239	1,527	1,830
	Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	1,521	39		23	23	34	47	1,316	1		* 22	23	120	1,142	31
	Burma Co. Sappers and Miners.	173	52		3	3		36	166	1		2	2	16	146	9
	Infantry	26,156	2,234	11	688	699	944	1,148	25,599	32		279	489	2,590	22,241	654
	Total	29,430	2,574	11	730	741	1,025	1,311	28,927	37		335	562	2,974	25,056	2,525
Grand Total		43,871	6,703	11	908	919	1,344	5,894	42,417	64	72	781	562	4,369	36,705	6,555

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

* 1 Conductor and 1 Sergeant of Ordnance Artificer Company included.

I.—MARINE.

(48)—Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year 1892–93.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power and engine of a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	.....	1	10	4,314	...
Steam Dredge "Counemara."	.....	...	11	3,718	...
Steam Launch "Empress."	6½ tons	...	1	354	...
Steam Tug "Gôdâvari."	40 tons, eighty-horse power.	...	9	1,634	...
Steam Dredge (at Cuddalore).	12 tons, six horse-power.	1	5	2,230	...
Steam Dredge "Wenlock."	407 tons, forty-five horse-power.	2	25	34,656	...

(49)—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year 1892–93.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Madras.</i>			RS.	RS.
Port establishment	4	97	45,592	...
Port ...	...	5	2,199	...
Lighthouse do.	...	2	1,800	...
Divers' do.	...	...	4,992	...
Marine police establishment	...	2	2,404	...
Marine dispensary do.	...	...	...	...
Pilotage, Madras	3	26	17,633	28,666
<i>Coast Ports.</i>				
Port Officers and Conservators	16	140	61,480	...
Lighthouses	...	91	17,855	...
Pilotage (Pâmban and Kilakarai, Cochin and Mangalore)	...	36	13,592	33,658
Landing and shipping dues (Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Mangalore).	...	48	8,785	72,475

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(50)—Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year 1892–93.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,99,218	Rs. ...	Rs. 9,66,116	...	Rs. * 8,257	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency) ...	...	74,675	1,50,000	7,64,591	†	* 1,85,000 ‡ 100
Total ...	...	2,73,893	1,50,000	17,30,707	...	1,92,444

* The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.

† Not known being included with other metals.

‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(51)—Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year 1892–93.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Larger notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Larger notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 241,290	Rs. 1,76,25,560	Rs. 80,29,500	Rs. 15,45,70,965.	Rs. 15,90,52,705.	Value. Rs. 27,32,135	Rs. 1,91,79,350	Rs. 1,07,85,500	Nil.	Rs. 2,11,42,255	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 2,46,000.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 241,290	No. 192,122	No. 7,638	No. 15,45,70,965.	No. 15,90,52,705.	No. 292,800	No. 297,817	No. 8,333							

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(52)—Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year 1892-93.

Prices of Agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.													
Districts.		Rice husked.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bazra.	Rási.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, (Gur or Jaggery.)	Cotton cleaned.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām ...	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	1 9 5	...	...	...	4 9 2	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 9 8	...	...	...	4 6 8	4 10 2	...
Godāvāri ...	...	3 3 7	...	...	2 0 8	...	...	...	3 1 9	...	4 10 1	5 1 0	...
Kistna ...	...	3 5 9	5 7 9	...	2 4 9	2 3 11	...	1 13 1	3 10 5	...	...	...	18 2 1
Nellore ...	...	3 9 8	...	...	2 3 4	2 4 9	2 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	...	4 12 2	...	2 1 6	2 5 8	...	...	2 15 3	3 11 11	...	...	19 4 10
Bellary ...	...	...	4 1 4	...	1 10 11	2 0 2	...	...	3 9 3	...	4 10 9	5 0 4	12 2 1
Anantapur ...	...	3 6 3	...	...	1 10 10	2 4 4	1 13 4	...	...	...	4 15 3	6 7 4	16 13 2
Čuddāpah ...	...	3 11 3	...	...	2 5 3	2 1 1	2 0 2	...	...	...	...	5 8 7	10 3 0
North Arcot ...	...	3 11 3	...	...	...	2 7 6	1 11 0	...	...	...	4 4 4	4 14 5	...
Chingleput ...	...	3 14 2	...	...	...	...	2 5 10	...	...	...	5 1 4	...	...
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	3 11 10	...	...	...	2 1 8	2 3 2	2 10 0	...	...	4 4 1	5 2 1	...
Salem ...	...	4 0 0	...	...	2 5 10	2 3 8	2 1 1	...	...	...	5 2 7	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	4 0 8	3 14 2	...	2 5 0	2 1 1	2 1 2	...	3 9 4	...	3 7 6	5 8 10	17 2 6
Trichinopoly ...	...	4 4 1	...	...	2 4 2	2 7 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	5 6 1	...
Tanjore ...	...	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	2 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	...	4 2 0	...	...	2 12 5	2 9 10	2 7 0	...	...	...	5 5 11	...	17 4 10
Tinnevelly ...	...	4 4 1	...	...	2 13 0	3 0 10	2 10 8	...	...	...	6 11 4	2 14 3	17 9 9
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	3 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 3	...	...
South Canara ...	...	3 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	3 11 8	4 8 10	1 14 0	2 3 10	2 4 3	2 1 8	2 3 7	3 6	3 11 11	4 13 0	5 0 11	16 1 3

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year 1892-93—continued.

Districts	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs —cont.										Plough bullocks, each	Sheep, each	Fish, per seer																
	Jute	Ghee, clarified butter	Fodder			Firewood, per maund	Salt, per maund	Iron, per maund	20	21				22	23	24													
			Grass	Straw	Jowar and Bajra																								
																	14	15	16	17	18	19							
RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P			
Ganjam			31	7	7	0	3	4	0	7	3	0	7	9	3	9	5	13	4	12	13	9	1	13	2	0	3	10	
Vizagapatnam			27	15	9	0	3	5	0	14	5	0	6	1	3	11	0	5	14	5	16	14	7	2	2	11	0	3	1
Gódsvari			29	14	2	0	4	6	0	7	7	0	6	4	3	6	8	4	7	1	22	11	2	2	12	6	0	5	5
Kistna			32	12	6	0	5	3	0	6	1	0	6	3	4	5		5	8	9	51	11	9	2	6	11	0	4	2
Nellore			30	1	5	0	3	6	0	9	8	0	12	8	2	5		4	6	9	45	12	8	2	8	2	0	3	3
Kurnool			31	3	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	8	2		3	0	0	39	9	6	2	9	6	0	3	11
Bellary			42	8	4	0	7	7	0	7	3	0	6	6	6	8		7	12	8	32	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	2
Anantapur			37	6	10	0	4	2	0	14	9	0	10	9	3	6	3	6	3	7	31	6	1	3	6	9	0	4	1
Cuddapah			34	3	9	0	9	10	0	9	7	0	8	10	11			5	12	3	45	11	0	2	10	0	0	3	7
North Arcot			35	0	2	0	4	4	0	6	10	0	3	9	3	3	7	4	5	7	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
Chingleput			37	14	1	0	6	0	0	6	4				3	6	3	3	7	0	21	1	7	3	10	8	0	2	10
Madras			39	1	2	0	6	0	0	13	3				3	2	5	4	4	0	17	8	0	5	1	1	0	4	9
South Arcot			33	10	4	6	1	6	0	3	11	0	1	0	3	4	5	3	5	11	18	2	2	3	2	11	0	2	11
Salem			34	3	1	0	3	10	0	11	1	0	4	3	3	0	6	6	1	1	17	11	0	3	2	11	0	4	8
Combatore			33	5	3	0	6	11	0	15	11	0	10	0	3	5	9	4	0	0	21	2	8	2	15	10	0	3	11
Trichinopoly			35	8	8	0	1	11	0	5	7	0	3	9	4	0		4	13	2	14	13	9	2	11	3	0	3	5
Tanjore			36	0	3	0	3	9	0	4	4				3	0	10	3	11	5	15	12	9	3	4	11	0	2	2
Madura			38	4	6	0	4	10	0	11	11	0	6	0	3	0	6	3	10	11	18	6	6	3	5	11	0	3	1
Tinnevelly			37	1	2	0	4	5	0	6	5	0	15	10	5	2		5	2	10	24	14	10	3	6	3	0	2	8
Nilgiris			39	13	2	0	10	3	1	3	3				3	15	4			12	8	0	4	2	8	0	9	10	
Malabar			34	4	5	0	5	1	0	9	7				3	10	9	4	5	0	17	14	5	4	2	7	0	2	10
South Canara			36	7	8	0	2	11	0	6	10				3	2	9	4	7	11	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1
Average			34	13	3	0	5	2	0	9	6	0	7	7	5	4	3	4	10	4	12	8	3	3	6	0	3	8	

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—continued.

(53)—Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year 1892-93.

Districts		Rates of hire per diem for live stock										Rates of hire per diem for dead stock	
		Unskilled		Camel	Drum-head bullock	Donkeys per score	Elephants	Horses	Mules	Peonies	Boats	Carts	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam	Town	0 1 2	0 2 0		0 4 8	2 8 0		1 0 0				† 0 9	
	Village	0 1 6	0 1 9		0 3 9						* 4 9 7	† 0 8 9	
Vizagapatam	Town	0 6 6	0 2 2		0 7 2	6 4 0		0 10 5		0 6 0	* 8 4 0	0 6 9	
	Village	0 5 11	0 1 10		0 6 5	2 8 0		0 7 8		0 4 0		0 6 0	
Godavari	Town	0 8 0	0 3 11		0 7 1	2 0		1 1 4		0 8 5	1 8 11	0 5 8	
	Village	0 8 0	0 3 3		0 4 10	1 10		0 12 0		0 6 3	1 13 2	0 5 2	
Kistna	Town	0 8 2	0 4 1		0 6 7	2 9 0		0 10 5		0 5 0	* 12 8 0	0 6 5	
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 3	2 0 0	0 5 11	2 1 7		0 7 0		0 5 2	* 8 8 8	† 0 10	
Nellore	Town	0 8 0	0 3 3		0 7 5	2 8 0		0 8 5		0 5 7	1 6 0	0 2 1	
	Village	0 7 6	0 2 8		0 6 5	2 8 5		0 7 0		0 5 8	1 8 0	0 1 9	
Kurnool	Town	0 9 8	0 3 0		0 6 0	2 1 6		0 8 0		0 7 2		0 3 3	
	Village	0 7 0	0 2 4		0 4 0	2 2 0		0 4 0		0 6 0		0 2 6	
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 4 8		0 4 4	2 8 0				0 4 0		0 2 4	
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 11		0 4 0	2 10 5				0 4 0		0 2 2	
Anantapur	Town	0 11 1	0 3 11		0 8 0	3 1 2				0 10 0		0 4 6	
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 8		0 6 7	2 8 10				0 7 6		0 2 9	
Chilappah	Town	0 11 1	0 4 3		0 7 9	2 1 8		0 10 8		0 8 10		0 4 10	
	Village	0 8 11	0 2 0		0 6 5	1 12 0		0 7 0		0 6 9		0 3 9	
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 3 5		0 6 0	1 4 0				1 0 0		0 2 3	
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 9		0 3 7	0 15 8				0 9 8		0 1 9	
Chingleput	Town	0 8 8	0 3 4		0 4 6	3 0 0						0 1 10	
	Village	0 7 0	0 2 5		0 3 4	3 8 0					0 14 10	0 1 4	
Madras	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0		0 8 0			1 8 0		1 0 0	† RS 3 to 8 " 9 " 6	0 4 0	
South Arcot	Town	0 6 8	0 3 1		0 5 0	1 4 0				0 7 0	2 7 0	0 2 8	
	Village	0 5 1	0 2 5		0 3 7	1 4 0				0 5 0		0 2 3	
Salem	Town	0 1 9	0 2 9		0 6 5	1 12 3		0 10 0		0 6 3		0 4 3	
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1		0 5 1	1 11 1		0 8 0		0 5 0		0 3 7	
Coimbatore	Town	0 8 11	0 3 6		0 5 11	2 4 10		0 13 6		0 7 7		0 3 7	
	Village	0 5 7	0 2 4		0 4 8	1 12 0	0 0 0	0 12 0		0 5 7		0 2 0	
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0		0 6 0							† 0 12 0	
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 10		0 4 7	1 14 0		0 12 0		0 6 0		0 5 0	
Tanjore	Town	0 11 7	0 3 11		0 5 9	2 14 8				0 12 0	1 6 0	0 4 9	
	Village	0 7 5	0 3 0		0 4 1	2 2 8				0 8 6	0 14 8	0 3 3	
Madura	Town	0 11 6	0 4 11		0 6 2	2 4 3		0 12 2		0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	
	Village	0 7 0	0 3 1		0 5 3	1 3 0		0 7 6		0 5 4	5 0 0	0 5 9	
Tinnevely	Town	0 8 4	0 3 7		0 5 0	1 15 0		0 9 9		0 3 8	1 8 0	0 2 9	
	Village	0 6 5	0 2 8		0 4 8	1 10 0		0 5 1		0 2 8	0 14 0	0 1 11	
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 5 4		1 4 0			4 8 0		2 0 0		1 8 0	
	Village	1 0 0	0 4 0							0 10 0			
Malabar	Town	0 7 7	0 3 9		0 10 0		4 8 0			1 5 4	0 14 7	0 6 5	
	Village	0 5 5	0 2 10		0 7 3		3 10 8			0 13 0	0 11 7	0 3 9	
South Canara	Town	0 8 2	0 3 5		0 7 0		12 0 0				0 15 2	0 3 9	
	Village	0 4 5	0 2 11		0 6 9		10 0 0			0 8 0	0 15 2	0 3 8	
Average	Town	0 9 2	0 3 8		0 7 0	2 8 5	8 4 0	1 1 2		0 10 2	* 8 15 0 " 2 4 8 " 4 1 2 " 1 9 5	0 5 8	
	Village	0 7 2	0 2 9	2 0 0	0 5 1	2 0 2	6 9 7	0 8 0		0 6 6		0 3 8	

* Sea going boats

† Represents the hire of carts including bullocks

‡ By canal

§ Out of harbour

|| Within harbour.

B.— AGRICULTURE.

(54)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year 1892-93.

Districts.	Cereals.											Pulses.						Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet, (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet, (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine indica).	Varagu or (Paspalum scrobiculatum).	Italian millet, (Panicum italicum).	Shama or (Panicum multicaule).	Maze (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Others.	Total.	General grain (Cerealia).	Horse gram (Dolichos biflorus).	Red gram or (Cajanus caryocarpus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Other pulses.	
Ganjām	301,269	1,789	6,42	96,975	602	10	4,049	558	2	696	411,663	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Vinayapatam	98,652	8,539	29,818	33,027	2,559	2,108	10,745	22		3,076	183,547	244	17,157	757	15,820	421	459	31,858
Godāvari	654,811	87,981	20,159	27,553	5,977	7,008	12,006	1,744	120	4,404	821,403	16,437	49,413	5,801	14,077	7,553	8,996	102,222
Kistna	450,040	537,807	220,894	21,561	11,006	57,052	1	53,072	1,577	211,000	1,600,979	45,064	65,457	6,282	5,146	6,053	1,881	132,883
Nellore	241,100	978,487	56,455	45,806	84,315	15,559	2,404	236	50	108,376	1,024,388	5,018	62,251	2,465	3,271	1,608	601	75,304
Kurnool	77,087	659,921	92,878	23,152	114,066	358,144	565	434	3,688	25,361	1,385,226	20,036	73,330	27,997	11,076	997	6,010	139,446
Bejjary	42,297	857,945	90,492	32,995	2,288	455,047	35,217	24	3,255	1,963	1,520,633	11,185	90,102	46,368	22,188	189	38,237	211,247
Anantapur	137,720	300,144	17,990	73,531	26,340	263,874	31,926	41	806	8,471	800,883	6,494	187,779	11,727	6,661	19	1,046	214,616
Uddappah	185,493	380,738	382,926	134,150	51,251	123,277	18,018	1	510	20,004	1,294,908	4,102	129,605	3,976	3,110	203	2,616	144,006
North Arcot	373,737	51,006	111,376	136,487	110,154	1,018	10,144	263	36	299	791,520	256	70,750	6,737	1,647	2,080	508	81,978
Chingleput	440,956	11,296	13,898	77,698	67,514	317	60			96	616,875		8,250	298	1,161	1,306	1,239	12,284
Madras	38										38							
South Arcot	439,909	57,010	292,474	105,610	288,627	18,209	3,085	9	2	1,565	1,276,500	1,801	36,976	8,614	320	4,014	1,058	48,083
Salem	105,827	94,839	384,415	217,120	72,422	21,964	98,671	821	296	9,746	1,006,061	2,269	183,373	13,310	8,645	15,324	24,974	246,425
Coimbatore	85,709	707,696	675,567	178,210	6,798	21,254	83,727		1,533	1,124	1,721,618	9,621	161,553	9,844	4,723	5,382	24,452	215,975
Tiruchinopoly	205,337	173,668	185,628	103,862	150,978	1,623	21,376	59		347	812,778	747	24,048	19,088	1,041	525	2,765	48,814
Tanjore	1,040,668	290	34,136	39,506	71,608	168	541	20,171		168	1,215,046	84	2,075	10,298	231	3,986	2,214	18,778
Madura	164,331	266,766	97,054	82,974	111,151	7,678	77,904		283	17,235	815,426	280	36,808	1,940	2,685	6,012	1,750	69,565
Tinnevely	214,302	120,408	157,132	52,518	43,024	2,462	102,880			29,000	720,754	2,132	58,762	2,733	18,805	25,000	24,451	131,883
Nidigris	5,871	105		2,690	24	176	6,812	10	1,461	11,465	28,144	85	38		2		528	653
Malabar	657,175	743	152	6,991			20,946				686,007		2,777	1,062	601	2,095	8,265	14,800
South Canara	484,757			2,755			27				487,539		13,525	160	10,192	11,060	2,020	36,897
Total	6,408,166	4,695,579	2,894,467	1,537,051	1,250,054	1,856,003	540,363	77,405	13,539	547,514	19,310,836	131,863	1,306,832	181,829	163,779	99,572	156,579	2,030,754

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(54)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Condiments and spices.										Orchard and garden produce.							Oil-seeds.					Sugars.		
	Chillies (Capsicum frutescens).	Onions and Garlic (Allium cepa sativum).	Coriander (Coriandrum sativum).	Turnmeric (Curcuma longa).	Tamarind (Tamarindus indica).	Others.	Total.	Vegetables, including starches.	Flowers in plants.	Plantains & Bananas (Musa sapientum).	Mangoes (Mangifera indica).	Coconuts (Cocos nucifera).	Almond nuts (Prunus catechu).	Other fruit trees.	Total.	Gingerelly or black pepper (Piper nigrum).	Castor and linseed (Ricinus communis).	Ground nuts (Arachis hypogaea).	Others.	Total.	Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum).	Palm sugar (Borassus flabellifera).			
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Ganjam	219	246	2	15	355	23	801	3,346	10	1,748	7,619	2,283	87	553	15,975	19,842	6,465	290	2,841	29,148	2,320	47			
Vizagapatam	583	132	1	1	25		741	904		70	2,799	816		397	4,575	41,329	1,722		3	43,353	2,507	195			
Godavari	4,083	3,202	1,842	1,757	77	1,718	12,769	2,236	4	4,171	9,391	27,704	904	1,177	45,177	134,081	10,878	12		154,850	6,820				
Kistna	34,373	569	37,179	1,339	3,231	253	76,977	2,378		205	4,293	69		944	7,979	1,551	48,289		397	100,109	1	5,024			
Nellore	8,205	72	7,900	998	4,207	213	21,566	1,577	14	606	6,150	383		1,811	10,511	3,111	27,204	55	250	60,720	1	965			
Kurnool	10,958	570	169	603	438	98	12,929	2,067	39	54	2,125	70		107	4,812	4,762	79,551	2	29,605	114,622	284				
Bellary	7,883	1,068	1,265	24	1,741	317	12,206	2,534	8	506	2,098		78	941	8,905	17,876	88,178	4	7,489	113,606	9,055	5,214			
Anantapur	3,943	2,270	1,262	130	4,107	36	11,718	1,150	39	35	1,485	189		428	5,540	10,809	98,167	590	1,570	114,636	961	8			
Cuddapah	5,030	773	1,157	1,813	7,017	47	21,075	2,098	231	8,455	1,149	6,007	1	1,349	14,753	4,691	78,906	2,067	42,121	87,475	5,713	100			
North Arcot	2,880	240	116	149	3,781	97	7,272	2,108	198	268	11,001	6,007		1,791	23,253	53,708	10,194	21,008	2,543	96,283	4,507	1,266			
Chingleput	2,379	97	33	16	303	782	8,670	5,760	28	1,018	832	1,000		1,072	7,809	24,128	286	10,796	674	41,884	181	65			
Madras	5,657	595	1,334	336	2,021	462	10,655	3,804	19	1,053	1,312	5,139		5,435	46,762	46,178	11,055	1,578	2,171	109,782	5,502	1,317			
South Arcot	5,124	410	2,377	1,365	1,069	207	11,181	2,441	21	3,518	2,001	5,013		855	17,005	56,575	25,020	1,881	5,077	91,553	1,523	587			
Salem	15,027	2,716	1,374	1,922	53	1,174	23,466	3,260	37	4,089	166	5,307		58	8,361	61,601	45,765	623	95	111,096	4,697	17			
Chembatore	7,711	2,555	11,533	281	2,086	25	24,101	3,637	334	7,826	1,946	7,831		38	2,155	10,477	17,844	10,849	1,045	40,825	4,825	1			
Tiruchinopoly	3,770	184	112	1,185	656	102	6,000	5,064	370	10,982	3,880	9,649	3	4,405	5,490	10,296	1,793	30,224	1,864	44,177	547	148			
Tanjore	2,578	597	42	221	1,089	3,538	9,901	4,640	63	5,129	486	2,640		6	3,614	35,520	31,801	54	205	67,580	505	426			
Madura	1,936	1,840	440	437	1,154	121	8,637	7,430	416	5,097	690	3,086		48	702	131,592	8,130	6	343	140,093	250	30,037			
Tinnevely	8	413	1	1,143	2,645	3	425	2,056	52	211				48	315	60	36		184	280	22	506			
Nilgiris	142	...	...	154	5	4,901	6,697	2,509	48	52	95	25,079		...	11	28,614	916		222	29,762	22	341	
Malabar	1,617	...	...	...	...	32,709	71,983	1,083	60,249	79,175	307,086		...	...	...	44	354		30	4,131	907	...
South Canara	128,435	19,576	68,468	14,012	36,751	32,709	290,971	71,983	1,083	60,249	79,175	307,086		...	...	...	...		62,501	1,684,762	51,174	56,204
Total	128,435	19,576	68,468	14,012	36,751	32,709	290,971	71,983	1,083	60,249	79,175	307,086		...	...	...	...		62,501	1,684,762	51,174	56,204

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(54)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the year 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Sugars—cont.		Fibres.						Dyes (not forest).			Drugs and narc.				Fuel trees and topes.					Grand Total.
	Others.	Total.	Cotton (Gossypium spicatosum).	Bombay hemp, pili-gham, gogun (Hibiscus cannabinus).	Sunn hemp, shama, jum-talata (Crotalaria juncea).	Others.	Total.	Indigo (Indigo tinctoria).	Others.	Total.	Tobacco (Nicotiana glauca).	Betel vines (Piper betel).	Others.	Babul trees (Acacia arabica).	Casuarina (Casuarina muricata).	Cane and bamboos.	Other trees, including palms not grown for sugar.	Total.			
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Ganjam ..	..	2,820	3,121	17	351	11	3,700	28	28	28	729	93	93	..	427	..	..	175	* 602	513,067
Vizagapatam ..	5	2,559	5,722	1,399	203	647	7,911	2,806	..	2,806	1,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	181	282,611
Godavari ..	..	6,824	2,234	161	6,755	..	9,150	256	..	256	12,748	56	56	..	..	..	..	629	764	1,169,152
Kistna ..	4	5,021	162,010	712	78,233	..	240,955	46,128	2	46,130	23,954	80	80	2	3,187	..	..	10,106	13,295	2,248,700
Nellore ..	92	1,001	13,343	1,960	708	33	16,044	44,369	14	44,383	3,817	204	77	15,394	4,736	1,119	..	1,879	22,828	1,278,962	
Kurnool ..	..	288	200,435	343	57	..	200,885	38,111	..	38,111	9,083	642	11,958	2	..	..	..	2,017	2,251	1,910,285
Bellary ..	237	14,553	265,318	172	154	10	267,154	643	..	643	3,356	552	..	3,908	162	..	..	2,548	5,286	2,158,642
Anantapur ..	2,832	3,801	100,104	..	101	14	100,219	15,029	..	15,029	1,365	1,827	3	31,661	..	..	..	17,142	48,803	1,400,472
Cuddapah ..	1,511	7,324	97,030	3	11	477	97,521	91,944	5	91,949	1,946	1,932	24	7,363	..	..	..	22,241	29,604	1,792,716
North Arcot ..	707	6,540	13	46	63	104	226	10,806	242	11,048	694	1,426	88	408	954	94	..	11,719	13,170	1,036,538	
Chingleput ..	424	670	..	..	15	15	16,034	..	..	16,034	95	285	94	1,761	28,064	..	..	13,910	43,735	744,410
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	58
South Arcot ..	45	6,984	3,088	71	146	..	3,905	25,772	189	25,961	4,427	604	..	3,649	15,910	117	..	18,965	38,531	1,631,574	
Salem ..	180	2,090	19,326	15	829	7	19,877	1,839	360	2,249	4,232	1,315	8,656	..	169	..	..	290	459	1,413,133
Coimbatore ..	..	5,154	195,144	143	80	107	195,474	3	..	3	23,855	1,745	1,072	84	..	..	..	6,974	7,058	2,341,872
Trichinopoly ..	..	4,826	10,921	74	..	112	11,107	2,946	282	3,228	807	1,028	..	1,453	1	112	..	1,733	3,299	1,003,233
Tanjore ..	1	686	3,163	..	14	103	3,230	1,167	805	1,972	2,098	1,693	3	754	536	2,007	..	12,816	16,113	1,343,345	
Madura ..	..	931	62,872	2	21	14	62,869	29	6	35	5,818	1,141	4,188	455	43	..	..	1,032	1,530	1,051,698
Tinnevely ..	..	39,937	180,710	..	263	4	180,982	741	5	746	2,784	2,159	6,518	44,969	..	1	..	3,293	48,233	1,331,876
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	38,830	..	..	..	..	4,561	4,561	75,261
Malabar ..	..	523	..	7	119	..	126	..	..	..	18	1,265	25,807	..	..	593	..	6,687	7,180	1,094,207
South Canara ..	..	1,308	138	..	64	..	202	..	..	..	890	599	101	..	35	..	21	56	575,400	575,400
Total ..	6,638	113,416	1,326,242	5,125	88,077	1,633	1,421,102	301,201	1,910	303,111	104,662	18,205	97,820	110,793	51,224	4,043	138,499	307,559	26,415,212		

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(55)—State not showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93.

Madras Presidency.	Districts.					
	Ganjam.	Vizagapatnam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area as returned by professional survey	ACRES. 5,556,160	ACRES. 11,054,880	ACRES. 5,020,407	ACRES. 5,371,080	ACRES. 5,609,600	ACRES. 1,972,160
2. Deduct (a) Portulaca and Tributary States	4,021,091	10,591,312	2,037,538	1,152,582	2,431,363	163,200
3. Net area as returned by survey	1,535,069	463,568	2,982,869	4,218,498	3,178,237	1,808,960
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,535,069	463,568	2,982,869	4,218,498	3,178,237	1,808,960

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests	362,263	28,517	650,548	547,55	768	1,219,233
2. Not available for cultivation	613,574	98,416	394,350	651,000		990,309
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	84,885	21,213	157,575	371,591	610	510,137
4. Current fallow	22,752	95,826	426,755	505,806	854	215,029
5. Net area cropped during the year	466,351	194,596	1,023,351	2,100,365	553	1,805,192
6. Irrigated during the year from						
(a) Government canals	96,828	34,070	499,670	865,202	908	14,438
(b) Private canals		973	433	388	137	
(c) Tanks	108,837	58,017	75,070	36,718	2,5148	102,869
(d) Wells	1,061	509	2,347	4,019	77,941	
(e) Other sources	5,807	784	2,333	5,651	9,088	6,707
Total Area Irrigated	212,533	94,353	579,568	411,975	350,222	88,831
7. Crops irrigated						
(a) Wheat			4	3		103
(b) Other cereals and pulses	21,426	105,088	584,613	384,282	311,017	99,197
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	5,145	7,706	32,406	28,042	36,187	10,785
(d) " non-food crops	651	3,889	25,987	4,673	8,088	3,679

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	301,259	93,652	654,811	450,040	241,100	77,037
	2. Wheat	2		120	1,577	50	3,638
	3. Barley						
	4. Cholam or Johar (millet)	1,780	8,530	87,261	537,807	378,187	659,921
	5. Canum or Bajra (millet)	6,123	29,818	20,150	220,894	80,555	92,878
	6. Ragi or mandua	96,227	33,927	27,583	21,561	45,306	23,152
	7. Mize	558	22	1,744	53,072	238	434
	8. Gram		244	16,437	49,064	5,018	20,036
	9. Other food-crops, including pulses	53,305	53,162	115,270	397,847	340,940	617,476
Oil-seeds	10. Linseed				397		20,460
	11. Til or gingelly	19,812	41,320	134,981	1,551	3,111	4,702
	12. Others	9,306	2,014	19,878	98,351	57,609	74,391
	13. Condiments and spices	861	741	12,790	70,977	21,505	12,629
Sugar	14. Sugarcane	2,320	2,629	6,629	1	4	288
	15. Others		52	195	5,928	1,657	
Fibres	16. Cotton	3,121	5,722	2,334	162,010	19,343	200,435
	17. Jute						
	18. Others	579	2,249	6,016	78,945	2,701	400
Dyes	19. Indigo	28	2,806	256	46,128	44,360	88,111
	20. Others				2	14	
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium						
	22. Coffee						
	23. Tea						
	24. Tobacco	729	1,070	12,748	23,954	3,817	9,083
	25. Cinchona						
	26. Indian hemp				101		
	27. Others	93		56	89	281	12,600
	28. Fodder crops			2,834	130		2
	29. Orchards and garden produce	15,975	4,375	15,477	7,979	10,541	4,842
	30. Miscellaneous food crops						
	" non-food crops	602	181	764	13,295	22,828	2,251
31. Total		513,067	282,611	1,169,152	2,218,700	1,278,902	1,919,285
32. Area cropped more than once		46,736	83,615	145,901	148,535	123,499	54,093
33. Net area cropped during the year		466,331	199,596	1,023,351	2,100,365	1,155,553	1,865,192

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

1. Bulls and bullocks	NO. 100,393	NO. 39,787	NO. 212,309	NO. 215,793	NO. 128,396	NO. 163,573
2. Cows	82,359	25,609	167,785	162,479	148,383	82,103
3. Male buffaloes	23,618	10,083	53,318	69,058	44,877	18,881
4. Cow buffaloes	17,665	14,080	89,602	181,917	92,691	118,020
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	71,391	40,653	267,394	326,801	176,682	166,368
6. Sheep	86,494	22,873	58,962		411,165	380,630
7. Goats	41,978	28,470	81,451	444,327	210,588	136,202
8. Horses and ponies	225	141	1,885	3,462	909	3,030
9. Mules and donkeys	493	480	1,314	5,038	6,442	9,632
10. Camels					2	
11. Ploughs	59,189	24,777	111,893	122,134	70,391	70,870
12. Carts	19,376	6,567	13,265	44,001	20,042	29,234

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(55)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93—continued.

Madras Presidency.		Districts—continued.					
		Bellary.	Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	Madras.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES.	3,878,728	3,417,172	5,588,807	4,874,135	1,817,700	18,320
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States		103,040					
(b) Area for which no returns exist			257,003		2,262,099	239,876	18,044
3. Net area by professional survey		2,775,688	3,160,169	5,588,807	2,612,036	1,577,823	276
4. Corresponding area in village papers		3,751,867	3,160,169	5,588,062	2,610,922	1,577,833	276

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests	263,314	230,493	1,220,861	601,713	137,970	...	6
2. Not available for cultivation	317,598	363,153	1,890,542	687,019	432,261	...	108
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	816,054	857,481	532,105	380,399	127,874	...	104
4. Current fallows	281,301	866,603	286,866	101,880	181,371	...	58
5. Net area cropped during the year	2,120,600	1,338,139	1,648,688	836,881	618,327	...	...
Irrigating the {							
(a) Government canals	21,956	39,951	68,638	59,083	12,287	...	...
(b) Private canals	450	2,899	3,953	574	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	18,947	88,351	133,767	236,602	338,257	...	51
(d) Wells	18,849	41,451	166,694	79,398	19,492	...	...
(e) Other sources	5,372	1,829	14,825	5,206	18,010	...	...
Total Area Irrigated	65,574	174,481	387,877	380,563	388,055	...	51
7. Crops irrigated {							
(a) Wheat	108	481	36	...	...	...	31
(b) Other cereals and pulses	208,393	342,772	443,063	417,121	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	14,616	23,379	84,455	51,836	28,582	...	...
(d) " non-food crops	1,861	3,315	43,125	7,714	13,357	...	20

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	42,207	137,720	135,493	375,737	440,906	38
	2. Wheat	8,235	806	510	36	...	...
	3. Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	857,045	300,144	380,738	51,006	11,296	...
Oil-seeds	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	90,492	47,690	382,526	111,376	18,898	...
	6. Ragi or mandua	32,995	73,581	134,150	136,187	77,638	...
	7. Maize	24	41	1	263	...	...
	8. Gram	14,183	6,494	4,162	256	...	...
Sugar	9. Other food-grains, including pulses	691,609	538,723	351,483	303,337	80,271	...
	10. Linseed	1,482	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Til or gingelly	17,876	16,809	4,681	53,708	24,128	...
	12. Others	94,688	98,127	82,794	42,575	17,756	...
Fibres	13. Condiments and spices	12,296	11,748	21,075	7,272	3,670	...
	14. Sugarcane	9,065	961	5,713	4,567	181	...
	15. Others	5,501	2,840	1,611	1,073	489	...
	16. Cotton	266,818	100,104	97,030	13	...	...
Dyes	17. Jute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Others	336	115	491	213	15	...
	19. Indigo	643	15,629	91,944	10,800	16,934	...
	20. Others ... ..	...	...	5	242	...	...
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium ... ..	...	2	...	7	...	...
	22. Coffee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23. Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Tobacco	3,356	1,365	1,946	664	95	...
30. {	25. Cinchona ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Indian hemp ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Others	552	1,327	2,001	1,507	379	...
	28. Fodder crops	18	602	...	40	...	...
31. Total	29. Orchards and garden produce	8,905	5,540	14,753	23,283	7,869	...
	30. { Miscellaneous food crops ... ..	...	48,803	29,604	13,170	43,735	20
	" non-food crops	5,236	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Total	2,158,642	1,409,472	1,792,716	1,036,538	744,410	58
32. Area cropped more than once		36,702	71,333	144,023	199,657	96,033	...
33. Net area cropped during the year		2,121,940	1,338,139	1,648,688	836,881	618,327	58

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

1. Bulls and bullocks	No.	196,292	182,456	240,524	299,686	155,098	3,373
2. Cows		74,940	121,686	164,750	199,473	100,695	2,675
3. Male buffaloes		11,587	29,424	26,116	45,927	43,171	125
4. Cow buffaloes		64,800	56,580	137,027	50,453	37,869	2,305
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)		147,071	183,684	291,572	247,724	124,854	2,505
6. Sheep		535,903	836,831	840,115	545,995	...	2,451
7. Goats ... ..		...	228,263	450,209	235,414	...	452
8. Horses and ponies		3,587	2,456	1,614	1,971	760	2,716
9. Mules and donkeys		8,652	14,442	15,875	5,594	1,780	174
10. Camels		2	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs		73,337	71,987	119,500	163,186	90,347	157
12. Carts		25,563	16,701	43,098	23,908	16,139	8,380

* Includes goats also not shown separately by Collectors.

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(55)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93—continued.

Madras Presidency.		Districts—continued.				
		South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey		3,331,059	1,818,568	5,050,120	3,028,180	2,374,176
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States					704,614	
{ (b) Area for which no returns exist		214,817	1,111,075	137,000	507,108	190,842
3. Net area by professional survey		3,116,242	3,707,493	4,892,520	1,816,752	2,183,334
4. Corresponding area in village papers		3,119,212	3,512,081	4,892,520	1,817,058	2,202,325
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.						
1. Forests		673,108	822,405	1,195,031	150,907	15,713
2. Not available for cultivation		491,030	945,171	620,662	283,087	557,101
3. Culturable waste other than fallow		517,190	527,585	357,318	161,084	124,358
4. Current fallows		197,525	139,757	610,682	200,758	253,069
5. Net area cropped during the year		1,440,059	1,207,163	2,069,797	920,122	1,252,184
6. Irrigated during the year from						
{ (a) Government canals		141,622	21,525	79,033	111,687	822,082
{ (b) Private canals		4	546	2,291		
{ (c) Tanks		220,877	72,614	11,906	47,067	102,800
{ (d) Wells		75,863	43,436	272,370	38,448	
{ (e) Other sources		11,279	8,367	5,505	4,103	7,551
Total Area Irrigated		449,615	146,518	372,155	202,205	932,503
7. Crops irrigated						
{ (a) Wheat		2	40	1,533		
{ (b) Other cereals and pulses		402,425	158,065	351,055	237,503	990,753
{ (c) Miscellaneous food crops		53,270	55,487	111,016	31,170	21,917
{ (d) „ non-food crops		12,757	4,677	31,117	9,529	6,014
A. 3. Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	439,909	105,827	85,709	205,337	1,046,668
	2. Wheat	2	296	1,533		
	3. Barley					
	4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	67,010	94,809	707,696	173,668	290
	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	292,471	381,415	635,567	185,528	34,136
	6. Ragi or mandua	165,610	217,120	178,210	103,862	31,596
	7. Maize	9	821		59	20,171
	8. Gram	1,801	2,269	9,621	747	34
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	357,764	448,959	319,257	222,351	61,019
Oil-seeds	10. Linseed					
	11. Til or gingelly	46,178	56,575	64,601	10,477	10,296
Sugar	12. Others	152,604	34,978	46,185	30,348	33,881
	13. Condiments and spices	10,635	11,181	22,466	24,194	6,009
	14. Sugarcane	5,592	1,523	4,697	4,825	537
Fibres	15. Others	1,392	567	457	1	149
	16. Cotton	3,088	19,326	195,144	10,921	3,163
Dyes	17. Jute					
	18. Others	217	551	330	186	117
Drugs and narcotics.	19. Indigo	26,772	1,839	3	2,946	1,167
	20. Others	189	300		282	805
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium					
	22. Coffee		8,656	1,067		
	23. Tea					
	24. Tobacco	4,427	4,232	23,855	807	2,098
	25. Cinchona			5		
	26. Indian hemp					
	27. Others	604	1,315	1,745	1,028	1,696
	28. Fodder crops			23,605	172	
	29. Orchards and garden produce	16,762	17,005	13,361	22,155	35,490
	30. { Miscellaneous food crops	38,531	459	7,058	3,290	16,113
{ „ non-food crops						
31. Total		1,631,574	1,413,138	2,341,872	1,008,233	1,348,345
32. Area cropped more than once		191,515	205,970	242,075	83,111	91,161
33. Net area cropped during the year		1,440,059	1,207,163	2,069,797	920,122	1,252,184
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
1. Bulls and bullocks		NO. 370,159	NO. 227,226	NO. 337,594	NO. 204,473	NO. 293,150
2. Cows		299,365	389,192	370,464	148,091	193,481
3. Male buffaloes		58,581	8,831	6,652	14,167	46,878
4. Cow buffaloes		73,480	50,011	65,718	53,046	81,662
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)		310,088	263,323	313,782	170,357	196,332
6. Sheep		633,044	703,704	921,909	464,024	193,261
7. Goats		464,129	459,123	446,314	624,482	354,942
8. Horses and ponies		3,077	3,050	4,904	792	1,083
9. Mules and donkeys		2,840	8,195	16,951	1,740	820
10. Camels						7
11. Ploughs		244,663	154,605	209,411	112,736	164,632
12. Carts		42,037	12,824	31,961	19,295	21,580

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(55)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.					
	Madura.	Tidnevelly.	Nilgiris.	Malabar.	South Canara.	Total.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES. 5,639,956	ACRES. 3,445,515	ACRES. 612,629	ACRES. 3,577,456	ACRES. 2,497,280	ACRES. 91,327,097
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	3,377,423	928,950	...	3,614	...	970,880
(b) Area for which no returns exist	2,262,533	2,516,565	612,629	3,573,442	2,497,280	29,480,007
3. Net area by professional survey	2,262,533	2,516,565	612,629	3,573,442	2,497,280	60,870,210
4. Corresponding area in village papers	2,259,024	2,516,565	612,630	3,573,442	2,497,280	60,097,832

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests	532,990	376,661	258,394	386,742	658,443	10,718,660
2. Not available for cultivation	261,681	369,810	26,384	1,062,142	1,175,126	12,635,571
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	282,129	81,353	119,716	1,128,651	227,261	7,745,740
4. Current fallows	229,269	604,663	135,268	75,962	54,453	5,478,543
5. Net area cropped during the year	662,955	1,080,475	72,868	910,645	381,967	28,736,346
6. Irrigated during the year from						
(a) Government canals	27,667	40,943	...	...	...	2,526,490
(b) Private canals	163	1	...	11,605	...	24,755
(c) Tanks	123,760	119,560	...	11,651	...	2,013,537
(d) Wells	55,747	78,420	...	2,888	...	1,006,732
(e) Other sources	2,163	4,926	...	14,050	...	136,685
Total Area Irrigated	209,443	243,850	There are no irrigation works.	40,104	There are no irrigation works.	5,737,199
7. Crops irrigated						
(a) Wheat	234	...	...	...	...	3,424
(b) Other cereals and pulses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ... ..	...	...	...	1,863	...	...
(d) " non-food crops	7,820	14,952	...	837	...	203,062

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	164,381	214,302	5,861	657,175	484,757	6,408,166
	2. Wheat	283	...	1,461	...	...	13,539
	3. Barley ... ..	...	...	3,050	...	...	3,050
	4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	256,766	120,408	105	743	...	4,093,579
	5. Canbu or Bajra (millet)	97,054	157,132	...	162	...	2,894,467
	6. Ragi or mandua	82,974	52,518	2,690	6,991	2,755	1,557,051
	7. Maize ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	77,465
	8. Gram	280	2,132	85	...	...	131,863
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	283,253	306,145	15,525	35,746	36,924	5,590,410
	10. Linseed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	31,948
Oil-seeds	11. Til or gingelly	35,520	131,592	60	28,644	3,744	716,465
	12. Others	32,060	8,499	220	1,138	387	942,649
Sugar	13. Condiments and spices	8,061	8,957	425	18,433	6,097	299,971
	14. Sugarcane	505	280	...	22	967	51,174
Fibres	15. Others	426	39,657	...	506	341	62,242
	16. Cotton	62,872	180,710	...	...	188	1,326,242
Dyes	17. Jute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Others	37	272	...	120	64	94,860
Drugs and narcotics.	19. Indigo	29	741	...	...	...	301,201
	20. Others	6	5	...	...	...	1,910
	21. Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12
	22. Coffee	4,112	1,456	24,027	23,477	98	62,395
	23. Tea ... ..	...	...	5,410	284	...	5,694
	24. Tobacco	5,818	2,784	6	18	890	104,662
	25. Cinchona	13	...	9,393	2,046	...	11,457
	26. Indian hemp ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	102
	27. Others	1,204	7,221	...	1,265	602	35,565
	28. Fodder crops	31,130	...	47	...	...	57,980
31. Total	29. Orchards and garden produce	13,614	17,702	2,315	310,211	36,980	635,334
	30. { Miscellaneous food crops	1,530	48,233	4,561	7,180	56	307,550
	" non-food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Area cropped more than once		98,743	245,401	2,393	174,562	163,403	2,677,526
33. Net area cropped during the year		982,955	1,086,475	72,868	919,645	381,967	23,737,686

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

1. Bulls and bullocks	NO. 207,016	NO. 179,245	NO. 11,377	NO. 269,576	NO. 186,688	NO. 4,154,789
2. Cows	191,682	101,893	18,607	296,249	163,647	3,446,986
3. Male buffaloes	8,733	17,857	2,609	104,574	168,240	819,607
4. Cow buffaloes	30,106	40,235	12,098	32,705	22,254	1,344,971
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	168,084	123,071	23,382	228,423	172,155	4,036,289
6. Sheep	379,973	600,609	3,586	2,482	500	8,368,056
7. Goats	307,017	163,675	3,528	64,030	10,217	4,331,741
8. Horses and ponies	2,552	532	1,467	870	206	41,326
9. Mules and donkeys	6,305	10,431	130	199	17	118,270
10. Camels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11
11. Ploughs	127,907	84,392	5,382	168,995	262,696	2,517,863
12. Carts	19,330	29,786	885	8,556	4,327	464,269

C.—TRADE.

- (56)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

C.—TRADE.

(56)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Articles.	United Kingdom						Austria			France						Germany						Holland					
	1891-92.			1892-93			1891-92			1891-92			1892-93			1891-92			1892-93			1891-92			1892-93		
	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V	Q		V
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
I																											
Agricultural implements																											
Animals, living	7	91,226																									
Apparel		1,400																									
Arms &c		8,63,708																									
Bags &c		7,64,101																									
Building materials—	1,530	8,10,953	1,570		12	1,045	22	2,274																			
Cement																											
Other sorts		1,63,991	26,290																								
Candles of all sorts		22,668																									
Clocks and watches	427,256	1,36,260	608,459																								
Coal—	7,091	39,978	6,492																								
Coal																											
Coke	35,215	6,63,079	60,775																								
Corals, real	9,440	89,939	1,691																								
Corks	387	3,000	114																								
Cotton—	71	8,127	76																								
Raw			1b	40																							
Twist and yarn	14,641,651	1,07,40,824	10,807,735																								
Manufactures—																											
Piece goods—																											
Grey		97,33,093	65,880,821																								
White		27,80,452	14,081,244																								
Coloured		62,13,417	21,051,869																								
Other sorts		62,761	30,213																								
Thread sewing		64,851	34,409																								
Other sorts of manufactures		38,414																									
Drugs and medicines		1,90,274																									
Dyeing materials		33,570																									
Earthenware and porcelain	195	1,69,500	177																								
Flax manufactures—																											
Piece goods																											
Canvas	114,569	34,474	80,846																								
Other sorts	129,504	45,620	135,044																								
Fruits and vegetables	3,761	3,555	6,952																								
Glass and glassware—																											
Beads and false pearls																											
Other ware	21	1,951	16																								
Gums and resins		1,67,280																									
Hardware and cutlery	2,529	12,505	757																								
Instruments and apparatus		1,17,735																									
Ivory—		2,17,417																									
Manufactured & unmanufactured																											
Jewellery &c		43,010																									
Leather and manufactures of		1,98,408																									
Liquors—																											
Ale, Beer, and Porter	409,757	4,86,517	568,803																								

	Val	27 85 827 27,85,827	22,85,253 22,85,253	9,917	4 976	147	100	110 2 03 170	1 240 1,240
Machinery and mill work									
Matches, lucifer and other									
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt	2,457	4,481	30,221	122	25	4,238	6 176	58 17 1
Wrought	"	51,486	11,99,379						
Other sorts	"								
Iron—									
Unwrought	Cwt	354,931	19,18,992	203		17	2,745	2 2 10	2 104 11 1
Wrought	"	2,000	5,930						
Other sorts	"	5,053	2,280	54		280			
Lead	"	18,550	1,87,329						
Steel	"								
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt	63	507						
Wrought	"	502	115						
Zinc or spelter	"	1,534	18,431	371	1	50	1 000	30	1 580
All other sorts (unenumerated)	"	406	51,703	3,8	6	4			743
Oils	Gals	93,837	22,040		3,0	24			1 447
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val		2,31,865	307	2,487	6			1 1
Paper and pasteboard	"		4,68,422	16 545	31 111	1,656			1 047
Provisions	"		8,17,970	1 123	3 010				
Railway plant and rolling stock	"		18,34,976						
Salt	Tons	54	9 123						
Shells and cowries	Val								
Silk—									
Raw	lb					60	180		148
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yds	17,802	25,014			288	1 987	2 0 7	
Other sorts	Val	10	3 050						
Spices	lb					15			
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccha-	Cwt	812	3 021						
rine produce	lb	1,552							
Tea									
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	lb	1,908	5,990						
Manufactured	"	118,785	1,17,048	1,974	2 946				
Toys and requisites for games	Val		1,41,511	9,48	710	1,872	1 440	7 1 5	771
Umbrellas	No	59,713	47,370	511			1 400	1 57	
Wood and timber and manufactures	Val								
thereof (including firewood)			8,989	184					
Wool—									
Raw	lb								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds	298,449	9,89,172	2 711	9,892	675	478	1 160	4 77
Other sorts	Val		21,517	4 771	7 225			17 11	9 123
All other articles (unenumerated)	"		19,59,830	20,370	12 07			5 140	53 691
Merchandise { Free			3,93,81 562	1 86 857	2 07 7 11				1 03 177
{ Dutiable			17,79,243	8 374	14 837				1 166
Total			4,11 60,795	1 95 227	2 22 436				1 10 47
Treasure { Gold	Val		32,978						
{ Silver	"								
Total			32,978						
Grand total of imports of merchandise	Val		4 11 60,773	1 05 227	2 22 436				1 10 47
and treasure									
Stores			57 70 758						
Treasure—									
Gold									
Silver									
Total, Treasure									
Total Stores and Treasure			57 70 774						

177 1 10 418 8 1 0 0

[illegible]

(56)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years 1891-92 and 1892-93—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Agricultural implements
Animals, living
Apparel
Arms, &c.
Bells, &c.
Building materials—
Cement
Other sorts
Articles of all sorts
Clocks and watches
Coal—
Coke
Fuel, real
Soft
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons
Tons																

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(ci)

[illegible]

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(cxi)

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(CXV)

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise, subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.*

Articles	Amount of duty collected			
	1891-92		1892 93	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<i>Imports</i>	RS	RS	RS	RS
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	28,234	28,233	37,679	37,674
Spirits	9,29,197	9,26,700	9,17,854	9,17,509
Wines and Liqueurs	67,298	67,028	67,471	67,291
Other sorts	14	14	12	12
Salt	7,131	7,131	8,613	8,613
All other articles	1,89,988	1,60,314	1,43,633	1,06,654
Total Duty on Imports {	12,21,862	11,89,429	11,75,262	11,37,753
	12,14,731	11,82,298	11,66,649	11,29,140
<i>Exports</i>				
Gram and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	65,737	64,126	84,032	83,997
Do (not in the husk)	2,77,986	2,76,888	2,85,215	2,84,183
Total	3,43,123	3,41,014	3,69,247	3,68,180

C.—TRADE—continued.

(59) — Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the official years 1891-92 and 1892-93

Ports	Merchandise						Treasure	
	Country		Foreign		Total		1891-92	1892-93
	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93		
<i>Imports into Madras</i>	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.
From Bengal	1,60,13 477	1,69,16 102	20,05 930	25 02, 331	1 80,19,407	1,34,18,433	15,000	
„ Bombay	1,01,45 802	1,19,35 007	96,27,070	1 07 00 246	1,97,72,872	2,26,85,855	8,15,470	7 67,616
„ Scind	3,40,017	1 64,990	19 242	68,274	9,59,259	2 39 264		
„ British Burma	55 31,637	50 08 756	1,13 811	2,28 798	56 45 448	61,37,554		
From British ports in other Presi- dencies, Total	3,20 30 933	2,89 25,105	1,17 66 053	1,35,19,619	4,37 96 986	4,24 73,104	8 90 470	7 67 616
From British ports within the Presi- dency	1 96 1,709	2 19,95 683	23 24,901	20,31,708	2,14 17 601	2,40 27,394	28,16,389	12 84 650
From Cochin	80 488	1,11,050	4,632		80 180	1,11 050		
„ Cutch	8,644	7,001	261		8,905	7 001		
„ Damaun	3,000				3,000			
„ Foreign Konkan	5, 6	665			5,396	665		
„ Goa	3 31,608	2 52 065	2,985	3,287	9,34,593	2 55,352	67,945	71 650
„ Gaekwar's Territories	1 04 985	2,08,952			1,04,985	2,08,052		
„ Kárikál	476	—5		300	456	325		
„ Kattywar	2 63,504	1 8 588	17 506	10,080	2,56,100	1,28,674		
„ Mahé	6,513	31 328	32 343	15,763	95 856	50,043		
„ Pondicherry	61,853	7,083	14,170	12,947	76,628	20,0 0		
„ Travancore	2 79,990	3,76,121	1,627	1,603	2,81,617	3 87,724		
From Indian ports not British, Total	12,08,482	11 21 951	73,674	43,988	12 82 076	11 68,963	67,945	71,650
All Ports, Total	5,23 32,015	5 20,46,121	1,41,61,628	1,56,25,345	6 64 96,643	6 76 71,406	37,13,894	51,28 916
Government Stores and Treasure	15 27,027	15 92 469	15 11 611	14,60,849	30 77 646	30,73,518	45,41,000	23 57 000
<i>Exports from Madras</i>								
To Bengal	69 26,881	19,19 078	2 25,241	2 71,568	71,52 122	52,10 406	2 600	5 37,838
„ Bombay	1,38,87,210	1 30,61,876	1,06,539	93,787	1,39,13 749	1 31,77 663	13,961	18 100
„ Scind	3,39,812	3,99 020	7 140	6,040	5,97 250	5,45,660		
„ British Burma	56 29,756	68,41,914	2 66 190	3,31,454	55 45 146	71,73,268		21,000
To British ports in other Presi- dencies, Total	2 68 13 679	2,51 81,889	6 05,410	7 02,569	2,74 96 667	2,58 84,457	15,961	5,76 935
To British ports within the Presi- dency	1 91 06 845	2 16 56 612	23 77 191	20 68 652	2,11 81 946	2,37 23 11	21,25,114	40 01,359
To Cochin	1 04 871	1 33 625	1 17	8 479	1,06,478	1 41,501		
„ Cutch	3 82 751	3 70 808			3,82 751	3,70,808		
„ Damaun	128	140			128	140		
„ Diu	4 622	454			4,622	454		
„ Goa	6 76,235	6 31,211	830	1,250	6 77,065	6 32,467		150
„ Kárikál	3,160	4,166	350		3,530	4 166		
„ Kattywar	7 27 894	7,90 301		110	7,27 894	7,90 111		
„ Mahe	2 68,045	700	587	3,095	2,68 612	3 795		
„ Pondicherry	2,11,478	1,34,567	6,159	28,854	2,47,637	1,64,421		
„ Travancore	12,45,599	13,26 164	44,670	41,086	12,90,269	13,67 250		
To Indian ports not British, Total	96,54,753	33,92,106	54,253	82,580	37,69,006	34,74,716		150
To all ports, Total	4 95,95,257	5,02,29 686	30,34,764	28,53,831	5,26,30 021	5,30,83,517	21,41,875	46,78,446
Government Stores and Treasure	10,38,672	8,36 962	7 97,869	7,05,213	18 96 541	15,42 175	48,74,604	22,47,948

C.—TRADE—continued.

(60)—Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1892-93—continued.

Countries.	Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1892-93.				Grand Total for 1891-92.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom
Austria
France
Belgium
Italy
Cape Colony
Africa (East Coast)
Mauritius
Reunion
Natal
United States
Arabia
Ceylon
Maldives
Mekran
Persia
Strait Settlements
Australia
Other countries
Total for 1892-93	10	8,550	10	8,550	4	6,277	1	2,005	59	90,089	21	22,017	...	...	...	...	538,997	438	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1891-92	8	6,793	6	5,063	1	2,214	2	3,037	55	83,611	21	22,251	...	...	...	...	102,680	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—continued.

(62)—Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in commerce in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1892-93, compared with the totals of the year 1891-92.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Total for 1891-92.	1,000	1,000

[illegible]

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works, 1912-1913.

	Capital expenditure on works in progress.	Quantity of work done.	Capital expenditure on works completed.	Maintenance of works.	Total.	Establishment.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
Accommodation for troops. Etc. in New Buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plans			15,698		15,698	
Old buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plans		75	1	10,762	10,838	
In the bills				3,524	3,524	
Improvements to existing buildings—						
In the plans		295		29	324	
In the bills						
Buildings for Officers—						
In the plans		935	9,180	2,546	12,661	
In the bills						
Temporary accommodation—						
In the plans				489	489	
In the bills						
Native—						
Buildings for Artillery						
Do. for Cavalry						
Do. for Infantry		1,067	2,003	6,061	10,131	
Rest houses				47	47	
Ordnance buildings				447	447	
Commissariat buildings			832	2,539	3,371	
Staff and miscellaneous				7,016	7,016	
Stands						
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications				6,514	6,514	
General contentment works				902	902	
Fortifications				1,608	1,608	
Dockyard or Naval buildings						
Rent of buildings or compensation for quarters				7,121	7,121	
Total, Military Works		2,372	26,594	49,635	78,661	16,006
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Post offices			6,338	10,002	16,400	
Telegraph			9,442	4,118	13,560	
Total, Civil Works			15,780	14,120	29,900	6,844
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary		2,372	42,374	63,755	1,08,561	22,850
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Land revenue		909	2,38,418	21,808	2,56,235	
Excise and customs			3,486	2,265	5,751	
Residence for Local Government			24,314	34,242	58,556	
Secretariat offices		270	4,626	1,581	6,577	
Finance and currency			9,160	3,299	12,459	
Board of Revenue			1,557	2,729	4,286	
Political Agencies			4,691		4,691	
Stamps and Stationery						
Museums			852	2,971	3,823	
Monuments and antiquities			1,107	1,765	2,872	
Law and Justice		21	2,31,597	6,305	2,37,923	
Churches		682	6,277	15,784	22,743	
Burial grounds				5,333	5,333	
Jails		1,670	63,111	10,044	74,825	
Police		432	58,060	10,128	68,620	
Educational		801	1,631	6,776	9,208	
Medical		4,879	58,862	7,395	69,136	
Public Works buildings		13,993	37,054	24,497	75,544	
Registration			47,920	343	48,263	
Miscellaneous		880	4,764	3,186	8,830	
Printing			4,718	199	4,917	
Marine						
Forest			1,400		1,400	
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads			2,40,841	1,14,884	3,55,725	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to towns			2,897	11,870	14,767	
Water-supply			118	18	136	
Sewage and drainage				900	900	
Miscellaneous				355	355	
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	22,223	22,248*	12,29,659	2,98,577	15,61,707	5,08,221

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(63) — Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1892-93—continued.

Class of works	Total expenditure, excluding establishment					Establishment
	Capital spent on works yielding income	Maintenance of works yielding income	Capital spent on works not yielding income	Maintenance of works not yielding income	Total	
INCORPORATED LOCAL AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS						
<i>Civil Buildings</i>						
Miscellaneous			3 849		3 849	
<i>Communications</i>						
Metalled and bridged roads			28 129	81 084	1,09 513	
Navigation canals				12 072	12 072	
District roads			152		152	
Boat bridges and ferries			11 750	4 106	15 856	
Accommodation for travellers						
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>						
Town buildings						
Water supply			2 926	838	3,764	
Sewage and drainage						
Total, Incorporated Local Funds			47,106	98,100	1 45,206	31 308
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS						
<i>Civil Buildings</i>						
University fee fund—						
Educational			3,948	2,302	6,250	
Miscellaneous						
Port fund—						
Miscellaneous		517			517	
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>						
Harbour				81	81	
Lighting		671	4,879	2,763	8,313	
Sewage and drainage			10,855	331	11,186	
Miscellaneous						
Total, Excluded Local Funds		1,188	19 682	5,477	26,347	6,069
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds		1,188	66 788	1 03,577	1,71 553	37,362

Abstract.

Imperial Military Works		2 972	26 594	49 695	78,661	16,006
Do Civil Works			15 580	14,180	29,760	6,844
Provincial do	22,223	22,248	12 23,659	2 93,577	15,61,707	5,08,221
Local, Incorporated and Excluded		1,188	66 788	1,03,577	1 71,553	37,362
Total, Buildings and Roads	22,223	25 808	13,32 621	4,61,029	18,41,681	5,68,433

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

(64)—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and up to end of 1892-93

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS														
Works	Estimated cost of construction	Capital outlay			Receipts during 1892-93			Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses)			Net result including interest			
		Direct		Indirect	Direct revenue	Indirect revenue	Total	Working expenses during 1892-93 in charge of indirect	Excess revenue (surplus)	Excess expenditure (deficit)	Rate per cent			
		During 1892-93	To end of 1892-93	Of excess revenue							Of excess expenditure			
		RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE)														
Godavari delta system	1,31,30,466	1,647	1,00,11,019	2,083	18,98,200	22,97,999	1,62,006	24,69,605	7,02,652	17,57,953	4,36,406	13,21,745	10 12	
do	1,49,00,944	8,06,594	1,00,44,233	21,218	7,60,871	17,29,520	1,63,942	18,93,462	5,40,679	13,52,783	3,97,687	9,57,146	8 87	
Krishna do	18,96,692	69	16,56,978	2	1,29,392	6,01,665	1,43,942	7,41,867	60,874	6,93,993	0,316	7,5,943	5 28	
Kaveri do	14,76,806	2,487	13,51,027	687	1,00,511	1,71,200	1,796	1,70,998	21,421	1,30,239	2,39	1,30,576	1 4	
Pennar ament system	2,798	2,798	2,16,85,490	687	1,00,511	57,202	1,796	1,70,998	21,421	1,30,239	2,39	1,30,576	1 4	
Sivakurtham ament system	2,16,85,490	2,487	2,16,85,490	687	1,00,511	57,202	1,796	1,70,998	21,421	1,30,239	2,39	1,30,576	1 4	
Kurruol canal	4,32,031	18,716	30,15,074	506	2,066	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1 78	
Barur tank	38,91,532	18,716	30,15,074	506	2,066	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1,41,956	1 78	
Sungam ament system	56,39,913	13,13,578	60,82,141	84,819	6,77,274	1,54,700	16,209	1,70,999	55,059	1,15,940	1,71,615	1,77,011	1 77	
Periyar project	6,48,87,834	16,67,869	6,57,54,233	59,292	39,48,085	51,41,902	5,07,215	56,48,717	15,69,867	40,99,886	21,006	40,99,886	10 2 17	
Total														
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION														
<i>Provincial.</i>														
Chembambakam tank	7,86,908	14,360	6,24,425	914	1,12,164	3,221	763	3,984	— 596	34,380	104,09	34,380		
Palar ament system	20,82,728		18,81,319		37,512	1,30,512	31,066	82,781	92,781	78,726	5,98	78,726		
Perundurai ament system	4,59,446		4,09,853		41,488	47,624	277	47,601	1,19,956	2,118	5,36	2,118		
Buckingham canal	92,41,954	1,85,559	76,80,970	5,409	4,68,940	1,01,866		1,01,866	1,19,956	18,590		18,590		
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,015		15,15,827		2,38,218	20,551	486	21,017	8,523	12,404	927	12,404		
Chilka Lake canal	30,000	294	30,240		787				927					
Gujarat Gopalpur canal	4,51,145		1,43,100		12,366				4,006					
Vedaramayan canal	5,64,401	8,029	5,60,002	211	14,999	1,078	57,301	1,078	4,006	4,76,080	84,18	4,76,080		
Lower Coleroon ament system	1,03,251		89,311		2,600	1,54,977	16,523	1,73,500	25,631	1,49,884	1,47	1,49,884		
Shatadrapa do.	49,777		45,408		1,812	2,395	946	7,006	7,006	19,225	38,65	19,225		
Vuddhachalam do.	71,047		69,235		6,812	8,846	8,945	14,991	15,877	75,202	30,16	75,202		
Meenavattur do.	2,45,241	9,225	2,35,816	241	1,324	2,394	967	9,978	9,978	1,704	3,76	1,704		
Trukkolur do.	47,607		46,461	15	1,034	2,394	240	3,260	3,260	1,531	108,61	1,531		
Cumbum tank	34,895		10,086		1,081	2,394	240	3,260	3,260	25,534	28,13	25,534		
Vallar ament system	80,186	1,000	87,203	26	2,507	27,516	2,009	30,425	4,801	4,538	1,10	4,538		
Marudur do.	1,01,820		99,223		2,507	27,516	2,009	30,425	4,801	4,538	1,10	4,538		
Thadapalli channel	55,253		2,14,005		5,744	57,790	9,803	68,574	58,320	18,168	92,94	18,168		
Akankota do.	2,34,575	5,888	2,19,498	11	1,410	57,790	9,803	68,574	58,320	46,272	136	46,272		
Kalingarayana do.	2,25,142		2,19,498	151	5,744	57,790	9,803	68,574	58,320	46,272	136	46,272		
Choyar ament system														
Ponney do.														
Total														
MAJOR WORKS														
<i>Protective Irrigation Works</i>														
Bushkuly a project	48,16,000	4,95,884	29,70,319	12,481	10,14,540	1,25,999		1,51,944	4,89,570	10,11,871	31	10,11,871	1 18 85	
Total														
MAJOR WORKS														
<i>Protective Irrigation Works</i>														
Bushkuly a project	48,16,000	4,95,884	29,70,319	12,481	10,14,540	1,25,999		1,51,944	4,89,570	10,11,871	31	10,11,871	1 18 85	

E.—RAILWAYS.

(65)—For the year 1892-93.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching roads, telegraph and mines.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1893.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	RS.
Adras		839 22	17,660	65,569		9,300,116	9,363,353	33,34,000	53,83,150	3,24,123	88,69,777	52,68,921	+ Rs. 46,00,856	1,292	12,860	12,00,05,795
South Indian.		1,042 16	21,154	168,894		10,633,534	10,823,582	40,08,365	33,18,069	2,07,475 79	21,103	49,94,532	- Rs. 29,26,571	559	11,728	7,21,03,810
Bezawada extension		21 47	353	1,295		137,044	138,692	24,671	49,446	24,003	1,06,249	62,975	+ Rs. 43,274	Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company (Limited).		14,21,528

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(66)—Land revenue for the year 1892-93

	Revenue last year		Revenue this year		Cost of collection	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balance	Number of sales for arrears of revenue	Revenue of estates sold	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue
	Assessed	Revised	Assessed	Revised						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	The increase in the collections is due (1) to a more favorable season, (2) to the realization in the year under report of arrears of 1891-92, the collection of which was postponed owing to an adverse season, and (3) to the prompt collection of the current kists as they fell due.
From settled estates added to rent roll during the present year		49,79,825		49,06,323						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year					83,13,157	4,22,14,511	2,73,423	9,953	59,509	
Income from sale of Government estates		10,488		12,034						
Riotwar collections										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above		3,82,27,125		4,55,16,261						
Total		4,32,17,438		5,05,27,663	83,13,157	4,22,14,511	* 2,73,423	9,953	59,509	

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fiscal year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*.

* This represents the balance at the end of fiscal 1901 or the 30th June 1892, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1893.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(67)—Account of the gross and net revenue for the year 1892-93

Source of income	Gross receipts	Refunds and drawbacks	Charges against income			Total	Net receipts	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements	Allowances to district and village officers and mirdars, and charitable grants			
<i>Imperial and Provincial</i>	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Land revenue	5,67,337	1,57,563	50,43,367	7,96,174	5,19,786	65,16,897	4,40,16,781	
Salt	1,72,12,252	1,042	19,17,899	4,95,234		21,14,225	1,47,98,027	
Stamps	7,61,045	92,725	2,17,975			10,700	63,905	
Excise	1,21,11,528	12,163	5,74,135	9,645		5,89,949	1,15,21,579	
Customs	1,04,549	8,779	1,67,043	1,48,554		3,54,376	13,01,173	
Assessable taxes	20,31,834	18,602	17,412			33,014	19,98,820	
Postage	15,77,279	7,505	12,63,986			12,72,511	3,04,888	
Registration	13,18,730	2,519	7,39,756			7,43,105	5,74,115	
Tributes	31,11,511						31,19,519	
Post-office	1,08,17,427		1,39,01,332			1,39,01,332		30,88,405
Telegraph	8,13,172		5,32,191			5,32,191	2,81,371	
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	1,77,175	20					29	1,77,146
Public works (Imperial)	340						340	221
Railways (Imperial)	717						717	917
Military (do)	12,60,281						12,60,281	
Sundry other sources of income	46,337	13					46,324	
Total	11,87,09,500	3,28,936	2,44,75,936	11,43,667	5,19,786	2,67,68,320	9,10,41,175	
Deduct Provincial share	2,70,90,739	1,25,290	71,16,923			72,42,213	1,98,48,526	
Net Imperial	9,16,18,761	2,03,646	1,73,59,013	14,43,667	5,19,786	1,95,26,112	7,20,92,649	
<i>Provincial</i>								
Provincial share as above	2,70,90,739	1,25,290	71,16,923			72,42,213	1,98,48,526	
Law and justice { A Courts of Law	6,63,051	81,897				81,897	5,81,154	
{ B Jails	3,57,514						3,57,514	
Police	1,17,117	56				56	1,17,117	
Munice	234						234	
Education	1,57,941	237				237	1,57,704	
Medical	84,840	492				492	84,348	
Scientific and other minor departments	1,87,899	3,102				3,102	1,84,797	
Stationery and printing	1,07,111	512				512	1,06,599	
Public works and irrigation	2,95,898						2,95,898	
Superannuation and pensions	31,742	580				580	31,162	
Miscellaneous	1,48,343	907				907	1,47,436	
Incorporated Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	9,34,023	438	3,03,752			3,04,190	29,833	
Total, Provincial	2,93,98,592	2,13,511	71,20,675			76,34,186	2,19,64,406	
<i>Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government</i>								
Local Funds Act V of 1881 { Rates and cesses on lands	48,93,148	10,582				10,582	48,82,566	
{ Educational receipts	2,06,287						2,06,287	
{ Medical receipts	27,160						27,160	
{ Miscellaneous receipts	9,49,730						9,49,730	
{ Public Works receipts	9,44,007						9,44,007	
Village Service Fund { Deduction from land revenue	9,11,947	13,754				13,754	8,98,193	
{ Rates and cesses of lands	30,54,142						30,54,142	
{ Miscellaneous	4,897						4,897	
Irrigation Cess Fund	61,664	3,269				3,269	58,395	
Sundry other funds	5,904						5,904	
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,19,48,846	27,585				27,585	1,19,21,261	
<i>Excluded Funds.</i>								
Port and other funds	6,90,438						6,90,438	
Grand Total from all sources	13,98,56,637	4,41,742	2,47,79,688	14,43,667	5,19,786	2,71,87,883	10,66,68,754	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(58)—Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1892-93.

		Amounts	
Rupees		1891-92	1892-93
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial and Provincial</i>			
Civil and political establishments and contingencies		13,61,131	13,61,131
Military charges		9,54,132	9,54,132
Marine charges		1,50,476	1,08,418
Ecclesiastical charges		8,778	11,427
Superannuation allowances and pension		11,13,625	11,28,194
Public Works	{ Civil	2,15,18,044	1,66,62,10
	{ Military	7,11,785	7,74,186
	{ Irrigation	1,01,728	33,25,60
Miscellaneous (Imperial)		5,85,45	4,30,161
Total Imperial and Provincial		64,94,903	5,67,30,231
Deduct Provincial share		25,14,695	25,78,431
Net Imperial		62,45,208	5,71,71,800
<i>Provincial</i>			
Provincial share as above		25,49,695	25,78,431
Buildings, roads and services		31,38,260	27,27,944
Judicial charges		42,24,878	44,02,706
Prisons		9,76,417	10,30,611
Police		39,13,613	39,67,799
Education		14,53,747	15,64,057
Medical		11,57,322	12,19,528
Stationery and printing		7,46,853	7,46,817
Famine relief		1,56,620	2,41,396
Irrigation and navigation		39,98,997	33,31,884
Miscellaneous railway expenditure		86,090	
Construction of railways		4,26,622	9,10,024
Miscellaneous		5,73,133	5,69,678
Total, Provincial		2,33,55,965	2,30,73,154
<i>Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.</i>			
Local Funds	{ Public Works	44,44,533	45,74,645
	{ Education	10,29,103	10,41,276
Act of 1854	{ Hospitals and dispensaries	5,43,628	5,93,765
	{ Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	7,04,980	6,71,497
	{ Miscellaneous	5,52,720	5,93,319
Village Service Fund		41,45,206	41,77,293
Irrigation Cross Fund		77,620	67,937
Canal and Ferry Fund		2,447	
Sundry other funds		6,502	6,716
Total, Incorporated Local Funds		1,15,58,739	1,17,30,978
<i>Excluded Funds</i>			
Port and Marine Funds		9,10,222	6,15,187
University Fee Fund		1,91,428	1,73,092
Cantonment Funds		17,762	20,790
Total, Excluded Funds		10,23,412	8,12,069
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue		9,83,82,724	9,27,94,001

(59)—Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1892-93.

Receipts		Disbursements	
Amount		Amount	
Rs.		Rs.	
Cash balance of last year	2,75,35,719	Expenditure as per Statement No. 68	9,27,94,001
Net revenue as per Statement No. 67	10,68,69,754	Stock notes payments	150
Interest on local loans	4,88,991	Interest on Provincial loans	1,42,504
Guaranteed railways	1,03,78,621	Do on Imperial loans	33,17,101
Southern Mahratta Railway	9,98,132	Do on local loans	31,225
Service Fund deposits	31,967	Guaranteed railways	19,88,863
Other deposits	2,40,31,885	Southern Mahratta Railway	4,85,991
Advances repayable	25,01,547	Service Funds deposits	29,899
Local loans	5,16,556	Other deposits	2,45,00,240
Bills on local treasuries	19,85,867	Advances	21,87,173
Bills on other Governments	18,76,289	Local loans	26,71,623
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	17,91,848	Bills on local treasuries	19,62,592
Recovery of advances made in London	1,33,245	Bills on other Governments	8,02,138
Funds obtained by Military Department from other Governments	1,78,70,482	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	13,89,999
London bills outstanding	80,000	Council bills paid	2,26,60,607
Departmental balance increased	5,14,677	Cash remittances to other Governments	52,98,965
Stores, &c, chiefly for Railways	40,27,277	Net payments on account of exchange	1,29,17,664
		Net unadjusted debit	37,842
Total receipts including balance	20,28,34,367		
Deduct disbursements	17,62,30,086		
Cash at the end of the year	2,66,04,271	Total disbursements	17,62,30,086

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(71)—Statement of the number of births and deaths in the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta during the years 1888-89, 1889-90, 1900-01, 1901-02, and 1902-03.

Serial Number	Name of the place	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians)	Births			Deaths			Rate of increase or decrease per 1,000 of population	Rate of decrease or increase per 1,000 of population	Mortality rate per 1,000 during previous 5 years
			Number of births	Rate of births per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths	Rate of deaths per 1,000 of population	Rate of increase or decrease per 1,000 of population	Rate of decrease or increase per 1,000 of population			
1	Calcutta	708,114	14,447	20.4	10,114	14.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	22.1
2	Barrackpore	11,000	1,012	27.5	1,012	27.5	0	0	0	0	23.7
3	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	23.4
4	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	18.2
5	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	21.2
6	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	12.1
7	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	17.3
8	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	21.2
9	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	12.1
10	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	17.3
11	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	19.9
12	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	25.9
13	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	18.9
14	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	16.2
15	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	14.2
16	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	17.0
17	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	20.8
18	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	19.0
19	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	21.7
20	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	20.7
21	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	23.7
22	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	20.9
23	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	22.4
24	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	13.3
25	Chandpur	1,000	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	11.5

B.—VACCINATION.

(71)—Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.

List of sheets	Persons primarily vaccinated									
	Total number vaccinated	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number vaccinated	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number vaccinated	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number vaccinated	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number vaccinated	Number successfully vaccinated
Official years ending 31st March										
1888-89	17,032	16,310	28,257	27,227	17,820	16,654	16,375	14,906	14,048	13,825
Local Fund do	670,318	643,761	708,633	680,335	713,447	700,117	820,195	708,616	612,200	889,618
Contaminant do	1,316	1,012	1,311	1,285	3,051	3,113	3,253	2,938	7,200	4,505
Native States' do	2,270	2,163	5,214	5,063	6,438	6,017	1,628	6,430	6,860	6,196
Municipalities	81,566	77,180	81,142	76,215	91,167	87,008	100,830	97,898	106,364	100,613
Private vaccinators										
Dispensaries	18,283	15,603	20,870	23,363	38,988	33,162	45,511	36,104	35,958	30,292
Medical subscribers	2,517	1,511	3,077	1,793	4,758	2,727	3,804	2,724	1,882	3,827
Arm { European										
Native										
Total	706,332	761,313	856,814	817,337	906,119	859,038	996,274	927,719	1,106,517	1,049,505

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(72)—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892

Diseases	Number of in and out patients treated		
	Municipal and Local Fund institutions	Special State Hospitals	Total
General diseases—	1 119	30	1 149
Group 1 { Small pox	13 443	206	13 649
Cholera	14 780	1 884	16 664
Dysentery	243 089	3 432	246 521
Malarial fevers	12 867	87	13 739
Primary syphilis	20 170	874	21 044
Secondary do	23 181	1 090	24 271
Gonorrhœa	982	3	985
Do B { Scurvy	170 343	4 902	175 245
Do C { Worms	41 803	1 380	43 183
Do D { Debility	143 113	2 340	145 453
Rheumatic affections	3,470	375	3 845
Tubercular do	4 996	653	5 649
Leprosy	10 420	293	10 713
Venereal diseases other than those in Group A	130 239	15 809	146 048
All other general diseases	91 273	1 261	92 534
Local diseases—	372 931	10 140	383 071
Diseases of the nervous system	159 154	3 776	162 930
Do of the eye	10 507	107	10 614
Do of the ear	4 286	258	4 544
Do of the nose	18 093	193	18 286
Do of the circulatory system	98 591	7 110	105 701
Do of the lungs	61 094	2 294	63 388
Other diseases of the respiratory system	111 300	2 293	113 593
Diarrhœa	6 071	256	6 327
Dyspepsia	305 717	7 101	312 818
Diseases of the liver	174	5	179
Other diseases of digestive system	5 106	86	5 192
Goitre	12 306	492	12 798
Diseases of the spleen	17 419	565	17 984
Do of the lymphatic system	28 709	5 067	33 776
Do of the urinary system	12 651	538	13 189
Do of the generative system	110 123	2,410	112 533
Do of the organs of locomotion	299 540	4,282	303 822
Do of the connective tissue	343 515	2 421	345 936
Do of the skin	11 234	192	11 426
Ulcers	10 432	493	10 925
Poisons	147 999	2 909	150 908
General injuries			
Local injuries			
Total	3 106 386	90 272	3 196 658

	Surgical operations	
	Major	Minor
At Municipal and Local Fund institutions	4 991	108 149
At Special State hospitals	3,498	8 570

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—

(73)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Area and population.			—	Public		
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		University education.		
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
141,189			Institutions	For Males ...	35	6
				For Females.
			Total ...	35	6	
	Towns . 214	Males .. 17,619,895	Scholars	Males ...	3,534	750
	Villages . 56,865	Females .. 18,011,045		Females ...	3	9
Total . 57,079	Total . 35,630,940	Total ...		3,537	759	

(74)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

1	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Institutions. { For Males ...	Rs. 5,96,500	Rs. 1,78,521	Rs. 13,85,706	Rs. 17,58,288	Rs. 1,55,268	Rs. 2,61,580	Rs. 43,35,879
{ For Females ...			3,89,619	1,93,490	55,103	15,450	6,53,698
Total ..	5,96,500	1,78,521	17,75,325	19,51,778	2,10,371	2,77,032	40,89,577
(a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13.55	7.00	20.95	11.61	8.18	8.11	69.43
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	7.21	75.44	2.60	1.90	87.15
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	25.73	58.23	1.53	3.75	89.24
(d) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9.79	2.93	29.12	32.02	3.45	4.55	81.87
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	195 8 4	202 4 5	18 1 0	6 5 11	102 9 9	116 0 5	34 5 0
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5 11	0 11 6
Total cost ...	263 12 8	279 13 0	30 1 5	6 9 1	102 15 11	155 0 6	45 10 8
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	4 2 3	0 7 8	59 12 0	8 13 8	0 13 7
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	5 15 4	3 0 8	83 8 7	27 15 3	3 6 11
Total cost ...	...	...	19 13 10	4 5 1	158 4 0	88 6 7	5 12 7
Municipal schools... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	18 14 3	...	5 13 10	0 2 11	...	...	1 7 6
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	7 15 6	4 4 9	...	...	4 13 9
Total cost ...	66 3 5	...	33 4 6	5 8 1	...	...	11 1 5
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided institutions .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	35 14 0	...	4 8 5	0 5 0	81 6 8	17 12 7	1 4 2
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 13 11	1 0 0	...	...	0 15 7
Total cost ...	159 12 2	...	25 2 8	3 8 9	178 15 6	79 13 3	7 12 4
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	140 3 5	...	17 3 2	2 0 8	102 2 0	42 1 10	3 4 8
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	67 15 3	202 4 5	5 4 9	0 6 1	91 15 2	60 8 0	1 15 9
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 8 6	1 4 1	14 4 4	9 3 7	1 5 6
Total cost ...	162 3 10	279 13 0	24 5 5	3 7 4	129 4 5	112 1 0	7 11 8

EDUCATION.

Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1892-93.

Institutions.				Total of public institutions.	Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
School education, general.	School education, special.				Advanced.	Elementary.		
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
534	19,697	54	19	19,895	128	3,319	23,243	Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 40·72
223	808	17	8	1,056	...	17	1,073	
817	19,905	71	27	20,801	128	3,327	24,316	42·60
57,261	563,218	1,412	2,136	568,311	3,774	57,331	629,416	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. { 23·82
19,694	79,685	346	462	100,189	84	4,705	104,988	
76,955	682,903	1,758	2,598	668,510	3,858	62,036	734,404	13·74

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,43,686	52,543	3,79,507	70,870	2,85,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
1,43,686	52,543	3,79,507	70,870	2,85,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
.....	2·85	15·12	2·22	0·52	·73	·13	30·57	100·00
.....	.....	10·83	·49	·92	.....	·61	12·85	100·00
.....	.....	5·21	·13	1·73	.....	3·69	10·76	100·00
2·36	·86	6·13	1·16	4·68	·22	2·72	18·13	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(75)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Class of institutions.		Public institutions.															
		Under public management.												Under private.			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University education.																	
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																	
English	...	4	805	804	701	3	166	233	212	...	...	...	...	25	2,391	2,460	2,233
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law	1	512	385	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	1	133	145	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	2	57	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	1	42	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	759	638	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
<i>Secondary schools.</i>																	
For boys	High Schools, English	4	944	887	766	24	3,270	2,985	2,553	...	...	...	...	77	17,492	15,874	14,065
	Middle Schools, English	8	1,122	1,205	808	77	5,164	4,820	4,066	...	...	...	...	112	10,635	10,213	8,454
	Schools, Vernacular	32	1,352	1,400	1,016	43	3,973	3,954	2,630	...	...	...	...	115	6,455	6,353	5,281
	High Schools, English	2	234	230	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,017	1,968	1,675
	Middle Schools, Vernacular	1	96	100	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	178	169	83
	Schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,460	2,332	1,985
	Middle Schools, Vernacular	40	3,512	3,308	2,551	3	397	359	243	...	...	...	...	100	8,610	8,347	6,030
	Total	87	7,260	7,226	5,434	152	11,904	11,218	9,522	...	...	...	...	459	47,827	45,146	38,193
	
	
<i>Primary schools.</i>																	
For boys	...	145	4,834	4,500	3,611	3,208	132,152	129,742	108,424	...	...	...	...	9,482	281,481	273,522	233,042
	For girls	111	5,369	5,595	4,398	14	724	704	530	...	...	...	...	591	20,449	19,498	15,417
	Total	256	10,643	10,095	8,009	3,222	132,876	130,446	108,954	...	...	...	...	9,583	301,930	293,020	248,459
<i>Schools for special instruction.</i>																	
Training schools for masters	...	30	1,016	953	829	16	246	240	220	...	...	...	...	7	144	150	137
	Do, for mistresses	4	110	68	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	232	206	189
	Schools of Art	1	489	468	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	1	307	304	291	2	60	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	1	224	202	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	1	3	3	3	2	157	153	135	...	...	...	...	11	827	776	611
	Other schools	1	150	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	194	185	149
	Total	39	2,299	2,162	1,870	20	463	441	402	...	...	...	...	34	1,397	1,317	1,086
	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971
<i>Private institutions.</i>																	
1. Advanced Teaching—	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary Teaching—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A vernacular only or mainly—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971

continued.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.

management.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
3	175	189	173	35	3,537	3,537	1,059	2,260	51	257	3,173	48	6	3	
...	
...	...	...	...	1	512	512	...	...	1	18	490	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	133	133	...	...	41	24	60	5	3	9
...	...	...	...	1	15	15	...	...	3	2	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	57	57	...	...	1	12	45	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	42	42	...	...	2	3	57	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	759	759	...	...	48	50	610	9	3	9
29	4,722	4,515	3,826	184	26,425	26,206	4,153	22,528	1,168	2,969	20,775	1,457	59	32	
29	1,328	1,304	1,497	226	19,879	17,154	740	17,592	1,716	1,910	14,051	1,133	64	637	
29	1,657	1,667	1,213	254	12,492	7,664	413	12,658	16	1,247	10,216	753	100	768	
1	163	190	122	25	2,414	2,164	164	1,410	1,252	714	423	...	25	...	
...	...	...	...	2	224	...	...	234	...	70	153	1	...	...
3	124	87	78	35	2,594	2,104	...	1,256	1,514	288	770	...	12	...	
18	1,415	1,245	1,055	161	13,664	2,362	30	13,875	18	4,707	8,642	564	3	...	
119	9,904	9,357	7,732	817	76,565	57,054	5,509	69,729	5,674	12,065	55,340	3,913	523	1,437	
6,262	131,979	124,346	107,853	19,067	550,446	45,094	27,046	550,209	488	39,633	452,161	61,654	2,210	43,041	
182	5,475	5,145	4,039	808	32,457	1,035	1,948	32,266	270	4,498	21,254	4,293	57	...	
6,444	137,454	129,691	111,852	19,805	582,903	46,150	28,994	588,505	767	38,451	475,415	60,023	2,267	43,041	
1	10	8	8	54	1,416	401	2	1,262	1	220	1,044	141	1	4	
...	...	...	...	17	342	98	...	290	32	254	40	14	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	489	171	...	318	44	39	374	32	...	30
...	...	...	...	3	367	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	224	181	...	40	...	80	211	29	4	21
2	59	59	52	16	1,046	939	48	777	150	11	189	5	3	...	
2	128	125	106	† 6	472	322	...	150	250	425	183	250	...	...
5	197	192	180	98	4,356	1,812	50	2,837	606	1,665	2,175	495	15	55	
6,571	147,790	139,729	120,083	20,861	608,510	169,321	35,076	663,331	7,116	51,817	526,445	70,488	2,614	49,545	
...	...	...	...	42	2,291	...	2,146	507	...	...	...	2,291	...	84
...	...	...	...	84	1,526	...	1,526	103	...	...	1,526	...	...	...
...	
...	...	...	...	2,788	47,722	100	202	47,800	6	349	46,207	1,152	8	2,004
...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	516	13,684	...	13,236	1,151	...	...	24	13,060	...	2,267
...	...	...	...	16	266	...	231	123	...	...	...	266	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	390	41	26	390	...	382	8	...	...	167
...	
...	...	...	...	3,455	65,594	141	17,507	50,089	6	751	47,780	17,869	8	4,513
6,571	147,790	139,729	120,083	24,316	754,494	109,462	52,976	713,420	7,152	52,548	584,225	87,857	2,622	54,067	

* Of these 4 are for girls with 127 girls.

† Of these 4 are for girls with 295 pupils (284 girls and 11 boys).

A.—EDUCATION—

(75a)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans

Class of institutions.		Public institutions.															
		Under public management.												Under private			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Arts Colleges.																	
University education.	English													2	42	44	39
	Oriental																
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
	Law																
	Medicine																
	Engineering																
Teaching																	
Agriculture																	
Total																	
Secondary Schools.																	
School education, general.	For boys																
	High school, English					1	58	49	40					6	1,200	1,122	968
	Middle schools, English	1	340	328	302									18	1,452	1,393	1,096
	Vernacular schools																
	For girls																
	High school, English	1	72	80	71									13	1,225	1,218	1,101
	Middle schools, Vernacular																
	English schools																
	Middle schools, English													22	1,520	1,473	1,242
	Vernacular schools																
Total		2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40					50	5,397	5,206	4,407
Primary Schools.																	
School education, general.	For boys													3	317	273	222
	For girls													6	243	248	202
	Total													9	560	521	424
Schools for special instruction.																	
School education, special.	Training schools for masters																
	Do. for mistresses																
	Schools of Art																
	Law schools																
	Medical schools																
	Engineering and Surveying schools.																
	Industrial schools													2	190	189	139
	Other schools													2	167	155	124
Total														4	357	344	263
Grand Total		2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40					74	6,356	6,115	5,133
Private institutions																	
Grand Total		2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40					74	6,356	6,115	5,133

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.

management.				Grand total of public institutions	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..				2	42	42	28	14	25	2	14		1	2	
..															
..															
..															
...				7	1,275	1,258	560	955	660	189	77	27	26	4	...
1	163	137	125	19	1,792	1,792	34	638	1,583	141	53	2	13	300	...
3	124	87	78	15	1,460	1,435	164	454	1,181	254	8		17		153
..				25	1,644	1,642		284	1,511	81	30		10		415
4	287	224	203	66	6,154	6,127	758	2,331	5,217	665	177	29	66	304	568
1	70	62	38	4	387	387		11	387					161	
1	12	16	11	7	255	255			248	2			5		61
2	82	78	49	11	642	642	..	11	635	2			5	161	61
...															
...															
...															
...															
2	128	125	106	2	190	190	18		190						11
				* 4	295	295			275	17	3				
2	128	125	106	6	485	485	48		465	17	3				11
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640
...															
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640

* All these are girls' schools.

A—EDUCATION—

(76)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in

Public											
Under public											
Objects of expenditure	Managed by Government							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
University education	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Arts colleges—English Oriental	1 07 1.08			53 417		(a) 1 47 3	2,12 088	(b) 4 401			(c) 11 005
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—				(d) 27 446		12	27,458				
Law	46 431			13 293	616	10	60 340				
Medicine	24,808			3,036		426	28 854				
Engineering	32,739			80			33,245				
Teaching	26 075			496	16	4,037	30,624				
Agriculture											
Total	2,86 251			97,768	632	5,958	3,90 009	4,401			11,005
School education, general											
Secondary schools—											
For boys { High schools	21 982			9,460		1 845	33,237	(e) 26 588	6 087	15,447	71,085
For boys { Middle schools { English	39 103			1,670		(f) 2 66,792	(f) 1,07 565	20,709	31 675	4,742	58 789
For boys { Middle schools { Vernacular	11 639			307		1	11,947	2 960	12 182	761	4 953
For girls { High schools { English	24 790			916		(g) 2 4,534	(g) 30 240				
For girls { High schools { Vernacular	1 634			40			1 674				
For girls { Middle schools { English	31 415			1,280	60	2	32 757	1,085		1,657	
For girls { Middle schools { Vernacular											
Total	1 30,513			13,873	60	73,174	2,17 420	51,342	49,944	22,607	1,34,827
Primary schools—											
For boys	26 017			1,128	205	1	27 351	55 411	3 52,743	56,769	1,06,269
For girls	88 299	6		662	18		38 925	2,840	1 946	2,681	98
Total	64 316	6		1,730	223	1	66,276	58,251	3,54 680	59,400	1,06,367
School education, special											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	90 082			90		301	90 473	14,969	19 394	3,354	
Do do for mistresses	16 222					5	16,227	533	655		
Schools of Art	90 330		461	1,517	7,540	5	99 853				(h)
Law schools											
Medical schools	62 354	8,983	5 613	5,756			82,706		912	1 020	712
Engineering and Surveying schools	20 238			11,239		351	31 826				
Industrial schools	1 440			11		251	1 702	1,820	4,707	1,106	72
Other schools	16,283					2,192	18,478				(i)
Total	2,36 952	8,983	6 074	18,613	7,540	3,105	2,81,267	17,322	25,668	5,480	784
Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	(k) 1,44 089						1,44,089	8,046	6,144	3,590	
Total	1,44 089						1 44,089	11,390	6,144	3 590	
University Direction Inspection											
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges											
Professional colleges											
Secondary schools											
Primary schools											
Special schools other than Training schools											
Miscellaneous											
Total											
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,62,121	8 983	6,074	1,31,784	8,455	82,238	10,99,661	1,42,706	4 36,445	91,077	2,52,983

(a) Non-departmental, Rs 158.

(b) Net cost Palghat College, Rs 512

(c) Surplus fees, Rs 367.

(d) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs 15,374

(e) Net cost of Ouddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs 5,277

(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs 31,680

(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs 66,765.

(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost Rs 98 445

(g) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant Rs 16,320

(g) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs 4,519

(g) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs 20 839

(h) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs 12

(i) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs 10

(j) Surplus fees Rs 817

(k) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department, Rs. 1,43,845.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93

[illegible]

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(76)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93—continued

Objects of expenditure		Public institutions—cont				Total expenditure from					Grand Total
		Under private management—cont									
		Unaided				Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	All other sources	
		Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total						
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
University education	Arts colleges—English	Rs 6,516	Rs	Rs 18,722	Rs 23,238	Rs 2,49,857	Rs	Rs	Rs 1,99,073	Rs 1,47,650	Rs 5,96,560
	Oriental										
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
	Law					16,411			27,446	12	27,458
	Medicine					23,808			13,293	616	60,340
School education—general	Engineering					2,700			3,036	10	26,854
	Teaching					26,075			80	426	33,245
	Agriculture								496	1,053	80,624
	Total	6,516		18,722	23,238	1,78,910			2,43,424	1,52,747	7,75,081
	Secondary schools—										
For boys	High schools	73,332	5,178	29,770	1,08,280	1,20,237	6,378	31,601	4,46,598	2,07,425	8,12,212
	Middle schools { English	15,299	3,459	8,436	27,594	91,284	33,320	16,193	1,56,062	1,47,783	4,44,642
	schools { Vernacular	6,710	278	4,459	11,547	94,263	15,527	5,312	49,767	23,923	1,28,822
	High schools { English	865			865	50,826			23,056	67,259	1,41,141
	schools { Vernacular					2,492			75	1,395	3,962
For girls	Middle schools { English	193		2,924	3,057	19,719			13,635	56,484	89,838
	schools { Vernacular	328		9,252	9,580	67,394	279	1,140	10,022	73,843	1,54,678
	Total	96,667	9,015	55,241	1,60,923	3,86,215	55,504	56,279	6,99,215	5,78,112	17,75,325
	Primary schools—										
	For boys	1,74,233	4,288	67,919	2,46,440	1,35,158	5,78,400	1,24,099	6,49,316	2,71,315	17,58,288
For girls		1,083	2,463	15,074	18,620	79,004	2,306	3,282	9,222	99,176	1,18,490
	Total	1,75,316	6,751	82,993	2,65,060	2,14,662	5,80,706	1,27,391	6,58,538	3,70,491	19,51,778
	Schools for special instruction—										
	Training schools for masters			817	817	1,17,651	19,394	3,354	90	14,579	1,55,268
	Do do for mistresses					32,940	655			21,608	55,168
School education—special	Schools of Art					30,600		461	1,595	7,786	40,442
	Law schools					62,351	9,545	6,633	6,468	5,900	90,656
	Medical schools					20,238			11,209	361	11,828
	Engineering and Surveying schools					16,186	4,707	1,106	121	62,023	81,140
	Industrial schools	1,285	100	5,161	5,264	20,183			5,569	1,199	29,951
Other schools	Total	1,285	100	7,181	8,566	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393
	Buildings										
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)			1,537	1,537	1,70,571	7,078	1,789		98,978	2,35,416
	Total			1,537	1,537	1,84,994	7,078	1,789		98,978	2,98,839
	University Direction										
Inspection	Arts colleges					52,543			1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686
	Professional colleges					2,78,818	83,957	11,392			52,543
	Secondary schools					16,497				15,859	3,73,667
	Primary schools					5,021				1,304	6,325
	Special schools other than Training schools					4,664				3,133	7,797
Scholarships held in						803	336				1,139
						(l) 13,901	3,472	282		5,574	23,259
	Miscellaneous					2,494	4,673	8,087	91,527	58,635	(m) 1,65,396
	Total					9,74,771	91,838	19,741	2,17,615	1,02,103	8,06,068
	Total expenditure on public instruction	2,79,784	15,866	1,65,674	4,61,324	(n) 18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	19,43,876	14,18,183	60,94,484

(l) Government scholarships in Medical school, Rs 5,166

(m) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees Rs 85,117, other sources Rs 48,999, total Rs 1,34,116)

(n) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs 4,215 grants to private schools, Rs. 562, grants to Colonial schools, Rs 496, grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs 1,372

NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs 10,90,661 + 1,42,706 + 4,64,306)

Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs 52,543 + 2,78,818 + 40,916 + 16,501)

Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships
Lawrence Asylum Charges
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department
Non-departmental charges
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds

RS

RS

17,06,673

3,88,778

20,95,451

1,48,212

1,19,284

4,215

158

1,43,845

4,15,714

Balance . 16,79,737 as per Acct-Genl's Statement.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(76a)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the financial year 1892-93.

Objects of expenditure	Public institutions														Amount disbursed
	Under public management														
	Managed by Government							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Board							
	Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Taxes	Subscriptions	Grants-in-aid and other sources	Total	Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Taxes	Subscriptions	Grants-in-aid and other sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
University education— Arts colleges— English Oriental	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
School education, general— Secondary schools— For boys. { High schools Middle schools For girls { High schools Middle schools English	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
	41,680					66,765	28,445	2,246		1,477	2,165		1,121		
	16,320					1,479	30,449								
Primary schools— For boys For girls	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
	48,000					71,284	3,19,284	2,246		1,477	2,165		1,121		
School education, special— Schools for special instruction— Industrial schools Other schools															
Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)															
Miscellaneous															
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000					71,284	1,19,284	2,246		1,377	2,165		1,121	6,939	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(76a)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—continued.																Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.								Unaided.								
	Total.								Total.								
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
University education. Arts colleges— English Oriental Total	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	2,717	...	...	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,674	12,445
	
	2,717	...	...	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,674	12,445
Secondary schools— For boys. { High schools Middle schools, English... For girls. { High schools Middle schools, English... Total	17,027	...	...	23,338	2,130	29,709	72,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,377	25,533	32,960
	14,867	...	...	6,780	6,117	26,318	54,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,780	90,200
	18,379	...	...	16,689	2,806	37,697	75,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,689	45,112
	11,760	...	...	9,573	5,254	37,866	64,466	133	...	2,924	3,057	11,760	...	...	9,709	46,044
School education, general. Primary schools— For boys For girls Total	62,083	...	...	56,383	16,397	1,31,590	2,66,403	133	...	2,924	3,057	1,12,279	...	1,377	58,711	2,23,316
	
	2,251	...	199	376	1,825	1,385	5,936	...	197	...	197	2,951	...	199	276	3,407	
	2,727	...	...	1,208	611	4,407	9,043	41	...	189	280	2,727	...	...	1,249	5,297
School education, special. Schools for special instruction— Industrial schools Other schools Total	4,978	...	199	1,484	2,436	5,882	14,979	41	197	189	427	4,978	...	199	1,525	8,704	
	
	...	...	...	3,220	1,559	8,439	19,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,220	10,008
	6,577	...	...	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	1,285	...	...	1,285	6,577	...	...	4,505	10,008
Buildings and apparatus (special grants only). Total	11,221	...	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12,778	...	...	...	...	...	12,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Miscellaneous Total, expenditure on European schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	89,083	...	199	63,761	20,952	1,57,806	3,31,801	1,459	197	3,113	4,769	1,39,824	...	1,576	67,415	2,54,473	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(177)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.*

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.					Total.					
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.										
												Reading printed books.						Not reading printed books.				
												4						5				
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		Total.				
Secondary schools—	{ Government Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	12	2,068	290	...	200	522	...	310	...	310	857	1	858	86	1	2,068				
		{ English Vernacular	32	1,352	361	...	361	157	...	132	...	132	1,785	27	755	295	398	1,352				
		{ English Vernacular	79	5,855	...	...	2,980	4	1,100	11	1,200	418	1,347	45	1,230	73	66	5,855		
		{ English Vernacular	47	2,942	815	...	815	1,500	14	1,417	15	117	117	230	...	1,510	412	2,942				
		{ English Vernacular	22	2,579	...	...	1,500	...	22	...	23	...	23	86	...	...	10	2,579
	{ For boys... Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	1	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
		{ English Vernacular	189	28,157	6,503	...	6,507	11,543	87	11,070	...	2,051	9,167	352	6,519	173	346	28,157				
		{ English Vernacular	115	6,455	2,100	...	2,100	2,464	22	2,418	23	1,083	2,351	240	2,981	210	353	6,455				
		{ English Vernacular	58	6,050	2,100	...	2,100	5,147	1	5,118	...	562	784	10	5,294	45	16	6,050				
		{ English Vernacular	39	1,612	...	...	...	539	11	570	...	278	636	17	673	41	39	1,612	
		Total	504	57,739	10,067	4	10,071	23,367	139	23,506	106	7,081	945	16,205	1,043	1,437	57,739					
For girls...	{ Government Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	2	234	...	...	21	62	...	30	...	30	13	79	12	29	212	234		
		{ English Vernacular	41	3,608	...	...	217	...	217	...	258	...	258	10	2,347	6	16	3,608		
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ English Vernacular	3	397	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
	{ Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	51	4,477	9	...	225	31	802	...	478	...	896	2,149	2,515	67	289	4,477				
		{ English Vernacular	101	8,738	...	...	6	1,240	...	37	800	503	175	5,189	5,361	25	1,357	8,738		
		{ English Vernacular	4	487	...	...	25	61	...	7	85	...	50	708	158	7	200	487		
		{ English Vernacular	18	1,415	...	...	16	179	...	179	122	...	...	969	969	115	145	1,415
		{ English Vernacular	223	19,150	9	...	278	50	2,678	...	75	1,772	644	11,191	11,835	115	2,447	19,150				
		Total	817	70,355	10,076	273	10,340	23,423	139	23,506	106	7,081	945	16,205	1,043	1,437	70,355					
Primary schools—	{ Government Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	145	4,834	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	2,937	100	3,057	1,190	111	4,834	
		{ English Vernacular	2,940	118,629	...	...	...	...	...	10,208	...	77,230	11,407	88,616	14,328	1,301	118,629	
		{ English Vernacular	262	13,513	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	...	9,503	735	10,238	1,115	163	13,513	
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ English Vernacular	9,482	281,481	...	...	...	...	...	14,802	...	363	15,105	16,117	22,175	38,321	5,240	281,481
	{ For boys... Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	6,262	191,479	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	...	34,445	5,292	19,707	27,824	20,639	8,169	191,479
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ English Vernacular	10,007	550,116	...	...	...	...	...	28,755	...	392,812	33,921	426,763	80,808	91,101	550,116	
		{ English Vernacular	111	5,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,869
		{ English Vernacular	9	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
For girls...	{ Government Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided }	{ English Vernacular	5	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	353
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ English Vernacular	502	20,419	...	...	...	...	...	18	973	...	461	14,341	14,802	96	4,560	20,419
		{ English Vernacular	182	5,475	...	...	...	...	...	2	114	...	239	3,539	3,672	52	1,687	5,475
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Total Total, Primary schools Grand Total }	{ English Vernacular	808	32,457	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,386	...	633	92,325	22,978	160	8,113	32,457
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ English Vernacular	10,005	582,003	...	...	...	...	...	28,775	...	39,468	36,475	50,246	119,721	80,868	102,214	582,003
		{ English Vernacular	20,722	639,853	10,076	273	10,340	23,423	139	23,506	106	7,081	945	16,205	1,043	1,437	639,853					
		{ English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(78)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892–93.

A—EDUCATION

(78)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of		
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	4	14	111	271	37
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B.A. English Language Division	3	7	4	14	144	330	59
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	4	14	143	316	63
5. { Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	8	24	13	45	296	845	237
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
<i>Law.</i>							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	161	...	8
<i>Medicine.</i>							
1. M.D.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	1	...	...	1	21	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...
5. { First M.B.	1	...	...	1	83	...	...
{ First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Engineering.</i>							
1. M.C.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Teaching.</i>							
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	1	...	...	1	30	...	...
{ Practical	1	...	...	1	30	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	...	3	...	3	...	69	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination { Boys	27	76	71	174	311	1,451	1,077
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (a) { Eng.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (b) { Upper	20	4	1	25	256	89	4
{ Lower	21	6	...	27	503	47	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	4	8	...	12	54	61	...
{ Lower	8	8	...	11	14	33	...
3. School of Arts Examination	11	5	2	18	311	97	7
4. Medical Examination	8	...	...	8	78	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	60	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1	19	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	27	...	...

(a) Results of the Primary School examination.

(b) Results of the School Management examination.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(79)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.

Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															
Objects of expenditure.	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 1st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.		Private persons or associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.	Aris colleges—														

School education, general.	Secondary schools—														

School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—														

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(79)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93—continued.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Remarks.	
In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.																
Objects of expenditure.	In institutions managed by															
	Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										Institutions managed by					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
* Surplus fees Rs. 367.																
University education.	Arts colleges—	3	166	233	212	RS. 4,401	RS. ...	RS. *11,005	RS. ...	RS. 22	RS. 15,438	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...
	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, General.	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	166	233	212	4,401	...	11,005	...	22	15,438	...	...	...	...	...

School education, Special.	Secondary schools—	14	1,652	1,785	1,514	16,305	15,447	45,935	21	1,263	78,971	...	...	16,157	81,604	37,982
	For boys ...	8	627	576	495	77	4,742	7,656	130	...	12,005	...	...	11,151	16,133	40,513
	Middle schools {	1	131	116	95	...	761	...	141	...	902	...	...	4,581	5,342	20,369
	High schools {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ...	3	...	...	...	245	1,657	...	...	...	1,902	...	...	1,483	3,140	...
School education, Special.	Total ...	26	3,107	2,836	2,347	16,627	23,607	53,732	151	1,263	94,350	...	...	33,672	56,279	1,11,783
	Primary schools—	262	13,513	13,481	10,866	2,066	56,769	13,904	...	200	72,839	...	...	67,330	1,24,009	7,02,489
	For boys ...	5	353	341	233	481	2,631	77	...	...	3,189	...	...	651	3,282	5,538
	For girls ...	267	13,866	13,822	11,089	2,547	59,400	13,981	...	200	76,128	...	...	67,681	1,27,381	7,08,087
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, Special.	Schools for special instruction—	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	3,354	...	8,354	22,745
	Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, Special.	Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	40	106	...	...	76	222	...	1,000	...	1,106	5,813
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,202	106	...	...	76	1,384	6,074	5,374	...	11,554	46,205
† Surplus fees Rs. 22.																

[illegible]

NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31

Add—Cost net from Provincial Funds ...

Do.	Fees	Subscriptions and other sources
Do.	Do.	Do.

Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c.

Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements

R ^c	R
2,18,744	
22,415	
78,718	
1,713	2,06,187
5,725	12,196
665	11,429

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(80)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Chicacole Municipality Paper Club.	Paper reading	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0	16	.		16	Not	1888.
Students' Association	Mental improvement	..	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...		45	45	Do.	1891.
Parlakimedi Municipality Reading Room.	Mental improvement and enlightenment of the public by reading newspapers, &c.	..	60 0 0	115 14 3	175 14 3	31	.		31	Do.	23rd Oct. 1892.
Utkal Hitaishnu Samaj, Parlakimedi.	Amelioration of the present status of the Madras Uriyas.	...	..	159 4 0	159 4 0	25	.	..	25	Do.	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlakimedi.	Promotion of the education of the Madras Uriya Committee.	...	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	.	..	10	Do.	22nd May 1891.
Zamindari High School, Students' Society, Parlakimedi.	Intellectual and moral improvement of members by means of essays, &c.	.	..	11 7 5	14 7 5			16	16	Do.	8th Mar. 1890.
Boys' Library, Zamindari High School, Parlakimedi.	Mental improvement	...	...	101 1 6	101 4 6			185	185	Do.	20th July 1886.
Reading Room, Chatapur ...	Cultivation of mind and body by the use of newspapers, journals and books of interest, by means of debates and lectures and by the institution of games.	..	...	178 6 0	178 6 0	17	.	..	17	Do.	1861.
Reading Room, Aska.	To read newspapers	...	...	123 15 0	123 15 0	21	.	..	21	Do.	July 1888.
Reading Room, Berhampur.	Discussion of social, political and literary matters.	...	...	182 8 0	182 8 0	43	...	...	43	Do.	Over 20 years ago.
Reading Club, Russellkonda.	Literary improvement	..	28 4 0	92 4 0	120 8 0	13	..	..	13	Do.	1891.
Anjumani Islamia, Vizagapatam.	The spread of Muhammadan education.	...	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do.	1889.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	The improvement of physical and intellectual education.	..	..	405 12 0	405 12 0	48	..	..	48	Do.	1860.
Reading Club, Anakapalle.	Mutual improvement of members.	..	...	61 4 0	61 4 0	9	...	..	9	Do.	1885.
Saraswati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Do. do	..	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do.	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	Do. do	..	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	26	.	..	26	Do.	1882.
Hindu High School Debating Society, Masulipatam.	General improvement	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8	.	15	23	Do.	26th Feb. 1892.
A.E.L.M. College Debating Society, Guntur.	Mutual improvement and cultivation of public eloquence.	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	7	3	432	432	Do.	June 1891.
Sri Vidyan Manoranjan Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	..	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	12th Jan. 1886.
Reading Room, Tenali	Social improvement	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	12	.	...	12	Do.	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Repalle	Do.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1st Nov. 1892.
Young Men's Reading Club, Bapatla.	Do.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	1st Oct. 1892.
D.P.W. Library, Bezvada	Newspaper reading and games.	..	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	21	7	...	28	Registered.	1887.
Social Club, Bezvada	To promote welfare in matters of literary, physical and social.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	50	.	...	50	Not	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association for Mistresses, Guntur.	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools taught by mistresses.	..	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	18	...	18	Do.	July 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent indoor and outdoor games.	...	...	477 14 0	477 14 0	66	..	...	66	Do.	1st Mar. 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Nellore Town.	Library	...	100 12 5	111 8 0	212 4 5	21		...	21	Do.	1864.
Reading Room, Ranganayakanipet, Nellore.	To enlighten the members on general topics by reading newspapers.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	Dec. 1882.
Reading Room, Kavali	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	39 8 0	39 8 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	19th Aug. 1890.
The Government Central Museum Library.	.....	2,100 0 0	...	.	2,100 0 0	6,622	...	...	6,622	Govt.	16th Mar. 1876.
City Club	Intellectual, social, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	*300 0 0	*300 0 0	*35	...	...	35	Not	1893.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit	420 0 0	204 7 0	295 0 0	919 7 0	1,546	...	100	1,646	Registered.	1850.
Cosmopolitan Club	.....	...	...	6,690 5 9	6,690 5 9	243	..	...	243	Not	1879.
Chintadripet Christian Association.	Intellectual, social, and religious improvement.	...	...	249 6 0	249 6 0	60	3	...	63	Do.	1851.
Tiruvateswarannpet Sangam.	To promote Tamil literature.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	Jan. 1890.
Christian Literature Society, Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Educational A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	167 3 6	53,955 9 11	213	6	...	219	Do. Registered.	1858. 1817.

* Nearly.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(80)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income.			Members or visitors.			Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
The Juvenile Club, Mulapuzha.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.		25 7 6	570 13 6	595 4 0	47	15	62	Not
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.			1,452 1 11	21,004 11 10	.	.	.	Do. ...
Madras School of Music.	Promotion of study of music.	2,893 5 4	3,219 14 0	557 0 0	6,570 3 4	81	23	138	242 Registered.
Reading Room, Tiruvattur-rampet.	General reading and improvement of correct literature.	.	.	10 0 0	10 0 0	23	.	23	Not
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious lecturing.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. ...
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin widows.	...	.	* 3 0 0	..	+ 400	.	..	Do. ...
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samaj with a Reading Room attached.	The spread of the knowledge of Theism and useful general subjects.	.	.	...	..	90	..	90	Do. ...
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	The improvement of the morals of children.	..	.	...	...	..	..	46	46 Do. ...
The Vanniyakulakshatrya Mahasnamam.	...	...	590 0 0	863 4 0	1,453 4 0	296	..	296	Registered.
Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.	Promotion of agri-horticulture and arboriculture.	4,000 0 0	.	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	113	...	113	Do. ...
Association of Women Teachers.	To stimulate interest in and promote a knowledge of the art of teaching; to encourage sociality and co-operation among the members of the profession.	.	..	191 0 0	191 0 0	85	..	85	o. ...
Madras Progressive Union	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement by holding debates and reading society; maintenance of poor schools; maintenance of a library and reading room; diffusion of useful knowledge and such other things as are incidental and conducive to the above objects.	.	3,000 0 0	3,893 10 2	6,893 10 2	27	.	27	Do. ...
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Moral, mental, educational and social improvement of its members.	..	..	37 8 0	37 8 0	16	...	4	20 Not
Students' Debating Society ..	To improve the English of the students and to enable them to speak boldly in public.	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	..	20	Do. ...
Young Men's Christian Association, Chingleput.	To improve spiritual and physical welfare of all young men.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	15	Do. ...
Newspaper Club, Chingleput.	Reading of newspapers	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	7	...	7	Do. ...
The Madurantakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ..	...	9 0 0	20 12 11	29 12 0	15	.	15	Do. ...
Literary Progressive Union, Madurantakam.	To improve the knowledge of the students in English.	...	...	53 8 0	53 8 0	5	.	15	20 Do. ...
Literary Club, Saidapet ..	Literary and moral improvement.	...	..	21 13 0	21 13 0	11	...	11	Do. ...
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	To cultivate the habits of reading and talking with fluency.	..	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	.	..	50	50 Do. ...
Saraswathidevi Sahasra Reading Room, Bellary.	To impart moral education to the public and to improve the moral, intellectual and social tone of the members.	..	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	10	60 Do. ...
Native Club, Bellary	Reading newspapers	..	...	800 0 0	360 0 0	20	.	20	Do. ...
The Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary.	The adoption and promotion of such measures as will improve the mental, moral and spiritual condition of the people.	...	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	150	20	30	200 Do. ...
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Reading newspapers ..	...	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	50	...	50	Do. ...
The Bellary Progressive Union.	The nature of the union is purely of a literary character.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	40	Do. ...
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Reading newspapers and giving fortnightly lectures.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	40	Do. ...
Young Men's Reading Room.	Do. do. ..	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	30	...	30	Do. ...
The Bellary Reading Room ..	Do. do. ..	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	30	...	30	Do. ...
People's Association, Raynadurg.	To promote knowledge ...	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	12	...	12	Do. ...

* Per annum.

† Nearly.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(80)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Hospet Taluk.	The advancement of intellectual, social and physical welfare of the public in Hospet and Hospet Division.	...	669 9 4	246 2 9	915 12 1	25	...	...	25	Not	1882.
Utra Samaj, Harpanahalli ...	To improve in scientific and literary matters.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	May 1890.
Reading Room, Kudligi ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Physical, intellectual and social improvements of its members.	...	25 0 0	179 0 0	204 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do.	1885.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Social, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	78 8 0	78 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	1st Aug. 1891.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	1881.
Jubilee Club, Proddatur ...	Social, moral, and mental improvement of its members.	...	28 15 0	100 10 0	129 9 0	26	...	...	26	Do.	Jan. 1885.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. do. ...	...	...	206 0 0	206 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	15th July 1882.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Mutual improvement ...	...	45 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do.	13th Sept. 1890.
Reading Room, Rayachoti ...	Physical, moral and mental improvement.	...	24 6 0	79 0 0	108 6 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	9th Jan. 1892.
Hindu Literary Society, Vayalpad.	Promotion of mutual enlightenment and mutual brotherhood.	...	...	138 13 4	138 13 4	62	...	...	62	Registered.	July 1890.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To promote the intellectual, moral and religious good of the people.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,000	12,000	Not	1870.
Reading Room, Kuppamu ...	Improvement of education.	...	...	15 8 0	15 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	June 1890.
Reading Room and Library, Katpadi.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	50 14 6	45 6 0	96 4 6	48	...	...	48	Do.	Jan. 1893.
I.L.G. Mission High School Reading Room and Mission Union Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of teachers.	...	...	63 7 0	63 7 0	1,400	...	3,600	5,000	Do.	1887 & 1889.
Victoria Literary Society, Palmaner.	Social and literary progress.	...	...	124 15 0	124 15 0	61	...	...	61	Do.	Sept. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Society, Punganuru.	Debating and essay writing.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	Mar. 1891.
Board High School Literary Association, Chittoor.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	7 12 9	7 12 9	30	...	10	40	Do.	1888.
The Vellore Court Reading Room.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	Nov. 1892.
The Hindu Union Reading Room, Vellore.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	10	...	34	44	Do.	July 1892.
The Vellore Club ...	Reading books and newspapers.	...	225 0 0	1,008 0 0	1,233 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	July 1875.
J.M.S. High School Literary Society, Vellore.	To get newspapers and read essays.	...	...	19 12 6	19 12 6	...	...	60	60	Do.	Jan. 1893.
J.M.S. High School Recreation Club, Vellore.	To promote friendly feeling and physical exercises.	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	Mar. 1893.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	To promote Christian knowledge.	...	95 0 0	...	95 0 0	8,030	...	6,935	14,965	Do.	April 1875.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	Jan. 1893.
The Vellore Fort Library ...	Enlightenment of military pensioners.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	12	4	...	16	Do.	July 1895.
Railway Reading Room, Arakonam.	The mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	163 12 0	163 12 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	1869.
American Mission Reading Room, Walajannagar.	The benefit of the people.	...	121 8 9	30 0 0	151 8 9	4,000	...	967	4,976	Do.	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Ranipet.	...	...	205 10 0	205 10 0	2,000	...	...	2,000	Do.	Sept. 1887.
Sri Akilajana • Manoramya Sabha, Kaverippakkam.	To further the cause of education.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do.	Mar. 1886.
Anjuman-i-khair-kha-i Ahl-i-Islam of Meleisharam.	To improve Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	21st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, intellectual and physical improvement.	...	504 10 0	747 10 8	1,252 4 8	40	...	...	40	Do.	May 1884.
Reading Room, Kallakuruchi.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	129 8 0	129 8 0	37	...	...	37	Do.	Nov. 1891, and recognised in Feb. 1893.
Reading Room, Panruti ...	General improvement ...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	July 1892.
Union Club, Vriddhachalam.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	...	...	104 5 1	104 5 1	15	...	...	15	Do.	April 1891.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	...	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	Dec. 1889.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	92 2 0	38 4 0	490 3 9	629 9 9	152	...	...	152	Registered.	July 1884.
Students' Union, Satyaman-galam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15	15	Not	25th Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Do. do. ...	60 0 0	...	270 14 0	330 14 0	69	...	...	69	Registered.	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	130 15 4	130 15 4	240	...	30	270	Do.	1st Aug. 1882.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(89)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Pollachi Club	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	...	...	246 12 0	246 12 0	32	...	...	32	Not	Jan. 1891.
Ripon's Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Do. do.	...	...	243 0 0	243 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do.	April 1884.
Literary Society, Salem	Do. do.	...	...	1,661 6 0	1,661 6 0	78	...	5	83	Registered.	1852,
London Mission Free Reading Room, Salem.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	450	...	120	570	Not	1864.
Reading Room, Tirupattur.	Do. do.	...	...	265 10 0	265 10 0	37	...	1	38	Do.	Jan. 1878.
Literary Institute, Namakkal.	Do. do.	...	25 0 0	33 10 0	118 10 0	13	...	...	13	Do.	1877.
Lawn Tennis Club, Namakkal.	Do. do.	...	45 12 0	66 0 0	111 12 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	August 1892.
Ripon Excelsior, Tiruchengodu.	Do. do.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	32	...	12	44	Do.	1881.
Literary Institute, Atur	Do. do.	...	...	151 8 0	151 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do.	April 1890.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattiur.	Do. do.	58 6 5	...	183 13 3	182 3 8	8	...	...	8	Do.	1882.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Do. do.	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	1,878	...	2,191	4,069	Do.	15th Mar. 1885.
Reading Room, Hosur	Do. do.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	61	...	1	62	Do.	2nd Oct. 1892.
London Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	500	2,260	Do.	1884.
Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvadi.	General improvement of the public.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do.	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvadi.	Do. do.	2 4 0	16 0 0	48 0 0	66 4 0	20	...	80	100	Do.	1889.
Reading Room, Pattukkottai.	Do. do.	...	...	89 12 0	89 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	1st Feb. 1887.
Sri Ganesa Vidyasala Reading Room, Ganapati Azhaharam.	Do. do.	2 4 0	...	40 0 0	42 4 0	20	...	25	45	Do.	1890.
The Saraswati Vilasa Library Mayavaram.	Do. do.	...	65 0 0	20 0 0	85 0 0	200	60	40	300	Do.	1888.
Reading Room, Shiyali	General improvement	}	Returns not submitted.								
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.											
Reading Room, Mayavaram.											
Reading Room and Library, Negapatam.											
Reading Room, Tiruvallur	To diffuse education among the public.	}	Return not submitted.								
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.											
Town Hall, Trichinopoly											
Union Club, Trichinopoly											
Babu Surendramath Banerji Reading Room, Srirangam.	Do. do.	...	60 0 0	96 4 0	156 4 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	Dec. 1890.
Board Reading Room Library, Kulitalai.	Do. do.	64 10 0	...	315 8 0	380 2 0	75	...	...	75	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Town Club, Madurai	Mutual improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	50	...	100	150	Not	Jan. 1879.
The Tinnevely Club	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge, promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	819 0 0	819 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do.	14th Mar. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambasamudram.	Intellectual, moral, physical and spiritual development.	...	...	428 11 0	428 11 0	50	...	...	50	Do.	1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkasi.	General educational improvement.	...	...	279 13 0	279 13 0	740	3	101	844	Registered.	28th April 1887.
Reading Room, Srivaikundam	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	13 0 0	13 6 0	18	...	...	18	Not	18th Feb. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Training College, Calicut.	To stimulate independent study and discussion of educational topics.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do.	27th Mar. 1893.
Reading Room Training College, Calicut.	Mental improvement	...	...	18 5 0	18 5 0	43	...	...	43	Do.	6th Mar. 1893.
Union Club, Calicut	Improvement	...	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	58	1	...	59	Do.	1st Oct. 1890.
Union Club, Tuli	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1889.
Jubilee Reading Club, Calicut.	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do.	1891.
Rozario Bar Library, Palghat	Advancement of knowledge.	...	...	612 0 0	612 0 0	41	...	...	41	Do.	Nov. 1892.
Literary Society, Palghat	Do. do.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1883.
Library Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	18th Sept. 1897.
Hindu Matha Sabha, Cochin.	Religious improvement	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	Feb. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Moral and social improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	20th Sept. 1891.
Circulating Club, Cannanore.	General improvement	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	1890.
Karkala Reading Room with a Tennis Club.	Mental improvement	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	1886.
Teachers' Association, Udipi.	Improvement of primary teachers.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Do.	1891.
Vidiamateni Mangalore Town.	Improvement	...	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	26	...	8	34	Do.	1886.
Newspaper Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	30	...	10	40	Do.	1896.
Catholic Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	150 0 0	180 0 0	330 0 0	60	...	20	80	Do.	1885.
Reading Room, Kasaragod	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	1883.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(81)—The Press, for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town	Name of press	Name of proprietor	Publications thereat	
			a Newspapers	b Periodicals

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.

Mount Road, No 158	Addison Press	Addison & Co	The Madras News The Soldier	Indian Masonic Review Young Men of India, Madras District Directory
Mint Street, No 1	Albion Press	S J Chauriappa	The Madras Templar The Christian Patriot	
Mint Street, No 323	American Press	P M Selvaraja Mu- daliyar		
Errabalu Chetti Street, No 26	Asiatic Press	T G Fonceca	Vetti Kodyan or Standard Bearer (Tamil)	
Tholasinga Nayak Street, Pudupet, No 41	Ave Maria Press	A Ajasami Mudaliyar		
Mount Road, No 200	Beehive Press	Messrs Oakes & Co		Exchange Hall Gazette
Anna Pillai Street Peddu Nayakpet No 97	Brahmo Orphan Asy- lum Press	V Ranginathia Nayidu	The Fellow Worker	
Tirumalai Lane Peddu Nayakpet No 1	Central Press	Ammayi Ammal		
China Bazaar Road, No 187	Chengalraya Nayakar's Orphanage Press	Trustees of Pachay- appa's Charities and Executors to the Es- tate of late Chengal- varaya Nayakar		
Ratherdon Road Egmore, No 1.	Cosmopolite Press	S Palni Audi, M D		
Armenian Street, No 90	Crown Press	S Balasubramania Chetti		
Popham's Broadway, No 135	Duke of Edinburgh Press	N Kuppuswami Chetti	Hindu Jnana Bodhini	
High Road, Chulai, No 97	Editorial Press	O C Devendranatha Pandit		
Popham's Broadway Nos 154 and 155	Empress of India Press	A Shanmugappa Chetti	Telugu Lutheran Sanmarga Bodhini (English and Telugu), The Theo- sophic Thinker (English)	
Second Lane Beach, No 9	Eurasian Industrial Press	T Misquita	The Eastern Guard- ian	
McLean Street, Black Town, No 10	Examiner Press	The Vey Rev T Mayer	The Catholic Watch- man	Madras Catholic Directory
Mount Road, Nos $\frac{1-23}{30}$	Foster Press	M Suiya Sastri	Law Times	The Indian Police and Magis- tracy.
Stringers Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No 28	Grant and Co's Press	C Ayyadurai Ayyar		
Mount Road, Nos $\frac{1}{164}$, $\frac{2}{164}$ and 165	Higginbotham & Co's Press	Higginbotham & Co		
Mount Road, No 191	Hindu Press	R Narasinga Rao, B A	Andhraprakāsika	
Mint Street, No. 415	Hindu Theological Press	C Nagalinga Mudaliyar	Ayurveda Bhā- s-karam	
Popham's Broadway, No 147	Imperial Press	Rajamanikammal		
Pathalavigneswaran Kovil Street, Rayapuram, No 107	Indian Press	I Appadurai Pillai		
Govindappa Nayak Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No 72	Indian Law Press	G Vira Raja		
Popham's Broadway, No 163	Irish Press	V J Manikavelu Mudaliyar		
Mount Road, No 166	Lawrence Asylum Press	G W Taylor, Superin- tendent		Almanacs Army Lists, Civil Lists, Medical Lists, History of Services of Gazetted Officers, Journal of Education, Rail- way Guides, Christian College Magazine, Madras Law Jour- nal, Young Men's Miscellany.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

81)—The Press, for the year 1912-13.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
Madras Town	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Newspapers	Periodicals
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESS—continued.				
Ay, & Malini Street, Chin tadri, No 41	L. G. G. Press	C. G. G. Malini, & Co.	Sri Lanka Daily (English)	
Lafayette Street, Chintamani No 1	Lafayette Press	Lafayette & Co.		
Mount Road No 27	Madras Advertiser Press	T. N. B. & Co.	T. N. B. & Co. Advertiser	
Black & Lane, Mount Road No 4	Madras Advertiser Press	P. K. & Co. Madras & Co.		
Mint Street, No 391	Madras Hindu Royal Press	J. S. & Co. M. P. Munsam Madras		
North Beach Road, No 6	Madras Mail Press	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish	The Madras Mail Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly	Chamber of Commerce Annual Report
Fambu Chetty Street, Mut- tialpet No 116	Madras Ripon Press	S. Ram Chetty	Aravara Priya	
Popham's Broadway No 167	Madras Times Press	Messrs. A. & S. & Co.	The Madras Times Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly	
Perumal Kovil Garden Street, Black Town, No 7	Madras Town Hall Press	C. A. & Co. (Madras)		
Fambu Chetty Street, Mu- tialpet No 116	Madras Times Press	M. K. & Co. (Madras)		
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery	Madras Times Press	T. K. & Co. (Madras)		The Harvest (English), The Harvest (Tamil), The Harvest (Hindi), The Harvest (Malayalam), The Harvest (Cantonese)
Popham's Broadway No 179	Madras Times Press	O. K. & Co. (Madras)	The Theosophist	
St. John's Church, Hou- sling Street, Mut- tialpet	Madras Catholic Press	R. R. & Co. (Madras)	Madras Catholic Register	
Mount Road, No 109	National Press	G. S. & Co. (Madras)	The Hindu Daily Tri-weekly, Sunday Weekend, Sunday Morning (Hindi), The People's Friend	
Krishnamma Náyak Ar- rington Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No 7	People's Friend Press	D. N. & Co. (Madras)		
Strangeton Street, Black Town No 7	Premier Press	N. Govindasami & Co.		The Student's Own Paper
Philip Street No 4	Premier Press	J. L. Pereira	The Madras Standard	
Chulm High Road, No 31	Premier Press	A. L. & Co. (Madras)		
Kannappa Chetty Street Puravakkam No 6	Sri Lanka Press	C. M. & Co. (Madras)		
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No 150	Sri Lanka Press	T. V. & Co. (Madras)		
Church Road, Vepery, No 18	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press	B. Lawton		The Progress, The Messenger of Truth (Hindi and Telugu), Madras District Record, Madras Railway Church Magazine, Maharam (Mal- ayalam)
Wallajah Road, Mount Road, No 88	Srinivasa Varadachari Press	C. Srinivasa Chari and S. Varadachari	The Indian Social Reformer	
Malayappan Street, Mutti- alpet, No 12	Star Press	T. A. Malaya Pillai		
Mint Street, No 379	Star of India Press	T. Kuppasami Náyakar		
Errabalu Chetty Street Mutti-alpet, No 5	Universal Advertiser Press	C. S. & Co. (Madras)		
Mount Road, Nos 5 to 8	Vest & Co. Press	W. T. Sumner		The Indian Jurist

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*(81)—*The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued.*

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a	b
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*

Popham's Broadway, Nos. 31-32.	Victor Press	B. A. A. Rajendra Pillai.	Mahāvīkata (Tamil).	Dūtan	Catholic Nesan.
Mint Street, No. 324 ...	Victoria Jubilee Press.	V. Sundara Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press	T. A. Ratnasāmi Pillai and A. G. Prakāsa Pillai.	.....	.....	.....

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.

Nattu Pillaiyār Kovil Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 36.	Arumuga Vilāsam Press	C. Kumārasāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Varadāyā Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 11.	Adi Lakshminārāyana Press.	V. G. Parthasārathi Nāyadu.	.....	.....	.....
Nārāyana Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 6.	Adi Kālanidhi Press ...	P. Sivalingayya ...	.....	.....	.....
Mannarsami Kovil Street, Rāyapuram, No. 100.	Adi Vidyā Tārangani Press.	B. Ratna Nāyakar ...	.....	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 149.	Ashtalakshmi Vilāsam Press.	T. Gopāla Nāyudu and V. Kuruthalwār Chetti	.....	.....	.....
Ayalur Muttayya Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 25.	Bhārathi Vilāsam Press	O. Ekāmbara Mudali.	.....	.....	.....
Lingi Chetti Street, Black Town, No. 34.	Chinnayya Nādār Press.	C. Perunāl Nādār ...	.....	.....	.....
Avadānam Pāpayya Road, Chulai, No. 25.	Dravida Ratnākaram Press.	T. Govinda Chāri ...	.....	.....	.....
Avadānam Pāpayya Road, Chulai, No. 105.	Ilakkana Kalangiyam Press.	A. B. K. Kandasāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Govindappa Nāyak Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 216.	Girvanabhāsha Ratnākaram Press.	B. Thiagarāya Sāstrulu	.....	.....	.....
Strotten Muttayya Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 56.	Jnāna Sūryodaya Press.	B. Chennakēsavalu Chetti.	.....	.....	.....
Guruvappan Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 41.	Grantha Ratnākaram Press.	Sivalinga Chetti ...	.....	.....	.....
Paramananda Mudali Street, Black Town, No. 34.	Hindu Ratnākaram Press.	V. Sundarāmayya ...	.....	.....	.....
Mulla Sāhib Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 21.	Hindu Royal Theatrical Press.	V. Rangasāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 134 ...	Indra Press	S. Atindrulu Chetti ...	.....	.....	.....
Mallekeswaran Kovil Street, Muttialpet, No. 4.	Jyotishmati Press ...	V. Venkatarāya Sāstri.	.....	.....	.....
Tambu Chetti Street, Muttialpet, No. 239.	Kālaratnākaram Press.	W. Muttukumārasāmi Chetti.	.....	.....	.....
Muttukrishna Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 34.	Kārajnāna Press ...	T. Ratna Mudaliyār ...	.....	.....	.....
Vicārāghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalviprakāsam Press ..	A. C. Ghidambara Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 173.	Krishna Press	R. Manavalamahāmuni Chetti.	.....	.....	.....
Thandavarāya Pillai Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 17.	Krupa Lakshmi Vilāsam Press.	A. Krishnasāmi Mudaliyār and A. Ratna Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Vijaya Vijneswaran Kovil Street, Chulai, No. 71.	Lakshminārāyana Press.	T. Ramasāmi Nāyudu	.....	.....	.....
Seringapaiaṁ Subbarāya Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 23.	Manonmani Vilāsam Press.	K. Mānikya Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Nammalwār Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 54.	Mānikya Mantram Press.	M. Mānikya Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Sāmi Nāyak Street, Chintādrīpet, No. 93.	Muttuwar Kulalambal Press.	T. Sabhapati Pillai ...	.....	.....	.....
Tottikalai Kumārappa Mudali Street, Chulai, No. 39.	Parabrahma Press ...	T. Kanniyappa Mudaliyār & Brothers.	.....	.....	.....
Tirupalli Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 21.	Pumagal Vilāsam Press.	A. Rangasāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....
Sāmi Nāyak Street, Chintādrīpet, No. 55.	Prabhākara Press ...	C. Nārāyanasāmi Mudaliyār & Son.	.....	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(S1)—The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued.				
Vallam Bangaru Chetti Street, Parasawakam, No. 30.	Ramaprasannaodayam Press.	M. Rāmānāja Chārūr.		
High Road, Chulai, No. 18.	Rakmani Vilāsam Press.	M. Ponnusāmi Mudaliyār.		
Hanumantharayan Kovil Street, Vedapalayam, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 8.	Sakulakāñulayam Press.	A. Shanmugappa Chetti.		
Peddu Nāyak's Lane, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 12.	Sārada Press	B. Sōmasundra Chetti.		
Trivattūr High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 319.	Sārādamba Vilāsam Press.	C. Sundararāma Sāstrulu.		
Irasappan Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 4.	Saraswati Vilāsam Press.	N. Venkatasubba Sāstri		
Kanchipuram Pachayappa Mudali Street, Komal-iswaranpet, No. 15.	Satyaratnam Press	N. A. Rāmānjulu Nāyudu.		
Padavattamman Kovil Street, Parasawakam, Nos. 64, 65.	Sironmani Vilāsam Press.	P. Chidambara Mudaliyār.		
Narāyana Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 4.	Siva Siddhānta Press	Y. Mallayya		
Ayya Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivajnānabodham Press	C. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyār.		
Thāthānūttiappan Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 32.	Sri Dharma Samrakshani Press.	P. Venkatasubhaya		
Popham's Broadway, No. 26.	Srinari Press	C. Narahari Nāyudu		
Mint Street, No. 363	Sri Nilayam Press	C. P. Chengalrāya Chetti.		
Kondalaya Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 8.	Srinathumamahēswari Press.	P. Akkayya Devara		
Vināyaka Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 7.	Srinikētanam Press	Pattī. Rāmānjulu Nāyudu & Sons.		
Tirupalli Lane, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 1.	Sri Padmanābha Vilāsa Press.	B. Nārāyaṇasāni Nāyudu.		
Reddiraman Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 12.	Sri Rāmavilāsam Press.	P. Nannmalwār Chetti.		
Mint Street, No. 449	Sri Ranga Vilāsam Press.	V. Krishnasāmi Chetti.		
Tangasāla Subbarāyalu Nāyudu Street, Washermanpet, No. 41.	Sri Rājaraṅgēswari Nikētanam Press.	P. Tiāgarāya Chetti		
Vinātirtha Mudali Street, Parasawakam, No. 48.	Sri Rākrām Mohun Roy Press.	M. Buelayya Pantulu.	Hindu Jana Samskāri- ni or Hindu Re- former (Telugu.)	
Pegulwar Kovil Street, Triplicane, No. 16.	Sri Saraswati Bhandarām Press.	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.		
Sinn Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 7.	Sri Vāni Vinoda Mandirām Press.	P. Rāghavachārū and P. Rāmānāja Chārūr of P. S. Kākula Chārū & Brothers.		
Kāriyappa Mudali Street, Parasawakam, No. 20.	Sujana Ranjani Press	R. Srinivāsa Mudali		
Vallam Bangaru Chetti Street, Parasawakam, No. 3.	Sundaravilāsa Press	P. Sundara Mudali		
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Satyadipam or Lamp of Truth Press.	Rev. R. M. Bauboo	Eastern Star	
Avadānam Pāpayya Street, Chulai, No. 41.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Kuppusāmi Mudaliyār.		
Bommālayya Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 1.	Umbala Vilāsam Press.	M. A. Arunagiri Mudaliyār.		
Govindappa Nāyak Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 52.	Vāksatyanilayam Press.	G. Venkata Varada Chārū.		
Narāyana Mudali Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 52.	Veni Vilāsam Press	V. Kumārāsāmi Mudaliyār.		
Nammalwār Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 23.	Vara Lakshmi Vilāsam Press.	K. Lakshmana Mudaliyār.		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(81)—The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued

1	2	3	4
Madras Town	Name of press	Name of proprietor	Publications thereat
			a Newspapers b Periodicals

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued

Sunkuwar Agraharam, Chintadripet, No 15	Vasumathi Press	S Sivasankara Sastri	Andhrabhāsha Sanjivani
Vadamalai Maistri Street Peddu Nayakpet, No 14	Visuratrānkaran Press	D Srikrishna Pundit	
Avadanam Pappaya Road Chulai Nos 18 and 19	Vedaviniyākkar Press	V Govindu Nāvakar	
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No 1	Vellaya Nādar Jubilee Press	T Ratnasami Nādar	War Cry (Tamil) Maharani (Tamil and Telugu), Peninathi Bothini (Tamil) Jananandini (Tamil)
Venkataramiyya Street, Peddu Nayakpet No 23	Vinarāghava Press	K Vinarāghavayya	
Mannarsami Kovil Road, Rayapuram No 30	Vidyā Tāranganī Press	A Virasami Nāyudu	
Vadamalai Pillai Street Nārayanapālāyam, Pirasavalai am No 43	Vidyā Vinodini Press	C Virasami Nāyudu	
Mint Street, No 300	Vidyānupālana Press	N C Sadasiva Pillu	
Vadamalai Maistri Street Peddu Nayakpet No 20	Vidyā Vivekākālān dhi Press	E Anantha Chārta	
Vinayakkar Kovil Road Pettambur Barracks Road, No 42	Vivaka Vilakkam Press	P Velumalai Pillai	
Devarāja Mudali Street Peddu Nayakpet, No 174	Vartamānataranganī Press	P Suresh Chaima Rao & Brothers	Madras Railway Guides half English and half Tamil

HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES

Fakir Sahib Street Triplicane No 39	Ahmedi Press	Sayyid Ahmad Husain	
Tipu Sahib Street, Chelva Garden Triplicane No 14	Athaur Rahman Press	Sayyid Shahabuddin	
High Road, Triplicane No 183	Anwar Press	Muhammad Anwar Sahib	Umdatul Akhbār i Shah and Hakim i Madras
Habibulla Sahib Street Jam Bazaar, Triplicane No 3	Aziz Press	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur	
Tabir Sahib Street, Triplicane No 1	Firdusi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib	
Titirappa Mudali Street Triplicane No 1	Fazul Karim Press	Muhammad Abdul Wahab	
Husain Mulk Garden, Rayipet	Hidayat Press	Munza Kasim Beg Sahib	
Peter's Road, Rayapet No 34	Handan Press	Sayyid Murtuza Sahib Kutubi	Jaridat Rozga
Big Mosque Compound Triplicane	Muzharul Ajāb Press	Mul Muhammad Nasirullah Sahib	1 Muzharul Ajāb 2 Jalwai Sukhan
Nizamuddin Ahmad Khān's Garden, Appavu Giamani Street, Triplicane No 1	Nizamul Mutbar Press	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib	
Pycroft's Road Triplicane, No 26	Shamsiya Press	Nasir uldin Ghattala Liffendi	1 Shamsul Akbār i Madras (Hindustani) 2 The Muhammadan (English)
Daulat Khān Bahādur Street, Triplicane No 2	Sharifa Press	Sha Muhammad Saad-ul Husain Sharif	1 Ghosmi Haurath (Madras Punch) 2 Jiwhar i Sukhan (Supplement)

DISTRICT PRESSES

Ganjam	Berhampur	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapani Rāju
	Chitacole	Srimatsāramrita Sindhu Press	Madapalli Rangarāmā nujayya
		Gāyatri Press	Kanikādrī Rāma Rāo

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(21)—The Process, etc. 1912-13—continued.

[illegible]

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(81)—The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued

1	2	3	4
Districts	Name of press	Name of proprietor	Publications thereat
			a Newspapers
			b Periodicals
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued			
Nellore—cont	Victoria Press	C Ekambara Gurukkal	
	American Baptist Mission Press	Rev R R Williams	1 Telugu Baptist 2 Love Star 3 Monthly English Periodicals and other tracts belonging to the Mission
	Rāja's Press	Rāja of Venkatagiri	
	Muddukrishnayachan drulavari Press	Muddukrishnayachan drulavaru	
Cuddapah	Srirangamayaki Vilasam Branch Press	K Ramakrishnama Charlu	
	Kalyana Kumara Vilas Press	T Gopal Nayudu & Co	Proceedings of the Local Boards and the Municipal Council are printed in addition to other Job work
	Arvi Vilas Press	R Gu R Rao B A	
	District Press	Government	District Gazette (monthly)
Bellary	Albion Press	M M Abraham	
	Neutral Press	P Ramanna Nayudu	
	Saraswati Printing Press	Venkatadri Sastulu	
	Somerset Press	Commanding Officer of the 13th M N I	
Chingleput	Native Infantry Press *	Commanding Officer of the 29th M N I	
	The Indian Press	P Jagannatha Pillai	
	Sri Kanchi Bhushanam Press	Siddhappa Chariu	Kshatriyanupālini
	Chandrabhenu Press	S Arunachala Naidu	
North Arcot	Vani Niketan Press	Tangavelu Mudaliyar and Ginnatha Mudaliyar	
	Vennalu Press	Kalathi Arivu	
	Victory Press	Singaravelu Mudaliyar	
	Vadivaram Press	Vadivelu Pillai	
South Arcot	Karvattanagiri	Zamindar of Karvattanagiri	
	Arni	American Mission Press	Rev T C Scudder
	Chittoor	Victory Jubilee Press	Ramappa Chari
	Venkatagiri	Private Press	Zamindar of Bangur
South Arcot	Punganuru	Private Press	B Narayana Rao
	District Press	Government	District Gazette
	Cuddalore	Patriot Press	P T Sadagopa Chariu & Co
	Chidambaram	Brahma Vidya Press	C R Srinivasa Sastri
Tanjore	Porto Novo	Satyagnanda Saraswathi	P A Muttuthanda varaya Pillai
	Purnā Chandrodaya Press	Narayana Krishnaji	
	Champion Press	I Devaji Rao	Tanjai Janamitran
	Buddhi Prakasa Press	V R Govinda Rao Ghaniga Rao Sahib	
Tanjore	The Sarathavilasa Press	T Ramanatha Rao Sahib and V R K Balasahib Surali Sirdar	Sujanollesan and Jananukulam
	The National Press	T R Vasanta Pillai	
	Patriot Press	Krishnasami Govinda Rao Suryavamsappa	Dravida Nesan
	Sri Ramanuja Vilasa Press	K Subba Jetti	

* N B —The Bellary Printing Press and the Dragon Press (14th M N I), have been omitted as the former was wound up during the year having sustained loss and the latter was taken away with the 14th M N I which was removed from Bellary

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(S1 --P) P, T, T 1812-13—continued.

Districts		Names		Names		Periodicals	
		Districts					
Tanjore—cont	Tiruvalur	{	Govt. Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
	Kumbakonam	{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
	Māvayam	{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
	Tranquebar	{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
	Negapatam	{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
Trichinopoly		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
Madura		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
Dindigul		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
Ramanad		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
Tinnevely		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
		{	Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			
			Thiruvallur Press	S. V. Bhakti Chandrika			

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(81)—The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued.

1 Districts.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor.	4 Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.

Tinnevely—continued.	Palamcottah ...	Church Mission Press	C. M. Society	.....	The "Friendly Instructor."
		Vijaya Lakshmi Vilāsa Press.	C. Gopāla Ayyar	....
		Shannugavilāsam Press.	M. Nallaswāmi Pillai	...	
	Vannarpet ..	Chintāmani Press	Sankaranārāyaṇa Pillai.	.....	.....
	Ambāsamudram ..	Bhāratavilāsam Press ..	Venkatāchalam Ayyar and Krishna Ayyar.	...	.....
	Ottappidāram ..	Ettaṭṭayapuram Elasaṭṭi Vidyāvilāsam Press.	Jaga Virarāma Venkateswara Ettaṭṭa Nāyaka, Minor Zamindār of Ettaṭṭayapuram (Court of Wards).	...	.....
	Tuticorin ..	Arunodayam Press	V. R. Motha & Co.	..	.....
		Manthirānagara Yantrasalai Press.	Ariyanāyakkam Pillai	..	.....
		Sivaprakāsa Achyandrasalai Press.	T. M. Subramania Pillai.	..	.....
	Srivilliputtūr ..	Jubilee Press	C. Subba Ayyar	...	.....
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	The Literary Sun Press.	K. N. I'swara Ayyar	The Literary Sun	.....
		K. R. Venkatarāmaṭṭa & Co.'s Press.	B. Rāmaswāmi Mudaliyār.	...	.....
		Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	W. Fraser	The Coimbatore Duta.	"Fruits, New and Old."
	Erode ..	The "Crescent" Press.	S. P. Narsinhulu Nāyudu.	The Crescent	.....
		The Central Press	A. Rāmasāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....
Nilgiri.	Ootacamund	Sakalakālavilāsam Press.	Shannuga Mudaliyār.	.....	.....
		"South India Observer" Press.	Mr. P. Thompson, Ootacamund.	South of India Observer.	.....
		Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	The Press is owned by a body of Directors on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum institution, which is a quasi-public institution.	1. Nilgiri District Gazette. 2. Midmonthly Sheet. 3. General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 4. Parochial Magazine.	.....
	Coonoor ...	"Nilgiri News" Press.	Mr. T. S. Sidney	Nilgiri News	.....
		Albion Press	This Press is owned by a body of shareholders (nine in number). 1. C. D. Lokoji Rāo. 2. Hemaji Rāo. 3. Manikya Pillai. 4. Vira Pillai. 5. Tambusāmi Pillai. 6. Chidambara Mudali. 7. Kastūri Rangam Pillai. 8. Periyasāmi Pillai. 9. P. D. Samuel.	.....	.....
			Government	.....	The District Gazette (a monthly publication).
				
	Salem.	District Press		.....
		Patriot Press	Sheik Muhi-din Sahib alias Kartham Sahib.	The Patriot	.....
		Chintāmani Press	V. Ponnuswāmi Pillai.	.....	.....
		Manonmani Press	Kuppana Chetti	.....	.....
Tirupattūr	Tirupattūr	Victoria Press	Bālasundara Mudali, son of Rāmaswāmi Mudali.	.....	.....
		Chinnaya Press.	C. Perumāl Nādar and Kalyāna Sundara Nādar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(x1) —The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.				
South Canara.	District Press	Government	..	District Gazette.
	Kodiyalbal Press	Roman Catholic Mission.	..	..
	Basel Mission Press	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.	..	1. Krista Sabhapatra (in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (in Malayalam). 3. Atmopakari (in Malayalam).
	Dharma Prakasa Press.	U. Narayana Charya	..	..
	Dongarkeri Press	Mir Husain Bin Mir Zahadali.	..	..
	Kasaragod	Nurulalam Press	..	..
	Udipi	Hindu Press	..	"Sudarsana" (a monthly journal in Canarese).
	Kottayam	Nayiyam Vitu Parambil Press.	..	..
	Kurumbanad	Janaranjini Press	..	1. Janaranjini (monthly, Malayalam).
	Collectorate Press	Government	..	District Gazette, English and Malayalam (monthly).
Malabar.	"Malabar and Travancore Spectator" Press.	P. C. Achutan Brothers	1. The Malabar and Travancore Spectator (weekly), English 2. Keralasanchari (weekly), Malayalam.	..
	Vidya Vilasam Press	L. R. Subramanian Ayyar, L. K. Subramania Ayyar, R. Devanaraja Ayyar, A. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, S. K. Venkateswara Sastriar, T. S. Subramania Bhatta, and S. A. Kalahasti Mudaliyar.	1. The Kerala Patrika (weekly), Malayalam. 2. The Orthodox Hindu Union, Calicut, up to September 1892.	..
	Kelappan Press	T. Kelappan	..	..
	Karaparamba Coffee Works Press.	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	..	Fortnightly Market Report.
	Empress Victoria Press	P. Itti Koshi	1. The Manorama (bi-monthly), Malayalam. 2. Keralam (weekly) Malayalam.	..
	Walavanad	Vinhana Chintamani Press.	Pumasheri Nambi in Perumudiyar Amsam.	Vinhana Chintamani (Magazine published thrice a month, Malayalam).
	Bharati Press	G. Krishna Sastri	..	Arya Siddhanta Chandrika (a monthly magazine, Malayalam).
	Mengnanavilakkam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	..	..
	Vidya Kalpataru Press.	Venkatachalam Sastri.	..	..
	Courant Press	C. V. Krishna Ayyar	..	..
Cochin	"Cochin Argus" Press.	Mrs. Letitia Pereira	1. The Cochin Argus (weekly), English. 2. The Western Star (bi-monthly, English). 3. Kerala Mitram (tri-weekly), Malayalam. 4. Kerala Wandini (weekly), Malayalam. 5. Courier (English, bi-monthly).	There has been no issue of the "Courier" since 13th December last.
	Western Star Press	G. J. Curien	..	..
	Kerala Mitram Press	Deaji Bhimji	..	..
	Goshrivilasam Press	Malabar Economic Society.	..	..

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(82)—*Return of persons according to religious denomination in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93*

1 Denomination	2 Number of persons		3 Number of ministers or priests.	4 Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	5 Total annual income from Government	6 Remarks
	a Natives.	b Others				
Church of England	117,448	28,148	245	1,860	Rs. 2,85,585 0 0	
Church of Scotland	486	2,001	7	6	32,697 0 0	
Church of Rome	934,038	21,865	853	2,190	23,340 0 0	
Armenian Church		37	1	1		
Unitarian	200	34	1	2		
Protestant Dissenters *	68,852	1,090	149	302	2,957 0 0	

* Includes only American Baptist Telugu Mission, Strict Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission and American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, no returns were received from other Missionary bodies.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in ending

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years ..	18.5	16.5	18.6	18.5	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.3	16.3	16.9	17.1	17.7	17.8	29.3	32.5	32.3	32.2	29.5
1890	15.3	16.4	16.2	17.1	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.0	17.5	18.2	19.2	17.1	23.1	23.4	21.3	21.7	23.8
1891	19.9	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	16.3	15.2	15.3	14.0	13.4	11.8	16.6	33.6	34.4	34.0	34.5	33.6
1892	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.5	12.4	13.0	13.8	11.8	17.6	18.5	18.6	17.5	16.8
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years ..	14.1	14.8	13.6	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.4	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.9	29.5	29.5	28.7	28.7	27.8
1890	14.7	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.9	15.4	16.0	16.6	15.1	27.0	25.5	24.8	25.1	24.9
1891	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.0	14.7	12.2	11.9	10.4	15.8	36.1	36.1	35.7	33.9	34.0
1892	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.8	11.6	11.8	12.0	10.7	16.6	16.7	16.4	15.9	14.6
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years ..	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.2	12.7	14.8	14.7	29.5	30.1	31.1	30.9	30.5
1890	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.7	15.2	28.0	27.9	27.5	27.2	26.1
1891	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.0	12.8	11.7	10.1	13.7	24.1	24.8	27.2	27.6	26.7
1892	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.3	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.2	16.1	16.1	16.7	17.2	16.9
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years ..	13.7	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.9	14.6	14.1	14.5	15.3	25.3	26.0	26.2	24.4
1890	14.1	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.9	21.9	22.0	22.4	21.7	21.3
1891	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.7	11.6	10.3	13.0	21.2	21.9	22.0	21.6	21.9
1892	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.6	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.0	14.2	14.7	15.1	15.5	15.5
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years ..	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.4	25.6	25.5	25.6	26.2	25.3
1890	18.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.8	13.0	22.4	24.2	22.9	23.3	22.0
1891	11.8	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.9	9.8	11.5	20.9	21.2	21.8	22.5	22.2
1892	9.5	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.5	11.1	10.9	10.9	9.8	13.0	12.8	13.3	14.9	14.9
{CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years ..	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.2	14.2	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	29.4	28.9	28.4	29.3	19.8
1890	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2	11.9	13.5	31.9	30.7	30.4	30.3	29.7
1891	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.4	10.1	9.3	7.8	10.8	23.9	24.0	24.1	26.1	27.0
1892	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	9.5	12.9	13.3	13.6	15.3	15.3
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years ..	Information not available.																	
1890	15.6	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.7	13.2	14.3	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	32.9	32.5	31.6	32.3	32.6
1891	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.3	12.8	11.0	11.0	9.2	7.0	11.8	28.5	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.4
1892	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.1	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	9.9	13.6	14.2	14.8	15.2	16.1
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years ..	14.1	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9	31.6	31.3	30.4	31.1	30.6
1890	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.4	29.2	28.3	28.0	27.2	26.9
1891	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.3	9.4	8.1	10.9	27.8	28.5	28.6	28.1	28.6
1892	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	14.4	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.1
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years ..	13.3	12.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.9	13.1	13.0	14.3	30.5	30.5	30.0	29.6	28.9
1890	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.1	27.0	27.8	28.4	28.9	28.3
1891	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.2	10.9	9.5	8.4	11.5	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.8
1892	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.2	9.8	13.9	14.5	14.6	13.5	13.5
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years ..	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.8	16.3	17.6	17.7	17.8	19.0
1890	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.3	21.1	20.9	18.8	18.9	18.9
1891	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.9	9.8	9.1	10.5	18.7	18.7	18.7	19.2	19.4
1892	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.2	9.2	11.9	11.5	11.9	12.9	13.7
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years ..	16.0	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.3	15.7	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.4	16.0	13.2	8.6	10.1	6.3	8.4
1890	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	12.1	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
1891	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.7	17.4	18.7	18.7	17.3	18.0
1892	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.4	9.0	9.9	11.1	12.2	12.5	12.0	13.0
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years ..	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.4	27.9	27.0	27.6	27.6	27.3
1890	13.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.4	12.7	20.0	23.0	27.5	25.3	26.8
1891	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.2	9.2	10.8	22.2	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.7
1892	9.5	9.4	9.6	10.9	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.8	9.4	10.6	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.1	17.1
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years ..	16.5	17.3	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.7	15.9	14.8	15.9	17.0	16.3	33.4	34.8	34.3	26.2	29.4
1890	13.1	12.8	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.0	23.5	24.2	23.5	23.0	24.4
1891	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	24.8	23.5	21.8	23.5	23.5
1892	11.0	11.1	10.6	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.3	10.4	18.7	17.8	17.1	13.5	13.9
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years ..	16.2	17.0	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.3	15.7	16.2	25.3	26.7	26.7	27.6	26.5
1890	12.8	12.7	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.4	12.1	12.9	13.1	13.2	21.1	23.0	26.1	..	18.2
1891	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.5	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.2	12.9	26.1	23.0	26.1	..	25.4
1892	12.1	12.0	11.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.1	9.9	10.4	20.2	17.8	17.4	13.9	13.9
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years ..	15.2	15.6	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.9	14.7	15.0	40.8	43.5	44.3	48.1	47.2
1890	12.2	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.4	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	13.1	11.2	11.4	29.8	29.9	29.1	29.5	26.8
1891	11.2	11.3	11.6	12.1	12.6	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.4	11.2	23.1	27.4	26.1	25.9	26.0
1892	10.4	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.5	10.0	22.6	22.5	22.4	14.6	14.0

I.

the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, compared with the average of the ten years 1889.

Cholam.								Rani.												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
30.3	27.6	23.5	24.1	25.1	25.4	27.4	28.3	32.7	30.7	32.3	32.2	31.9	32.9	30.3	28.3	33.4	30.0	33.2	32.0	31.8
24.2	25.0	25.1	26.3	26.5	27.5	31.2	33.5	35.9	35.6	37.1	35.7	35.6	37.0	37.1	37.5	38.7	37.1	34.1	35.0	35.9
36.6	33.7	31.6	32.2	31.9	32.3	33.2	31.1	33.3	33.2	31.3	31.1	34.6	34.0	34.1	33.9	33.7	33.4	34.3	33.5	33.7
15.1	15.0	15.1	15.7	17.0	17.8	21.5	17.1	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.5	17.0	30.8	18.9	18.8	21.3	16.7	23.7	27.4	20.7
26.6	25.5	25.0	25.8	25.5	25.2	28.0	27.2	29.3	28.0	28.8	29.0	28.6	27.7	27.1	27.9	29.1	28.1	28.8	29.2	27.4
21.9	24.6	23.0	20.1	25.7	30.5	34.8	27.2	24.3	27.1	26.3	26.1	26.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1
33.0	30.1	28.4	27.2	21.3	21.2	16.6	20.5	33.0	33.3	33.3	31.1	32.7	32.2	29.5	29.3	29.4	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
11.2	14.0	14.5	15.8	18.4	18.8	18.4	16.1	16.4	17.0	16.0	16.7	15.7	15.8	16.1	18.4	22.2	18.0	25.1	27.5	20.2
30.0	29.1	28.4	28.3	27.9	26.7	28.3	29.2	31.0	31.4	31.8	31.5	31.1	31.5	31.0	30.8	30.0	29.5	28.7	29.1	29.6
23.8	24.6	24.1	23.6	24.2	23.4	24.2	27.0	29.1	28.5	27.5	28.0	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.1	26.8	26.2	25.5	27.4	27.5
26.6	25.0	24.3	21.7	20.8	19.5	17.0	23.8	27.6	27.4	27.5	27.3	26.9	24.6	26.2	25.4	24.2	22.7	20.8	18.2	24.0
16.7	16.9	17.9	20.3	20.8	20.1	19.3	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.4	17.1	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.6	26.1	21.0	21.9	21.9	18.6
23.8	24.3	23.9	24.0	23.7	24.1	24.8	23.8	30.6	31.3	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.1	30.5	30.4	30.3	29.5	28.6	30.1	30.7
20.4	20.1	20.3	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.8	20.9	29.0	29.2	29.0	27.6	26.1	26.1	25.7	25.3	24.9	25.3	24.6	25.1	26.5
20.9	19.1	18.4	18.0	17.5	15.1	15.1	19.7	26.5	27.2	27.1	26.5	27.1	27.1	25.8	24.5	23.9	21.3	17.6	14.0	14.0
15.3	15.6	16.2	17.6	18.6	17.3	17.0	16.1	16.9	16.6	17.2	17.8	17.3	16.7	17.5	18.2	19.0	21.5	21.8	20.9	18.4
26.4	26.1	25.7	24.3	35.3	25.4	25.3	26.4	29.2	28.9	29.1	29.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.8	29.5	29.1	28.6	29.7	29.5
23.8	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.0	21.8	21.3	22.8	24.6	26.0	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.0	24.2	24.1	24.2	23.5	24.9
22.3	21.3	20.7	19.7	19.6	18.6	11.0	20.4	22.1	22.5	23.4	23.8	24.0	23.8	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.5	20.0	15.0	21.8
14.4	16.2	16.7	19.2	19.7	18.5	18.6	16.0	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.1	15.7	15.5	17.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	16.3
20.2	29.0	27.8	32.0	29.5	30.0	30.8	28.7	32.3	32.8	32.0	33.4	32.8	33.6	34.1	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	33.9	35.1
20.6	20.8	20.0	20.5	20.1	27.1	26.0	29.4	32.7	32.7	32.9	33.2	32.9	32.6	31.6	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.0	27.9	31.5
25.1	23.5	20.7	18.8	17.8	16.1	12.7	21.7	26.0	26.2	27.0	28.1	28.5	27.9	25.9	23.1	20.8	19.5	17.0	14.0	23.8
14.0	16.3	19.2	23.9	23.2	23.7	24.9	18.0	14.1	14.6	14.8	17.3	17.5	16.2	17.5	21.7	26.2	25.1	27.7	27.5	20.0
not available.								Information not available.												
30.3	29.5	27.9	27.6	29.0	28.6	28.6	30.3	30.1	30.0	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.0	32.0	31.8	33.6	34.0	33.4	34.1
27.8	27.7	26.0	22.4	21.0	16.6	13.1	21.5	33.0	30.1	29.9	29.1	29.3	29.3	26.7	28.6	28.3	23.4	22.3	19.3	20.5
15.7	18.5	19.5	20.8	20.0	20.2	20.2	17.4	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.0	20.2	20.8	22.6	22.0	23.8	18.0
20.8	20.7	30.2	30.8	31.4	32.0	32.3	30.2	35.8	34.8	35.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.4	35.3	35.9	37.0	37.2	35.8	35.8
26.0	25.8	26.0	26.8	27.0	27.1	28.0	27.2	33.8	34.4	34.0	32.2	33.0	31.8	32.2	33.0	31.8	32.7	32.1	32.1	34.1
27.5	26.4	26.1	22.7	21.9	17.1	14.2	24.8	33.1	32.8	32.1	30.6	29.2	29.9	29.9	25.1	24.5	19.6	15.7	14.2	24.2
14.0	14.6	15.8	17.0	17.5	18.7	16.8	15.7	17.1	15.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	17.7	19.0	20.0	21.7	20.9	19.0	17.9
28.6	28.6	29.1	29.2	30.0	31.2	30.9	29.8	30.6	31.1	28.9	28.8	31.5	30.9	30.4	29.6	29.2	29.4	30.6	30.6	30.1
26.7	26.3	26.5	27.4	28.2	28.4	28.8	27.7	29.2	29.4	28.7	26.5	27.8	28.3	28.3	27.5	28.2	28.2	28.6	28.7	28.4
26.3	26.7	26.1	21.6	21.5	17.1	13.3	24.8	28.0	28.2	27.2	27.6	27.9	27.5	27.3	27.4	28.6	21.2	18.9	14.8	25.0
13.4	13.9	14.5	16.7	18.4	18.9	18.1	15.3	18.1	13.6	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.3	16.0	17.3	19.1	20.3	18.8	15.9
17.4	17.5	19.4	21.7	19.9	20.0	20.0	18.7	27.3	27.3	27.1	26.9	27.0	27.2	25.5	20.5	26.5	26.9	26.9	27.1	26.9
18.4	18.5	18.7	19.3	19.3	17.9	18.7	19.1	27.6	27.0	26.1	26.5	26.7	25.7	24.6	22.3	24.0	22.7	22.5	22.9	24.8
18.5	16.5	15.6	16.3	15.1	14.4	12.7	17.0	22.4	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.4	21.8	19.0	18.9	17.4	16.9	16.0	12.5	19.4
13.9	13.0	12.5	14.4	18.2	17.8	..	12.6	12.6	13.0	13.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	18.1	21.3	20.2	16.7	15.8
8.5	11.4	16.4	10.7	11.0	13.1	14.9	11.0	31.8	31.3	30.9	31.6	31.7	30.9	30.1	30.3	29.4	30.8	30.6	29.6	30.1
19.1	18.4	16.0	18.1	17.8	16.0	15.2	17.5	26.4	26.3	25.7	23.4	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.9	23.3	24.0	23.6	24.3	24.3
11.5	12.0	15.2	14.2	14.3	13.3	11.5	13.2	21.3	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.7	19.3	17.6	15.5	15.8	15.8	14.7	11.9	18.0
27.7	38.3	20.2	29.1	28.6	29.3	28.8	20.1	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.6	36.5	35.7	37.2	34.4	33.5	34.7	34.7	35.6	35.3
20.3	24.8	20.3	26.4	25.4	24.8	23.1	25.9	29.9	30.2	29.5	29.0	29.0	28.2	27.7	27.1	27.2	27.3	26.8	24.5	28.0
20.1	18.8	17.6	15.0	16.2	15.0	11.4	18.4	23.4	23.1	23.2	24.2	24.4	23.6	20.2	19.3	17.3	18.9	17.2	13.0	20.6
19.1	15.9	19.6	17.9	20.2	19.3	14.3	16.7	13.2	13.0	13.4	15.3	16.5	16.0	16.0	17.1	20.9	23.5	22.1	16.5	17.0
20.9	28.3	27.6	28.2	28.6	28.2	30.7	29.5	31.0	31.7	30.2	29.1	28.8	28.5	27.7	28.1	29.3	31.4	32.1	31.9	30.9
21.0	19.6	19.3	24.8	23.9	23.0	21.8	22.9	24.4	24.5	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.3	22.0	23.1	25.1	25.6	24.3	23.5
22.1	17.9	16.4	15.4	16.1	15.2	13.7	19.5	24.1	22.9	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.0	20.6	18.6	17.9	17.3	18.3	16.8	20.3
13.3	13.7	15.1	16.9	18.5	19.4	17.1	16.3	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	15.2	15.3	16.3	17.6	19.0	21.6	22.1	18.4	17.2
25.1	24.6	20.3	20.7	24.2	25.7	14.1	24.0	30.9	32.1	31.8	30.7	30.1	29.2	28.4	27.8	23.7	30.3	30.7	30.2	30.1
18.1	17.5	..	22.1	22.1	27.8	25.2	21.5	23.0	23.3	22.2	20.5	22.2	22.2	21.7	21.6	21.6	25.2	28.0	27.8	23.3
24.0	22.7	21.1	18.3	21.2	20.7	20.7	20.6	25.3	22.9	21.6	22.1	22.6	22.8	22.3	21.1	19.0	20.1	22.7	18.8	21.8
14.2	14.3	16.7	19.4	20.3	20.5	16.3	17.1	19.6	18.0	18.2	18.0	15.9	16.1	17.9	19.5	20.0	22.7	22.3	16.7	18.7
41.9	40.0	36.4	35.4	36.0	36.4	38.0	40.7	31.2	31.9	31.4	31.4	30.1	29.8	29.3	32.1	30.4	31.0	30.8	31.3	31.6
26.2	24.3	23.9	24.8	24.0	25.0	25.9														

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in ending

Districts.	Second-sort rice.													January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.					
MADURA.																		
Average of 10 years ..	14.7	15.3	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.4	14.7	14.5	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.8	36.4	34.3	34.2	21.5	35.5
1890	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.1	23.8	23.2	23.2	24.4	23.8
1891	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.3	11.0	21.6	23.6	24.0	23.1	20.4
1892	10.4	10.9	11.4	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	8.3	10.1	12.9	13.7	15.8	19.6	18.9
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of 10 years ..	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.2	13.7	13.6	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.3	25.8	26.4	25.0	27.1	27.3
1890	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	18.8	17.9	18.0	19.0	19.9
1891	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	15.9	15.7	15.6	17.9	19.8
1892	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.6	10.5	10.4	11.0	10.7	8.8	10.7	15.0	14.8	14.6	19.4	20.1
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of 10 years ..	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.9	15.2	14.7	14.6	14.6	24.7	24.5	25.1	25.6	25.4
1890	12.2	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	22.6	22.2	22.7	22.6	22.8
1891	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.4	10.3	10.9	10.8	9.9	10.9	18.6	19.5	19.4	19.4	18.5
1892	9.9	10.1	10.1	11.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	8.6	10.1	13.6	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.3
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of 10 years ..	11.5	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.0	11.3	11.7	21.2	21.5	21.4	20.9	20.8
1890	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.6	10.9	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4	20.8
1891	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.7	7.9	8.0	7.8	9.0	19.4	16.7	18.0	18.5	18.4
1892	8.0	8.0	8.2	11.0	10.8	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.9	9.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.1	12.8	15.8	18.5
SALEM.																		
Average of 10 years ..	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.4	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.4	10.8	12.2	26.1	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.2
1890	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.8	24.8	25.0	24.7	24.3	24.5
1891	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.2	11.3	20.8	20.3	20.8	21.5	21.2
1892	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	9.3	12.3	12.9	13.4	12.9	12.4
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of 10 years ..	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	15.0	14.6	..	..	..	..	..
1890	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	..	..	..	..	..
1891	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.0	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.8	12.9	12.4	..	..	..	..	..
1892	12.6	12.2	11.9	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.4	10.8	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR.																		
Average of 10 years ..	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.2	13.7	14.1	..	..	..	..	..
1890	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.1	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.5	..	..	..	..	..
1891	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.5	..	..	..	..	..
1892	11.8	11.5	11.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.6	..	..	..	..	..

I—continued.

the Modern Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, compared with the average of the ten years 1880.

Column.							Row.													
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
34.6	32.7	31.4	24.8	23.2	23.2	32.1	31.7	24.1	22.1	31.2	31.4	30.3	30.6	35.5	30.0	31.5	30.0	30.7	31.6	32.1
29.1	18.1	17.6	16.8	17.9	16.0	16.8	20.4	14.5	17.2	17.1	17.1	22.2	21.7	19.4	20.0	20.4	19.4	20.7	21.7	21.7
21.0	18.1	17.5	17.2	14.1	13.9	13.1	17.4	15.3	16.2	15.9	15.8	25.8	21.0	20.0	20.1	19.5	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.2
18.3	17.7	17.2	16.1	19.2	18.0	16.3	15.3	17.5	17.6	17.2	16.1	19.0	15.7	15.9	15.2	15.7	14.0	15.1	15.5	16.2
28.4	26.0	17.7	26.4	27.5	25.9	27.7	26.5	25.9	24.8	24.0	22.0	31.1	31.9	30.7	30.0	30.9	31.9	31.4	31.2	32.4
17.8	16.3	16.8	17.6	17.9	16.0	16.1	17.7	22.1	18.4	19.1	19.7	19.7	18.5	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.0	17.8	19.6	19.2
26.2	19.7	19.5	17.4	16.9	16.2	15.2	17.5	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.2	17.5	17.8	17.9	17.2	18.1
18.1	17.5	16.1	17.6	18.2	17.4	15.9	16.9	17.5	17.2	16.5	17.3	17.3	17.5	19.4	17.3	15.3	20.9	18.9	14.4	17.5
27.0	24.2	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.2	27.4	24.8	30.7	26.3	30.6	32.1	31.0	30.2	26.3	28.8	28.4	30.1	31.0	31.8	30.5
21.1	19.0	19.4	19.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	20.7	28.8	28.8	29.6	28.6	28.8	27.6	24.6	24.5	25.5	24.1	24.7	24.4	26.7
18.0	17.2	17.9	15.9	16.5	16.2	13.1	17.4	22.9	22.1	23.0	25.2	23.2	22.4	21.0	21.2	18.4	16.9	15.3	20.0	20.0
15.0	14.1	14.4	15.5	15.1	14.6	13.0	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.0	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.0	16.3	17.5	18.4	17.1	15.4	16.1
20.9	21.2	20.7	21.0	22.7	21.1	21.8	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.4	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.4	20.5	22.1	21.8
22.2	20.7	19.8	20.4	21.1	20.9	20.3	20.0	22.2	23.1	22.9	22.0	21.4	22.0	21.6	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	22.0
17.6	17.4	17.5	16.6	14.5	15.3	12.6	16.0	20.4	18.6	19.0	19.2	19.1	18.8	17.6	18.0	16.1	14.2	13.7	12.0	17.2
17.9	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	14.1	12.0	14.9	11.2	11.5	12.2	16.0	15.8	15.0	14.1	15.0	15.7	15.9	15.6	14.0	14.3
27.7	27.3	26.4	27.9	29.0	29.4	28.4	27.1	40.8	30.4	30.5	31.2	31.6	30.9	30.0	30.2	30.4	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.9
24.4	22.6	22.3	22.7	22.9	21.5	21.6	23.4	30.4	30.7	30.2	30.4	30.1	30.2	28.9	28.6	29.0	28.3	28.3	28.4	30.0
21.3	19.4	18.0	18.2	16.9	15.0	12.0	18.6	26.5	25.0	25.3	25.8	25.9	24.4	22.6	21.4	17.6	20.0	17.7	13.1	22.1
14.0	14.4	14.8	15.3	17.3	17.8	15.9	14.5	13.6	14.0	14.6	12.7	13.0	13.6	14.0	15.0	15.7	16.5	17.2	15.9	14.6
								21.6	21.2	20.7	20.4	20.3	19.9	20.8	17.7	19.3	19.7	20.5	21.8	20.8
								22.9	22.7	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.0	21.9	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.9	21.8	22.0
								20.8	20.5	19.5	19.3	19.6	19.0	18.6	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.3	17.3	18.0
								15.4	15.0	15.2	15.7	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.6	17.4	18.8	19.0	16.4
								20.9	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.3	20.4	20.5
								26.8	25.6	26.5	26.5	26.2	25.3	23.1	23.2	23.8	23.3	22.9	23.1	24.7
								22.6	21.8	22.1	21.6	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.4	17.4	18.1	17.3	20.0
								15.0	15.2	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.6	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.1	16.1

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during

Districts.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur ...	Average of ten years	0.06	0.2	...	...	0.12	0.2	0.36	0.9	1.75	3.3
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.8	1.15	2.9	1.81	3.3
	1891	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.2	1.45	0.8	0.27	1.0
	1892	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	0.76	2.0	0.64	2.0
Bellary ...	Average of ten years	0.08	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.10	0.4	0.72	1.6	1.95	4.0
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.33	0.6	1.59	3.5	1.14	2.9
	1891	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.5	0.44	1.1	0.63	1.1
	1892	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	0.54	2.0	1.14	3.0
Janara, South	Average of ten years	0.14	0.4	...	...	0.02	0.1	0.40	2.4	4.52	8.01
	1890	...	...	0.03	0.4	0.44	1.4	2.31	7.3	4.87	8.0
	1891	...	...	0.14	0.4	0.19	0.4	0.91	2.0	1.23	2.8
	1892	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	4.53	8.0	17.87	16.0
Chingleput ...	Average of ten years	0.56	0.9	0.14	0.1	0.11	0.2	0.15	0.5	1.50	1.7
	1890	0.49	0.9	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.7	0.22	0.6
	1891	1.15	1.1	0.84	1.8	0.01	0.1	0.28	0.7	0.45	1.5
	1892	0.01	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	0.14	1.0	0.28	1.0
Coimbatore ...	Average of ten years	0.20	0.6	0.03	0.05	0.43	1.0	1.65	2.7	3.81	7.1
	1890	0.22	0.9	0.01	0.1	1.31	2.4	3.31	4.8	3.31	5.9
	1891	0.16	0.2	1.44	2.6	0.60	0.9	1.72	2.2	1.86	3.0
	1892	...	...	0.82	1.0	0.12	...	2.45	5.0	3.99	7.0
Cuddapah ...	Average of ten years	0.06	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.3	0.27	0.5	1.13	2.8
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.4	0.91	1.3	0.75	2.7
	1891	0.12	0.2	0.39	1.1	0.18	0.5	0.53	0.7	0.46	0.8
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	1.0	0.76	2.0
Ganjām ...	Average of ten years	0.10	0.4	0.31	0.6	0.53	1.5	0.00	1.7	2.02	4.3
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.09	3.0	0.19	0.9	2.48	4.3
	1891	0.06	0.1	1.09	2.1	2.86	5.4	0.73	1.7	6.27	4.5
	1892	...	...	0.02	...	0.01	...	0.48	2.0	1.02	5.0
Godāvari ...	Average of ten years	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.25	0.4	0.22	0.4	1.33	3.2
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.2	0.41	0.8	0.91	1.2
	1891	...	...	0.07	0.2	0.64	0.9	0.20	0.2	1.55	0.8
	1892	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.27	1.0	0.40	2.0
Kistna ...	Average of ten years	0.03	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.37	0.6	0.11	0.4	1.39	2.6
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.58	0.8	0.07	0.2	0.22	0.5
	1891	...	...	0.39	0.4	0.30	0.4	0.18	0.6	0.49	1.3
	1892	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	0.26	...	0.37	1.0
Kurnool ...	Average of ten years	0.04	0.1	...	...	0.25	0.4	2.38	0.9	1.11	2.7
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.2	0.79	2.0	0.78	2.8
	1891	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.1	0.75	1.4	0.33	0.6
	1892	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.37	1.0	0.70	2.0
Madras ...	Average of ten years	0.80	2.3	0.54	0.3	0.15	0.8	0.49	0.8	1.53	2.3
	1890	0.35	2.0	...	3.0	...	...	0.17	1.0	...	...
	1891	...	...	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	0.49	3.0
	1892	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	2.0	...	...
Madura ...	Average of ten years	0.31	1.2	0.38	0.4	0.55	1.0	1.54	3.3	2.47	4.6
	1890	0.64	1.3	0.68	1.4	0.85	1.8	2.37	4.6	1.68	3.6
	1891	0.20	0.5	2.16	4.1	1.34	2.4	1.47	1.7	2.00	3.1
	1892	0.04	...	0.60	1.0	0.09	...	2.75	5.0	1.03	2.0
Malabar ...	Average of ten years	0.15	0.3	0.05	0.2	0.50	1.1	2.39	5.0	8.08	10.5
	1890	0.05	0.3	0.65	1.0	2.03	3.8	5.03	9.6	6.83	9.7
	1891	0.12	0.3	1.06	1.9	1.08	1.9	3.71	5.8	4.55	8.1
	1892	...	...	0.09	...	0.87	2.0	7.47	14.0	16.47	16.0
Nellore ...	Average of ten years	0.28	0.6	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.2	0.23	0.4	1.05	1.5
	1890	0.02	0.2	...	...	0.34	0.3	0.20	0.4	0.27	0.5
	1891	1.08	1.0	1.07	1.4	0.08	0.2	0.38	0.4	0.08	0.3
	1892	0.01	...	0.12	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.45	1.0
North Arcot...	Average of ten years	0.25	0.5	0.05	0.1	0.17	0.3	0.37	0.7	2.48	3.7
	1890	0.09	0.4	...	...	0.13	0.5	1.06	1.3	1.60	3.4
	1891	0.66	1.1	0.96	2.1	0.24	0.4	0.37	0.7	0.43	1.1
	1892	0.01	...	0.22	...	0.03	...	0.48	1.0	1.39	3.0
Nilgiris ...	Average of ten years	0.03	1.8	0.22	0.6	1.72	3.2	3.24	6.6	6.03	11.9
	1890	0.69	1.6	2.59	1.9	2.69	5.7	6.02	11.5	5.36	12.4
	1891	1.50	1.3	4.91	5.2	1.09	1.5	1.80	5.8	4.27	8.3
	1892	0.01	...	0.73	2.0	0.28	1.0	5.48	10.0	4.85	11.0
Salem ...	Average of ten years	0.17	0.2	0.03	0.03	0.44	0.7	1.06	2.0	4.49	7.1
	1890	0.20	0.7	...	...	0.72	1.5	1.32	3.2	3.62	6.8
	1891	0.38	0.6	0.92	2.6	0.72	0.9	0.86	1.6	0.98	1.5
	1892	...	...	0.54	1.0	0.20	...	1.32	3.0	4.70	8.0
South Arcot...	Average of ten years	0.47	0.7	0.04	0.1	0.22	0.4	0.36	0.7	2.37	3.5
	1890	0.56	0.6	...	...	0.13	0.2	0.70	1.0	1.13	2.2
	1891	1.40	1.7	2.21	3.5	0.23	0.2	0.13	0.4	1.60	2.4
	1892	0.14	...	0.26	...	0.01	...	0.42	1.0	1.23	2.0
Tanjore ...	Average of ten years	0.39	1.9	0.30	0.4	0.30	0.3	0.49	0.9	2.52	3.3
	1890	1.28	1.9	0.25	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.93	1.6	0.47	0.8
	1891	0.21	0.6	1.91	3.2	0.07	0.1	0.05	0.2	3.90	3.4
	1892	0.16	1.0	0.32	1.0	...	...	0.13	3.0	0.48	1.0
Tinnevely ...	Average of ten years	0.63	1.5	0.59	0.9	1.16	1.9	1.69	3.0	2.04	3.3
	1890	0.20	0.7	1.67	2.0	1.46	3.5	2.43	4.4	0.61	1.6
	1891	0.78	0.6	2.65	4.6	3.91	5.9	2.08	3.6	1.15	2.5
	1892	0.16	...	1.28	2.0	0.12	...	5.31	5.0	0.75	1.0
Trichinopoly.	Average of ten years	0.36	0.9	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.4	1.01	1.4	3.39	6.1
	1890	0.53	1.6	0.05	0.3	0.19	0.6	1.59	2.1	2.07	4.1
	1891	0.04	0.2	2.95	4.4	0.61	0.7	0.43	1.2	1.50	2.7
	1892	0.23	1.0	0.21	...	...	...	0.87	1.0	1.52	3.0
Vizagapatam.	Average of ten years	0.13	0.4	0.17	0.4	0.68	1.3	0.71	1.6	2.50	4.4
	1890	...	...	...	...	0.69	1.8	1.39	3.0	1.56	3.6
	1891	0.02	0.1	0.89	1.8	2.49	4.3	1.01	2.2	1.42	4.5
	1892	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.82	2.5	1.12	3.0
Total ...	Average of ten years	0.31	0.1	0.14	0.2	0.39	0.1	0.97	0.2	2.75	4.7
	1890	0.24	0.6	0.27	0.3	0.61	1.3	1.59	3.1	1.85	3.7
	1891	0.36	0.4	1.21	2.1	0.77	1.2	0.83	1.6	1.63	2.6
	1892	0.46	0.1	0.26	0.4	0.82	0.1	1.70	3.3	2.83	4.2

II.

1890, 1891 and 1892, with the average of previous ten years ending 1889.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
1'82	4'1	1'98	4'9	3'98	6'7	4'40	6'5	4'63	7'1	5'62	4'5	0'33	1'1	22'18	3'5
1'83	4'4	0'94	3'8	2'27	5'7	4'37	9'5	4'23	7'1	4'07	6'1	0'59	1'0	20'57	4'5
1'97	3'6	1'59	3'4	19'27	26'2	0'30	1'1	3'45	5'3	0'35	1'0	0'03	0'1	20'22	4'3
6'74	7'0	4'68	7'0	6'61	11'0	3'48	7'0	4'10	8'0	0'21	1'0	0'70	1'0	27'87	45'0
3'50	6'0	2'27	7'7	3'58	6'0	4'79	8'1	4'91	7'5	1'80	3'8	0'14	0'5	23'80	46'0
1'94	5'7	1'91	6'9	3'45	5'8	4'82	9'4	2'99	6'3	5'60	7'1	0'70	0'8	24'47	49'0
1'99	3'9	1'15	4'6	2'07	5'2	1'06	2'8	2'05	5'1	0'59	1'1	0'70	0'8	14'02	25'4
4'50	8'0	2'36	5'0	8'00	12'0	4'21	9'0	5'86	9'0	0'71	1'0			27'55	49'0
39'73	27'4	40'08	29'6	24'34	26'4	10'55	19'0	9'30	13'6	3'49	0'2	0'52	1'3	163'59	184'4
37'13	29'8	52'65	29'3	20'70	21'3	5'66	21'1	6'40	11'9	2'49	0'0	0'29	1'4	132'56	137'0
31'71	22'1	41'89	28'4	19'27	26'2	8'90	15'9	10'13	11'6	2'06	3'6			116'49	114'4
14'82	20'0	68'08	31'0	39'69	31'0	13'95	22'0	14'10	15'0	2'72	3'0	0'07		175'88	146'0
2'71	4'9	3'39	6'9	4'01	8'6	4'68	4'7	9'82	9'8	14'04	11'0	6'31	5'7	47'42	55'7
5'14	6'9	5'79	7'8	3'45	5'4	4'46	6'4	5'62	7'3	2'75	6'2	1'00	2'1	29'44	44'1
1'60	3'1	0'71	3'1	2'61	4'5	2'44	5'0	8'62	11'7	4'70	7'2	7'45	9'8	31'61	49'6
3'79	5'0	5'84	9'0	11'49	14'0	7'25	9'0	4'52	7'0	0'14	1'0	2'58	4'0	36'06	51'0
2'22	4'3	1'92	4'4	2'48	5'5	3'26	5'1	4'56	10'1	4'72	8'8	1'71	5'8	26'44	53'0
1'02	2'6	0'48	2'6	2'37	5'4	1'18	3'1	8'90	8'9	2'51	4'7	0'46	1'0	25'08	42'4
2'89	3'3	0'60	2'1	0'86	2'1	0'91	1'7	8'02	11'4	1'94	3'8	1'39	3'0	21'69	36'3
2'09	6'0	1'23	3'0	3'93	7'0	0'79	2'0	4'88	8'0	0'41	1'0	0'79	2'0	21'25	41'0
2'32	5'0	2'49	4'8	4'60	7'4	4'50	6'4	6'34	80'4	5'89	6'7	1'57	2'2	29'36	44'2
2'49	5'4	1'48	3'3	3'00	7'2	4'08	7'9	4'55	7'5	3'39	5'5	0'82	1'2	21'17	42'4
1'10	2'4	1'69	3'8	2'08	4'4	3'08	4'8	8'29	6'4	0'61	1'1	0'66	2'0	14'79	28'2
6'67	8'8	3'65	6'0	8'93	13'0	5'35	18'0	3'36	11'0	0'32	1'0	1'10	2'0	35'31	62'0
5'71	8'9	7'43	11'1	7'69	12'9	7'22	10'9	7'69	8'8	6'34	5'6	1'44	1'6	47'13	68'3
5'35	9'2	7'09	12'1	6'05	13'0	7'52	13'8	9'08	7'3	3'31	4'8	1'03	1'7	43'09	70'1
1'12	2'2	4'89	1'4	8'11	13'2	7'48	12'4	1'97	3'3	1'12	0'7	0'02	0'1	35'72	47'1
6'80	10'0	8'05	11'0	8'49	13'0	11'47	13'0	13'36	10'0	0'75	1'0			49'05	63'0
4'80	6'1	5'62	8'4	5'35	7'5	6'78	7'2	6'16	6'7	4'49	4'0	0'63	0'7	35'75	44'8
9'74	10'7	10'73	13'1	3'37	5'7	6'49	6'2	5'54	5'5	3'72	4'1	0'18	0'4	41'21	47'9
2'10	3'1	5'88	8'5	6'96	9'4	7'04	8'6	0'72	1'7	0'16	0'3	0'02		25'34	33'7
5'97	9'0	6'29	10'0	9'86	14'0	7'39	10'0	20'02	14'0	0'18				50'53	60'0
4'41	7'1	4'53	9'1	5'60	9'8	5'76	9'2	5'56	8'1	4'64	5'1	0'75	1'03	33'26	52'7
6'24	10'0	5'67	9'5	4'47	9'2	4'17	7'4	3'73	4'7	6'42	5'5	0'27	0'8	31'84	45'6
1'70	3'0	5'08	9'8	4'40	8'7	6'26	8'7	2'22	3'8	0'18	0'2			21'20	36'9
5'94	10'0	5'15	8'0	9'71	12'0	9'33	11'0	14'93	12'0	0'22	1'0	0'17		46'22	55'0
3'18	6'4	3'37	8'6	4'11	8'7	5'09	8'6	5'07	7'6	2'54	4'6	0'50	0'9	27'64	40'5
4'91	8'3	2'51	8'3	6'70	10'5	7'37	12'7	8'05	4'7	2'09	5'2	0'32	1'1	20'14	56'1
2'08	4'0	2'40	4'3	3'27	5'5	2'49	4'9	2'83	5'3	0'24	0'8			15'41	26'9
6'06	9'0	4'23	7'0	9'37	15'0	7'31	13'0	10'51	10'0	0'17		0'12		38'06	57'0
2'39	9'8	3'45	13'5	4'43	13'5	4'78	11'1	12'78	14'7	16'92	15'9	7'12	9'3	55'33	94'3
6'07	12'0	7'33	15'0	2'21	12'0	2'59	12'0	4'17	12'0	4'61	12'0	0'49	5'0	27'06	83'0
0'20	4'0	0'97	15'0	2'41	12'0	2'16	10'0	13'42	18'0	4'87	12'0	5'29	17'0	30'33	94'0
4'02	12'0	7'82	22'0	7'29	22'0	6'29	10'0	6'60	11'0	0'96	1'0	4'74	5'0	35'30	85'0
1'10	2'7	0'96	2'3	2'48	5'0	2'44	4'9	4'89	10'2	6'73	10'1	4'45	6'5	28'50	52'2
1'74	3'6	1'40	2'9	2'48	5'0	2'27	4'4	9'52	8'2	3'73	6'8	0'96	1'5	25'72	45'1
1'14	2'7	0'29	0'7	0'86	2'0	1'03	1'9	17'17	19'5	5'40	7'2	3'13	5'0	50'19	81'5
2'39	3'0	1'90	3'0	3'76	6'0	1'02	2'0	5'80	7'0	0'84	1'0	0'79	2'0	20'47	32'0
32'12	25'3	29'31	27'7	16'29	21'1	7'91	14'5	9'19	14'0	5'78	9'1	1'01	2'3	113'25	151'6
26'62	26'9	27'53	25'9	10'85	14'0	8'11	13'7	5'40	11'2	2'66	5'0	0'94	1'7	81'90	123'8
25'70	28'2	33'70	27'7	13'43	17'6	2'40	7'9	14'08	16'4	3'39	4'6	0'65	1'1	103'62	91'5
14'87	20'0	53'40	29'0	31'41	26'0	5'69	15'0	15'24	15'0	2'41	4'0	0'14		143'06	141'0
1'75	3'8	2'01	5'0	2'69	5'0	2'98	5'5	10'07	9'0	11'63	6'4	3'19	3'4	36'00	43'8
2'88	6'2	1'91	5'1	2'02	5'7	3'75	6'1	3'83	6'9	6'56	6'9	2'17	3'6	23'55	41'9
0'66	1'3	1'65	5'1	1'85	4'3	3'22	5'4	5'26	8'3	1'46	2'0	2'49	3'5	19'18	31'1
1'88	6'0	3'71	6'0	7'60	11'0	6'53	8'0	11'74	11'0	0'28		2'41	2'0	31'65	45'0
2'59	4'9	2'61	5'1	5'53	8'1	5'19	6'7	7'74	8'7	9'48	9'0	4'24	4'2	40'66	52'0
4'87	6'3	4'02	6'3	3'57	5'6	4'55	6'0	0'36	9'0	3'31	5'5	0'87	1'7	30'43	46'0
2'35	5'1	0'82	2'9	2'63	3'8	4'17	5'9	8'07	9'2	2'79	4'6	4'37	6'3	27'40	42'7
5'31	7'0	5'71	8'0	9'41	13'0	6'53	8'0	6'25	6'0	0'68	1'0	1'77	3'0	50'54	50'6
9'49	16'3	11'50	19'4	8'87	18'0	6'89	14'1	10'63	17'5	3'88	14'2	3'75	6'7	71'40	130'3
9'06	17'3	10'54	17'2	6'12	18'0	4'88	12'9	8'87	14'5	3'68	8'0	2'46	3'2	62'46	124'2
6'70	12'7	18'84	16'1	6'71	9'4	2'09	5'5	11'60	20'4	3'47	6'2	2'40	5'1	65'50	97'5
6'03	12'0	13'69	16'0	9'57	17'0	4'24	8'0	9'84	15'0	2'01	3'0	2'14	3'0	55'77	98'0
2'23	4'9	2'48	4'9	5'09	8'4	4'65	6'8	6'91	9'9	5'42	8'3	1'56	3'3	55'77	98'0
2'59	5'8	2'48	6'2	5'19	7'3	3'77	7'4	5'55	8'8	4'12	0'1	0'65	0'9	35'77	56'6
26'10	5'3	0'53	3'0	1'54	3'4	3'62	5'0	5'83	9'7	1'41	3'3	0'87	3'3	30'21	54'7
4'59	7'0	3'66	7'0	8'14	12'0	1'82	4'0	4'21	7'0	0'43	1'0	0'87	2'0	45'74	40'2
1'79	4'1	2'74	5'04	6'20	8'9	5'02	6'8	9'12	10'1	10'84	10'8	6'39	6'3	30'44	62'0
3'88	5'4	3'64	6'4	4'0											

